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OFFICIAL CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
Royal United Service Museum  
WHITEHALL, S.W.



OFFICIAL CATALOGUE  
OF THE *Institution,*  
*London*  
Royal United Service Museum,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.

COMPILED BY  
Lieut.-Colonel A. LEETHAM (Curator),  
and  
B. E. SARGEANT (Assistant Curator).

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THIRD EDITION.

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## PREFACE.

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In the compilation of this Catalogue we have endeavoured to provide, in as concise a form as possible, a book which will be of general historical interest to the many thousands of Visitors who annually enter the Museum.

Having regard to the nature of the Museum (especially the vast field of Naval and Military History which it covers), the limited space, and the consequent necessity of having at times to remove certain objects in order to exhibit others, it was found quite impossible to classify the numerous exhibits under groups or collections ; but the index, which will eventually be added, will be of an exhaustive nature and will assist the Visitor in readily finding the objects of special interest.

We would point out that the value of a work of this kind lies in its accuracy, and should any mistakes have crept into its pages in the course of compilation and printing, we hope they will be pointed out to us, that they may be rectified in future editions.

A. LEETHAM.

B. E. SARGEANT.



VIEW OF THE BANQUETING HOUSE, WHITEHALL, AND THE HOLBEIN GATE, IN 1649.

The Cross indicating the window through which King Charles I. passed to the scaffold.

*(From a drawing made in the early part of the reign of King Charles I.)*

## History of the Museum and Building.

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The Royal United Service Museum, which is under the control of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, was founded by His Majesty King William IV. on 25th June, 1831, it then being known as "The Naval and Military Library and Museum." Its home was originally Vanbrugh House, situated in Whitehall Yard, a house designed and built by Sir John Vanbrugh out of the ruins of that portion of Whitehall which was destroyed by fire.

In 1833 the Government, at the express instance of the Sovereign, and with a due consideration of the public utility and benefit likely to result from the establishment of the Institution, were pleased to grant it the use of a more spacious building. This consisted of the former office of the Board of Works situated in Inner Scotland Yard—the two buildings being connected by a passage which led to a small house, on the site of which the lecture theatre was built in 1849-50.

In 1895 the Museum was transferred to its present building, which is the Banqueting House of Old Whitehall Palace, a building sentimentally and historically connected with the life of the English nation. In the reign of James I., the old Palace of Whitehall had become so ruinous, the greater part having been destroyed by fire in 1589, that it was determined to rebuild it, and the splendid structure which now contains the Museum is a part of the original design by Inigo Jones, to whom the building was entrusted.

Horace Walpole says : "The intended Palace of Whitehall, if it had been carried out, would have been the most truly magnificent and beautiful fabric of any of the kind in Europe." The Banqueting House, so called from having been placed on the site of the apartments called by that name erected by Queen Elizabeth, was commenced in 1619, and completed in 1622, at a cost of about £16,000, the stone for the building having been drawn from the quarries at Portland. Charles I. commissioned Rubens to paint the ceiling ; it is divided by a rich frame-work of gilded mouldings into nine compartments, with allegorical subjects. The centre one represents the apotheosis of James I. ; on either side of the ceiling are oblong panels expressing the Peace and Plenty, Harmony and Happiness, which, according to the painter's fancy, signalised the reign of James I. ; and in the other compartments Rubens' patron, Charles, is introduced in scenes intended to represent his birth, and his coronation as King of Scotland ; while the oval compartments at the corners are intended, by allegorical figures, to show the triumph of Virtue over Vice. Rubens was paid by Charles I. the sum of three thousand pounds and received the honour of knighthood for his work, in which, according to Sir Godfrey Kneller, he was assisted by Jordaens. The sketches were made in England, probably on the spot, but the actual painting was executed and completed in Antwerp in the year 1635.

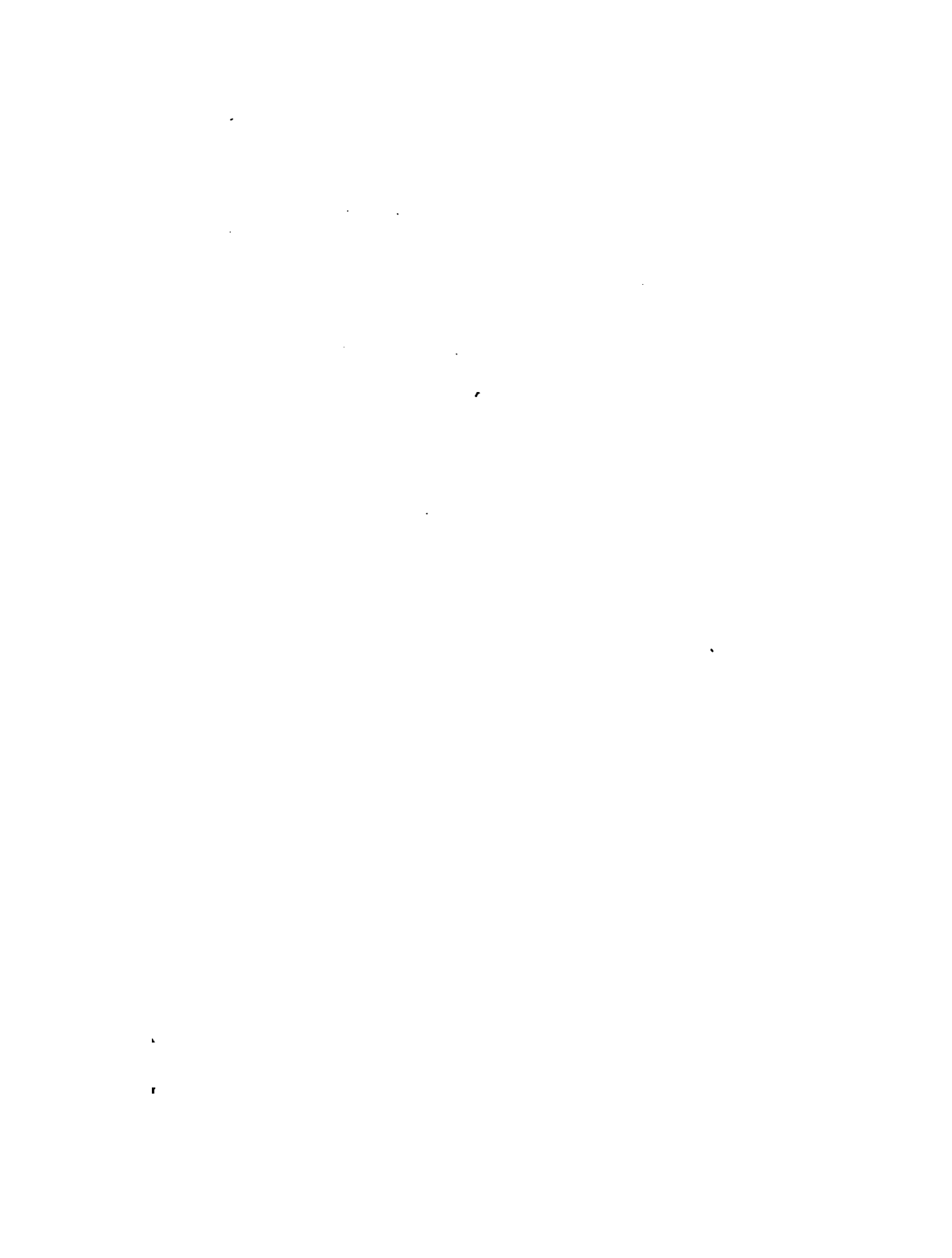
The Ceiling has been five times restored. In the reign of George II. by Kent ; in 1785 by Cipriani ; in 1837 under the direction of Sir Robert Smirke (when the entire building was restored at a cost of £15,000 by Sir John Soane) ; again at a later date in the 19th century ; and finally in the years 1906 and 1907.

In July, 1906, by direction of the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Office of Works, a close inspection was made of the Roof and of the Ceiling, with a view to all necessary repairs being carried out.



THE CEILING OF THE BANQUETING HOUSE,  
painted by Rubens, and completed in 1635.

*(From the Engraving by Grubbe.)*



The oil-paintings, in places, were scarcely discernible from the floor owing to their dirty condition and to their uneven surface (the pictures were held up at intervals by canvas bands and this caused an irregular surface resembling that of a quilt). The light, too, acting on the uneven surface, gave the paintings the appearance of being damp. The pictures were suspended by iron hangers screwed to the tie beams of the roof : these iron hangers were locked into iron plates fixed on to the picture frames and on to the battens across them. The hangers were at intervals of about four or five feet. The backs of the picture frames were covered with an old-fashioned oilcloth to keep the paintings free from dust. The pictures were attached to the frames and battens at the back by pieces of canvas twisted round them at intervals of about three feet.

Upon the report being referred from the Office of Works to the Treasury, a sum of money was granted in November, 1906, for the restoration of the Rubens paintings and for the repairing regilding, and renovation of the ceiling. The Museum was closed to the Public, and a scaffolding, extending to the Ceiling, was erected from the floor in November, 1906. When the paintings were taken down from the Ceiling, upon examination, some of them were found to be in very bad condition, the canvas in many cases being broken away from the attachments on the frames. Before taking the paintings off the frames, they were properly cleaned and made pliable, and covered over with tissue paper. After being taken off the old frames they were found to be attached to another canvas. On the back of this second canvas was a coating of what appeared to be glue and finely powdered glass, evidently put on as an attempt to stiffen the paintings and to prevent the sagging which was so visible from the floor. This old lining canvas was taken off and the backs of the paintings were scraped to remove all foreign substances which had adhered to them ; the canvas was very carefully repaired, and the paintings, each one going through



the same process, were carefully rolled up for safety whilst the frames were being repaired.

When the old frames were exposed, they were found to be in a very dilapidated and worm-eaten condition, but it was decided that it would be better to retain them than make new ones, owing to the difficulty in procuring properly seasoned wood for such large frames. The old frames were carefully repaired and the worm-eaten parts were painted with a solution to kill the worm in the wood, and new timber intermediates were put in to strengthen the old wood. Owing to the damage done to the paintings by the original method of attachment to the frames, it was deemed advisable, after careful consideration, that they should be fixed in a different way, so as to obviate the sagging. One of the oval frames was prepared accordingly in the following manner :—

The frame was repaired and strengthened as before described, and the face planed down to a level surface. Laminated boarding half-an-inch thick and consisting of five pieces of wood, the outside boards being maple, was then screwed on to the frame and the intermediates with brass screws. These screws were countersunk and covered with a stopping used by picture restorers. Where the joints of the laminated boarding butted together, similar stopping was used and the face was carefully sandpapered until a smooth surface was obtained. This boarding was then covered with a strong canvas pasted down to it by means of hot irons, the canvas being then nailed to the edges of the frame. When this frame was completed it was kept for a time to see if there was any movement in the laminated boarding ; it was then submitted to a Committee of Experts.

After various meetings and consultations it was decided to prepare the whole of the frames in this manner and to fix the paintings direct to this flat surface, and so prevent the sagging

aspect which the pictures previously possessed, and which was so detrimental to their appearance.

The paintings were then unrolled and after composition had been pasted on the back of the canvas they were carefully ironed until they adhered to the frames, which had been prepared and finished in a similar manner to the oval one, already described.

The tissue paper was then removed from the face of the paintings, which were stopped and touched up with colour where cracked and damaged. This was a work requiring great care and patience; when all the damaged portions had been restored the pictures were varnished.

As each painting was finished it was hoisted up on to the scaffold and then fixed to the roof timbers with iron hangers as originally attached. When the frames were repaired and strengthened it was found the laminated boarding added considerably to their weight. The oval pictures, when completed, weighed 8 cwt. each, they are 7 ft. 10 ins. wide and 19 ft. 2 ins. long; the square pictures,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons each, are 18 ft. 2 ins. wide and 24 ft. 8 ins. long; the large oval centre picture,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  tons, is 20 ft. 8 ins. wide and 32 ft. 1 in. long; the side panels, 1 ton each, are 7 ft. 11 ins. wide and 39 ft. 7 ins. long. Thus the nine pictures and frames weigh nearly nine tons.

The work was carried out under the direction of His Majesty's Office of Works.

The restoration of the pictures was commenced in December, 1906, and completed in August, 1907. In September and October, 1907, the entire Hall was repainted, on the completion of which the Museum, which had been closed to the public since November, 1906, was re-arranged and re-opened in December, 1907.

In the Banqueting House were held some of the many fêtes and masques of the time of James I., whose bust by Le Sueur stands at the northern end; and it was used for like revelries in the days preceding the Civil War. On that chill Tuesday morning of the 30th January, 1649, His Majesty King Charles I. walked firmly between the files of soldiers from his last night's resting place in St. James's Palace, where he had been from noon on Saturday, to the Green Chamber of Whitehall Palace. Here he was allowed to be alone for some time with the faithful Juxon, who gave him the Sacrament. Thence he passed through the Banqueting House, and out of a window, on to the scaffold in the open street. An inscription on brass has been placed in the hall to recall the tragedy.

It was in this building that Cromwell in 1657, in addressing the Parliament which he had summoned, made his famous speech declining the Crown which had been offered to him by a party of his adherents. And in this hall, on the Restoration, Charles II. received the felicitations of both Houses of Parliament, while they received from him assurances of future well-doings.

When James II., restless and uneasy, was waiting for what he must have felt was at least a possible fate, he ordered a weathercock to be placed where he might see it from his own apartment, that he might learn with his own eye whether the wind was Protestant or Papist. The wind turned Protestant and James took his departure; the weathercock still stands on the end of the Banqueting House. On 13th February, 1688, both Houses of the Convention waited on the Prince and Princess of Orange in this hall to offer them the Crown, and the same day William and Mary were publicly proclaimed King and Queen.

With the accession of the House of Hanover the Banqueting House assumed a new rôle, for the Government turned it into a chapel. In it the ceremonies connected with the distribution of the

Sovereign's Maundy benefactions took place annually until 1890. One of the last public acts of King William IV. was the re-opening in State, on the 30th April, 1837, of the Chapel Royal, and from that date to the last day of 1890, the building, though never consecrated, was utilised for religious purposes.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

# The Royal United Service Museum.

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- 1.—**An Upright Barometer**, the frame of which is made from the Stern Post of H.M.S. "Téméraire," which ship took a prominent part in the battle of Trafalgar. A Trafalgar Memorial Medal of the pattern struck and circulated with permission of the Government by Mr. Boulton, to the officers and men who took part in the Battle, is inset.—*Given by Mrs. E. E. Thomas.*
- 2.—**Two Seals of H.M. King William IV.**, Founder of the Royal United Service Museum.—*Given by Major-General A. F. Terry.*
- 3.—**Two old Muzzle-loading Guns** (Latter end of 18th Century). Dredged up from the sea off Slaines Castle, Aberdeenshire. Transferred from Windsor Castle in 1901.—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 4.—**An Anchor** with Iron Stock, probably belonging to a Schooner or Brigantine, dredged up from the sea off Slaines Castle, Aberdeenshire, period about 1850. Transferred from Windsor Castle in 1901.—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 5.—**Hat** worn by Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, who commanded the Third Division at the Battle of Vittoria, June 21st, 1813, when the French Army was totally defeated by the Allied Armies. He wore this civilian head-dress owing to inflammation of the eyes. *Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. Picton Mortimer.*
- 6.—**Bullet** by which Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton met his death at the Battle of Waterloo, when, according to Wellington's words, "As he was leading his Division to a bayonet charge by which one of the most serious attacks made by the Enemy on our position was defeated," already severely wounded, he was struck in the temple by a bullet, which, entering his brain, caused instantaneous death.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. Picton Mortimer.*
- 7.—**Piece of Wood**, fragment of the tree under which Sir Thomas Picton was laid after his death at Waterloo.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. Picton Mortimer.*
- 8.—**Map of the Theatre of War**, Waterloo Campaign, 1815, saturated with the blood of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton (killed at the Battle of Waterloo by a Musket Ball). The Map was taken from the pocket of his Coattee on the following morning by his Servant, Henry Barnes.—*Given by Mr. Henry Barnes.*

- 9.—**Boat's Ensign** used by the Sledge party from H.M.S. "Hecla," Captain Parry, in 1826, when an attempt was made to reach the North Pole, from Spitzbergen, but when a latitude of  $82^{\circ} 45' N$  was attained, it was found that the current was setting the ice floes to the Southward nearly as fast as the men could drag the Sledges towards the North, and the expedition was consequently abandoned.  
The Ensign was for some time in the possession of Admiral E. J. Bird, who formed one of the party.—*Given by Commander F. G. Bird, R.N.*
- 10.—**Kondo**, or West African Head-dress.—*Given by Lieut. Colonel J. T. Evatt, D.S.O.*
- 12.—**A Chinese Banner** taken from the South Taku Fort by the British Naval Brigade, who led the Allied Storming Party on June 17th, 1900. — *Given by Admiral of the Fleet, Sir E. H. Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., who commanded the British Forces.*
- 13.—**French Cuirass** brought from Waterloo by an Officer of the Royal Horse Guards.—*Given by Captain A. G. Fullerton.*
- 14.—**Pair of French Duelling Swords** (1850).—*Given by Captain A. G. Fullerton.*
- 15.—**Painting of H.M.S. "Malabar,"** the Indian Troop-ship It was painted on board by the Ship's Painter, Harold Whitehead, 1885.—*Given by Captain N. H. C. Dickinson.*
- 16.—**Nelson Jug**, Staffordshire Ware, made about 1806, and purchased from an old Seaman who served under Nelson.—*Given by Mrs. George Brodie.*
- 17.—**Paper Knife** made from the wood of Lord Nelson's Flag-ship "Victory" and presented by the Lords of the Admiralty to the village of Burnham Thorpe, where Nelson was born, Michaelmas Day, 1758.—*Given by Mrs. Charles R. Whitty.*
- 18.—**The Turton Nelson Medal.**—William Turton, M.D., was best known as a Conchologist, but was also celebrated as a writer on Medical and other subjects; he edited a book of poems by various authors in Latin and English on the "Death of Nelson," and this Medal was struck for circulation with these poems.—*Given by Mrs. Charles R. Whitty.*
- 19.—**Gold Ring**, with portrait of Lord Nelson, made at Naples, about 1800: history unknown.—*Given by Mrs. Charles R. Whitty.*
- 20.—**Buffalo Powder Horn**, taken from the body of Jecumseh, the renowned Chippaway Chief, who was killed at the Battle of the Thames, Canada, on 12th October, 1813, while bravely fighting for the English. It was given by his son to Dr. R. D. Forster.—*Given by Dr. R. D. Forster.*

- 21.—**Dolman and Sash** of the 15th (The King's; Hussars; period, early 19th century; worn by Colonel Lane.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
- 22.—**Sword**, Light Cavalry pattern, 1815. It was carried by Colonel Lane, 15th Hussars, at the Battle of Waterloo.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
- 23.—**Field Officer's Shako**, known as the "Albert" shako, worn by the 95th, now 2nd Battalion Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, between the years 1855-61. Worn by the late Colonel H. Hume, C.B., afterwards Grenadier Guards and Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
- 24.—**Epaulette** worn by Major H. Hume, 95th Regiment, at the Battle of the Alma.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
- 25.—**Sword**, Infantry pattern, used in the Crimea by Major Hume, 95th Regiment.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
- 26.—**Pair of Epaulettes** of the Ensign, Yeomen of the Guard, worn by Colonel H. Hume, C.B.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
- 27.—**Sword** worn by the Ensign (Colonel H. Hume, C.B.), Yeomen of the Guard, 1860.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
28. **Russian War Medal** for the Austro-Russian campaign, for the suppression of the Hungarian insurrection in 1849. Taken from the coat of a dead Russian officer, killed at Inkerman.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
29. **Pair of Epaulettes** of the Royal Engineers, 1840.—*Given by Mrs. Gunn.*
- 30.—**Two Pairs of Epaulettes** of the Royal Dockyard Battalion, 1805.—*Given by Mrs. Gunn.*
- 31.—**One 2.5-in. Muzzle-loading Shell**, of the Mountain Gun pattern 1870-80.—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 32.—**Two 84-pounder Solid Shot**, fired from the Russian ship "Vladimir" into the position of the Allied Army at the Battle of Inkerman, 5th November, 1854. Brought home and given to H.M. Queen Victoria by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, Grenadier Guards.—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 35.—**A Pair of Staff Epaulettes**.—*Given by Miss Hume.*
- 36.—**Order of St. George of Russia**, conferred on Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe.—*Given by Miss C. M. Lowe (his daughter).*
- 37.—**Prussian Order of Military Merit**, conferred on Sir Hudson Lowe.—*Given by Miss C. M. Lowe.*

- 38.—An Original Portrait** of Sir Hudson Lowe.—*Given by Miss C. M. Lowe.*
- 39.—Riband of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George**, worn by Sir Hudson Lowe.—*Given by Miss C. M. Lowe.*
- 40.—Riband** (for the neck) **of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath**, worn by Sir Hudson Lowe.—*Given by Miss C. M. Lowe.*
- 41.—Miniature** of Colonel E. A. H. Webb, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, painted when an Ensign, at the age of 18, in 1833.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel E. A. H. Webb.*
- 42.—Miniature**, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, R.A., believed to be of Ensign H. Trigg, 41st (Welch) Regiment.—*Given by J. H. Clutton, Esq.*
- 43.—Miniature** of Commander W. H. Dickson, R.N., founder of the Royal Naval School, Eltham, and Secretary of the Royal Naval Benevolent Fund.—*Given by Henry Dickson, Esq., and William Dickson, Esq.*
- 44.—Medals and Decorations** conferred on, and Presentations made to the late Admiral Sir George Back, Kt., D.C.L., F.R.S., together with an Autograph Letter of H.M. Queen Victoria, 3rd October, 1837. The exhibits comprise the Gold and Silver Medals of the Royal Geographical Society, the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of France, a silver snuff box presented by the Trinity House, a compass with box of instruments, the Military Order of St. George of Russia, with the miniature of the same Order.—*Given by Mrs. Back (his Niece).*
- 45.—Medals and Orders** of the late General Sir John Ormsby Vandeleur, G.C.B., a distinguished cavalry leader in the Mahratta, Peninsula, and Waterloo Campaigns. The collection comprises the General Officer's Gold Medal, with clasps Vittoria and Salamanca for the Peninsula Campaign; the General Officer's Gold Cross for the same Campaign; the Star of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; the Waterloo Medal; the Russian Order of St. Vladimir; and the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph.—*Given by Mrs. Richard Vigors Doyne.*
- 46.—The Badge of the Most Noble Order of the Garter**, This, the highest of English Orders, was created on 19th January, 1348, by King Edward III. The Knights of the Order are limited to 25.
- 47.—The Roumanian Order "de la Couronne,"** created in 1881.



- 48.—The Servian Order "De Takovo,"** created in 1865. The Riband is red for the military, and red, white and blue for the civil division.
- 49.—The French Military Medal** of the reign of Louis Napoleon.
- 50.—The French Order of the Legion of Honour,** created in 1802. The insignia here shown is of about the date 1812. In the reign of Louis-Philippe the eagle was substituted by two tricolour flags.
- 51.—The Turkish Order of the Medjidie,** created in 1852.
- 52.—Chinese Order of the Double Dragon** (5th Class), created in 1881.
- 53.—Medal,** awarded by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England for service in the cause of humanity. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem was instituted in 1048.
- 54.—Grenadier Cap,** worn by an officer of the 2nd or Royal North British Dragoons (Scots Greys) at the Battle of Dettingen, in 1745. The Scots Greys is the only Cavalry Grenadier Regiment in the British service.—*Given by Captain L. Macquarrie.*
- 55.—Staff-Sergeant's Shako** of the 56th (West Essex) Regiment, now 2nd Bn. the Essex Regiment; period 1804-15.—*Given by F. Lee, Esq., R.A.*
- 56.—Shako,** as worn by the rank and file of the Foot Guards and of the Line during the Peninsula and Waterloo Campaigns, and until 1816.
- 57.—Helmet,** Light Dragoon pattern, worn by Officers of the Old Westminster Volunteer Cavalry, from 1794 until 1800.—*Given by J. L. Elliott, Esq.*
- 58.—Grenadier Cap,** worn by a Private in the Grenadier Company of the Strathspey Highlanders, or Grant Fencibles, between 1793 and 1799. This was the pattern of the first bearskin Grenadier Cap worn in the Army. It was introduced in 1765.—*Given by Caroline, Countess of Seafeld.*
- 59.—Grenadier Cap,** worn by a Drummer of the Grenadier Company of the Strathspey Highlanders, or Grant Fencibles, between 1793 and 1799.—*Given by Caroline, Countess of Seafeld.*
- 60.—Grenadier Cap,** worn by Lieutenant J. B. Harrison, of the Grenadier Company of the South Hampshire Militia (now 3rd Battalion the Hampshire Regiment) during the embodiment of the Seven Years' War, 1759-65. The Captain of the Company was Edward Gibbon, the Roman Historian.—*Given by H. A. Harrison, Esq.*

- 61.—Cocked Hat**, worn by Trooper J. Merritt, Royal Horse Guards during the Campaign in Flanders, 1793-95. Hats of this description were worn in the Household Cavalry from about 1785 to 1810.—*Given by Mr. J. Merritt, late Trooper, Royal Horse Guards.*
- 62.—Cap**, worn by the Newport Light Infantry, a corps formed in Newport, Rhode Island, America, in the year 1774. On the front of the Cap is the figure of America wearing the cap of Liberty, the motto "Patria cara, carior Libertas," the initials G.R., and the Anchor. The Corps fought against the British in the War of Independence.
- 63.—Shako**, with ball tuft, worn by Officers of the 11th, now Devonshire Regiment, between the years 1846 and 1857.—*Given by S. M. Milne, Esq.*
- 64.—Officer's Shako**, 3rd Light Dragoons, of the pattern in use in 1845.
- 65.—Officer's Helmet**, Royal Horse Guards, of the pattern in use between the years 1825 and 1833.
- 66.—Helmet**, worn by Dragoon Guards between the years 1812 and 1824.
- 67.—Trooper's Helmet**, 8th Light Dragoons, as used between 1800 and 1815.
- 68.—Helmet**, with Plume, worn by Officers of the 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards between the years 1834 and 1846.—*Given by Major-General W. E. Marsland.*
- 69.—Blue Cloth Helmet**, with white plume, as worn by Officers of the Royal Artillery for a short time in 1854.—*Given by Major-General P. H. Sandilands.*
- 70.—Shako**, worn by Officers of the Royal Marine Light Infantry about 1820.
- 71.—Shako**, with white ball tuft, worn by Officers of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment, now the 2nd Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire) Regiment, between the years 1830 and 1846.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Holden.*
- 72.—Officer's Shako**, as used by the 81st Regiment, now 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, between the years 1817 and 1828.—*Given by Messrs. Holt & Co.*
- 73.—Private's Shako** of the 13th Light Infantry of about 1855.
- 74.—Private's Shako** of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, worn up to the year 1870.—*Given by Colonel J. A. Mac Stuart, C.B., C.M.G.*
- 75.—Officer's Cap**, 16th Lancers, as in use at the time of the Crimean War.—*Given by Major F. L. Dashwood.*

- 76.—Busby**, with gold cords and blue and white plume, worn by Officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers from 1870 to 1876.—*Given by Colonel G. W. Stockley.*
- 77.—Shako**, worn by Officers of the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment, between 1861 and 1870.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 78. Helmet** of the Lancashire Provisional Cavalry.
- 80.—A Piece of one of the Timbers** of the cabin of H.M.S. "Victory." It was struck by a round shot at the Battle of Trafalgar, and taken from the ship's side at Chatham Dockyard.—*Given by The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 81.—Dirk**, worn by Lord Nelson when a Midshipman on board H.M.S. "Seahorse" in the East Indies, in 1776. It was at this period that, after a gloomy reverie, he, in a sudden glow of patriotism, exclaimed: "I will be a hero, and confiding in Providence, I will brave every danger."—*Given by J. R. Foster, Esq.*
- 82. Boulton's Trafalgar Medal**, struck in commemoration of the great victory at the expense of Mr. M. Boulton, of the Soho Works, near Birmingham, and with the permission of the Government, issued in silver to Captains and First Lieutenants and in pewter to the Junior Officers and men who took part in the fight. Some bronze specimens were also struck as proofs. The Boulton Medal was very highly valued by the recipients, and it must be remembered that the Naval General Service Medal with clasp for Trafalgar was not issued until 1848.
- 83. Naval General Service Medal**, obverse and reverse awarded by H.M. Queen Victoria, in 1848, to survivors of all ranks, of the actions fought between 1793 and 1840, including the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar.
- |                              |     | Clasps. | Actions. |
|------------------------------|-----|---------|----------|
| Total Fleet and Ship Actions | ... | 177     | 147*     |
| Total Boat Service Actions   | ... | 54      | 55†      |
- 84. His Majesty's Commission**, dated 26th May, 1779, appointing Lieutenant Horatio Nelson Captain of H.M.S. "Hinchinbroke."—*Given by The Rev. G. M. Traherne.*
- 85. Sword**, taken from a French Officer on board the "Intrépide" at the Battle of Trafalgar. The "Intrépide," Captain L. A. C. Infernet, was a 74-gun ship, and during the action she was engaged by the "Africa," 64 guns, for 40 minutes. At about 4 p.m. the "Orion," 74 guns, bore down under the stern of the "Intrépide," and brought to on her port bow, so covering the "Africa" entirely. At 5 p.m. the "Intrépide" hauled down her colours. Her casualties numbered 800; she was eventually burnt.

\* For 26 of the 147 actions two distinct clasps were awarded, and for 2 of the 147 three distinct clasps.

† For Boat Service one clasp commemorated two actions, so deduct one.

- 86.—Specimen of the Caulking** taken from the main wales of H.M.S. *Victory* in July, 1823.—*Given by The Honourable Lady Grey.*
- 87.—Dirk** of a French Officer on board the "*Intrépide*," at the Battle of Trafalgar. It was taken after the ship had hauled down her colours.—*Given by Captain Sir J. Holburne, Bart. R.N.*
- 88.—Pistol** taken from an Officer of the French ship "*Intrépide*," at the Battle of Trafalgar.—*Given by Captain Sir J. Holburne, Bart., R.N.*
- 89.—Some of the Spirit** in which Lord Nelson's body was preserved on board H.M.S. "*Victory*" during her voyage home. The "*Victory*" arrived at Portsmouth on 4th December, 1805. The body lay in State in the Painted Hall at Greenwich on 5th January, and was removed to the Admiralty on the 8th January. The funeral took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on the following day.
- 90.—Piece of Wood** from the deck of H.M.S. "*Victory*," where Lord Nelson fell on receiving his mortal wound at Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805. He was killed by a ball fired from the mizzen-top of the French ship "*Redoutable*," and died at 4.30 p.m. His last words were: "Thank God I have done my duty."—*Given by Captain E. C. L. Perrott, R.N.*
- 91.—Ticket**, signed by the Garter King of Arms, admitting Captain Edward Rotherham, R.N., into the funeral procession of Lord Nelson, from the Admiralty to St. Paul's Cathedral on the 9th January, 1806. Captain Rotherham was Captain of H.M.S. "*Royal Sovereign*," the flag-ship of Lord Collingwood at Trafalgar.
- 92.—Cocked Hat**, worn by Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen 2nd April, 1801, when the Danes were defeated with the loss of 17 of their 18 ships in the line of battle, while not a British ship was absolutely disabled.—*Given by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale.*
- 93.—Foul Weather Cocked Hat**, with waterproof crown, worn by Lord Nelson in his last service in H.M.S. "*Victory*," 1803-1805.—*Given by J. N. Powell, Esq.*
- 94.—An Artificial Laurel Wreath**, placed on Lord Nelson's coffin in the Barge which conveyed his remains from Greenwich to Whitehall on 8th January, 1806.—*Given by J. N. Powell, Esq.*
- 95.—A Piece of Brocade** from the train worn by Lady Nelson on the day she received His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, who had come to pay her his congratulations after her marriage.—*Given by Miss M. Edith Nelson.*
- 96.—The Fighting Sword of Lord Nelson**, being not one of the regulation pattern, but of a previous century. It had belonged to Admiral G. Walpole, who wore it when in command of H.M.S. "*Lion*," 60 guns, in the action with the French in Vado Bay, in the Mediterranean, in 1711, in which he lost his right arm. Admiral Walpole left the sword to his grand-nephew and god-son, Captain Maurice

Suckling, R.N., who valued it highly and gave it to his nephew, Horatio Nelson, with the injunction never to part with it while he had life. Nelson used this sword, and not that shown in so many of our historical pictures, in the boarding of the "San Nicolas" and "San Josef" at St. Vincent and Teneriffe, where he in turn lost his right arm. Lord Nelson wore no sword during the Battle of Trafalgar. There were doubtless several swords in his Cabin, but it seems more than likely that had he had use for a sword his usual fighting one would have been resorted to. Two of the swords from his Cabin were disposed of in 1830 by Alderman Smith, who had received many of Nelson's effects from Lady Hamilton, prior to her death in 1814. On the "Victory's" arrival in England, Captain Hardy sent all of Nelson's effects to Lady Hamilton.—*Given by Admiral Sir George Robert Lambert, G.C.B.*

- 97.—**Medal**, struck from the copper of H.M.S. "Foudroyant," Lord Nelson's flagship in the Mediterranean in 1799.—*Given by Mrs. Dealtry.*
- 98.—**Gold Lace**, from the coat worn by Lord Nelson when he lost his right arm at Santa Cruz, on the 24th July, 1797.—*Given by Surgeon, Sir William Beatty, M.D., R.N.*
- 99.—**Medal**, commemorative of the Victory of the Nile, struck at the expense of Mr. Alexander Davison (an old friend of Lord Nelson, who had been appointed agent for the prizes won in the battle), and distributed by him in gold to the Captains, in silver to the Lieutenants and Warrant Officers, in gilt metal to the Petty Officers, and in copper to the Seamen and Marines.
- 100.—The **Blade** of a combined Knife and Fork for one hand.—*Given by Miss Hutton.*
- 101.—**Pair of Silver Ice Pails**, Covers and Liners, with lion's mask and ring handles, the lower part fluted, and with gadroon borders. Engraved with Lord Nelson's Coat of Arms, and inscribed:—"Presented by the Committee appointed to manage the subscription raised for the benefit of the wounded and the relatives of those who were killed in the glorious victory obtained off Copenhagen on the 2nd April, 1801, to Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B., Duke of Bronte, etc., in testimony of the high sense entertained of his meritorious and unprecedented exertions in defence of his country, which, at the peril and danger of his life, he so nobly sustained previous to the engagement, and as a token of his brilliant and gallant conduct during the whole of that memorable action." John Julian Angerstein, Chairman, Lloyd's Coffee House." The set originally consisted of four; these two were purchased by Mr. J. A. Mullens at the sale of the Bridport Collection in 1895.—*Given by J. A. Mullens, Esq.*
- 102.—**A Silver Fork**, portion of Lord Nelson's sea plate.—*Given by Major H. H. Gould, R.M.I.I.*



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- 103.—Satin Embroidery**, worked by Lady Nelson, and commenced while attending the sick couch of her husband during his sufferings occasioned by the amputation of his right arm, which he lost at Santa Cruz by a cannon shot. She completed the work during his absence at the Battle of the Nile.—*Given by Miss M. Edith Nelson.*
- 104.—Bottle of Port**, being a portion of Lord Nelson's cellar in H.M.S. "Victory" during the Battle of Trafalgar. It was purchased from the Executors.—*Given by Spencer Weston, Esq.*
- 105.—Writing Oase**, generally used by Lady Hamilton when writing to Lord Nelson.—*Given by Lieut. B. Haines, R.N.*
- 106.—Portrait of Lord Nelson**, from the original drawn from life on the 8th December, 1800, by De Koster. Lord Nelson considered this the best likeness of himself ever taken.—*Given by Captain C. B. Levita, R.A.*
- 107.—Specimen of Gilt Metal Snuff-boxes** made about the time of Lord Nelson's death, and much valued at the time as a memorial of the fallen hero.—*Given by Ernest G. Percy, Esq.*
- 108.—Cocked Hat**, worn by Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington when Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in 1842 to 1852.  
The Cockade is black for England, Scarlet for Spain, Red and Blue for Portugal, and Orange for Holland.—*Given by Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., F.S.A.*
- 109.—Riband of the Order of the Garter**, worn by Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington, K.G.—*Given by Sir S. D. Scott, Bart., F.S.A.*
- 110.—Pair of White Gloves**, worn by the Duke of Wellington when Commander-in-Chief, 1842-1852.—*Given by Sir S. D. Scott, Bart., F.S.A.*
- 111.—Cape** used by the Duke of Wellington during the Waterloo Campaign. It became the property of Mr. Joseph Boulcot, His Grace's Baggage Master and personal Attendant.—*Given by Major J. C. Tait.*
- 112.—Umbrella** used by the Duke of Wellington. It became the property of Mr. Joseph Boulcot, His Grace's Baggage Master and personal Attendant, who left it to his cousin, Mr. George Lawrence.—*Given by Major J. C. Tait.*
- 113.—A Frame** containing various relics from the Field of Waterloo.
- 114.—A Case of Surgical Instruments** used at the Battle of Trafalgar by Surgeon Thomas Caird, R.N., on board H.M.S. "Temeraire".—*Given by Mrs. Caird.*



- 115-124.—Field-Marshal's Uniform**, worn by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.—*Given by Rear-Admiral Sir A. FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O.*
- 125-130.—Staff Officer's Uniform**, worn by H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, during the Campaign in the Crimea (1854-6).—*Given by Rear-Admiral Sir A. FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O.*
- 131-134.—Saddle, Shabracque, Bridle, etc.**, presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, after the war in the Crimea.—*Given by Rear-Admiral Sir A. FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O.*
- 135.—Oast of a Caliver-Man** of the Cromwellian period. (The Caliver was a hand firearm, lighter than a musket.) This, together with the eight following figures, were cast from the originals in carved oak on the staircase of Cromwell House, Highgate.—*Given by Colonel Cecil Russell.*
- 136-143.**—These **Casts** represent in order:—(1) A Targeteer or Rondolier; (2) Musketeer; (3) Drummer; (4) Fifer; (5) Officer of Infantry; (6) Musketeer; (7) Targeteer; (8) Pikeman. All of the Cromwellian Period.—*Given by Colonel Cecil Russell.*
- 144.—An Eagle** taken from the pouch of a French Soldier at the Battle of Waterloo.
- 145.—An Eagle** from the Shako of a French Soldier at Waterloo.
- 146.—Eagle**, from a pouch picked up by the Orderly of Sir J. Hardinge after the Battle of Waterloo.—*Given by W. Twopenny, Esq.*
- 147.—Fragment of the Coffin of Napoleon I.**—*Given by Charles Buckton, Esq.*
- 148.—Chain of the Garden Gate of the Chateau of Hougomont.** It was taken off the day after the Battle of Waterloo by Surgeon-Major Sir William Whympier, at that time Surgeon to the Coldstream Guards.—*Given by Mrs. F. H. Whympier.*
- 149.—Razor which belonged to Napoleon I.** It was found in his carriage directly after he had left it on his flight from the field of Waterloo.—*Given by Captain J. Meek.*
- 150.—Shaving Brush of Napoleon I.,** also found in his carriage.—*Given by Captain J. Meek.*
- 151.—The Ball** by which the charger of Lieutenant (afterwards Lieut.-Colonel) J. C. Wallington was wounded at Waterloo, on 18th June, 1815.

- 152.—Sword** of a French Staff Officer made prisoner at the Battle of Waterloo by Lieutenant William Hay, 12th Light Dragoons. *Given by Mrs. Wood.*
- 153.—Straight Sword-blade** carried by the French Officer who led the Advance Party from the Column which attacked Hougomont at the Battle of Waterloo. He was killed by a Corporal of the 3rd Foot Guards.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel J. Elrington.*
- 154-155.—A Pair of Horse Pistols** taken from the body of a French General Officer found killed amongst the guns of Major Roger's Battery at Waterloo.—*Given by Major-General S. F. Wilson.*
- 156.—Two Buttons and a Cartridge Extractor** found on the Field of Waterloo on 18th September, 1821.—*Given by Mr. Huggett.*
- 157.—The Pocket Glass of Napoleon I.,** used by him at the Battle of Waterloo, and given to Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, by Sir James Wylie, Bart., Physician-General to the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia in 1815.—*Given by Eleanor, Duchess of Northumberland.*
- 158.—Double-Barrelled Fusil used by Napoleon I.** The barrels are richly gilt, and fitted with a short bayonet. The gun was found with part of the Emperor's baggage, which had been left behind at the Petrowski Palace, near Moscow, on the retreat of the French Army, in 1812. The fusil was given to Sir R. K. Porter by General Prince Alexander Sherbatow, a detachment of whose division of the Russian Army entered the Palace soon after its abandonment by the French.—*Given by Sir Robert K. Porter, K.C.H.*
- 159-160.—Sabretasche and Scabbard** of General Charles Lefebvre Desnouettes, taken prisoner during the retreat to Coruña, 1809, by Private L. Gridale, 10th Hussars. He lived at Malvern and Cheltenham, where he made many friends; but in 1812 he broke his parole and escaped to France. He was again taken prisoner at the Battle of Waterloo, 1815, and was eventually drowned off the Irish Coast in 1822.
- 161.—Telescope** carried by Major-General Sir A. Woodford (afterwards Field-Marshal), who commanded a Brigade of Guards at Waterloo. It was given by his son, Lieutenant A. G. Woodford, 56th Regiment, to the Museum shortly before his death, in 1853.
- 162.—Map of France,** dated 1804, picked up on the Field of Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, by Sergeant-Major Butcher, 11th Light Dragoons.—*Given by Mr. A. G. Butcher.*

- 163.—Glove and Silk Handkerchief** with which the wound of Lieut.-General the Earl of Uxbridge was staunched before amputation, at Waterloo, by his A.D.C., Captain T. Wildman, 7th Hussars. The Earl of Uxbridge, afterwards Marquis of Anglesey, commanded the cavalry at Waterloo; he was severely wounded by almost the last shot fired in the battle, which necessitated the amputation of his leg.—*Given by Mrs. Wildman.*
- 164.—Grape Shot and Two Bullets** picked up on the battlefield of Waterloo.—*Given by Captain De la Chaumette.*
- 165.—Bottle of Water** from Longwood, brought home during the time the house was occupied by Napoleon I. at St. Helena, 1815-21.
- 166.—Hoof of "Jock,"** the last surviving troop horse of the 2nd Life Guards present at the Battle of Waterloo. The horse was shot and buried in Hyde Park, 20th June, 1836.—*Given by Colonel Paschal.*
- 167.—Hackle** belonging to the Feather Bonnet worn by Private William Jack, 42nd Highlanders, in the Peninsula War, and at Waterloo.  
He was present at nine general engagements in the Peninsula, in addition to Waterloo.—*Given by Pensioner William Jack.*
- 168.—Cross of the Legion of Honour** picked up on the Field of the Battle of Waterloo.—*Given by W. Ebington Stuart, Esq.*
- 169.—Piece of Sail Cloth** of the pattern used in 1805.—*Given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 170.—Piece of Sail Cloth** of the pattern used in 1842.—*Given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 171.—Model of the "James Royal,"** a 1st rate ship, built at Portsmouth in 1675 by Sir Anthony Deane. Her length was 132 feet; breadth, 45 feet; depth, 18 feet 4 inches; draught, 20 feet 6 inches; and tonnage, 1,422. She carried a crew of 560 in peace, but this was increased to 670 for war-strength abroad, and again to 780 for war-strength at home. She usually carried 90 guns, and was subsequently christened "Victory."—*Given by Captain E. H. Scott, R.N.*
- 172.—Sikh Chieftain's Jacket** taken at the Battle of Ferozeshah, 22nd December, 1845, by Lieutenant J. McKenzie Lyle, 29th Foot, and Pair of Drum Sticks, picked up on the battlefield.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 173.—Photograph of Pensioner Roon,** who hoisted Lord Nelson's famous signal at the Battle of Trafalgar, "England expects, etc." The photograph was taken in 1858, when Roon was over 80 years of age. He was then a patient of the Donor at Greenwich Hospital.—*Given by Inspector-General F. W. Davis, R.N.*

- 174.—**Silk Sash** worn by Ensign William Hay, 52nd Light Infantry in the Peninsula War, 1810-11, including the Battle of Fuentes D'Onor, 5th May, 1811.—*Given by Mrs. Wood (daughter of Ensign W. Hay).*
- 175.—**Button** belonging to a Private of the 88th Connaught Rangers part of the force under the Duke of Wellington, which occupied the town and lines of Torres Vedras, 1810. Picked up on the spot in 1870.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. Williams.*
- 176.—**Cross of the Legion of Honour**, taken from the breast of a French Captain, by Captain C. J. Peshall, 88th Connaught Rangers, at the Battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813, when the French were defeated by the Marquess of Wellington.—*Given by Lieutenant C. Peshall, 3rd Buffs.*
- 177.—**Cross of the Legion of Honour of Napoleon I.**
- 178.—**Sword** worn by General Reynier, who commanded the French Troops at the Battle of Maida, 4th July, 1806, where he was totally defeated by the British Force under Major-General Sir John Stuart.—*Given by Duncan Robertson, Esq.*
- 179.—**Sword Knot** of Ensign Richard Vance, 29th Foot, who was killed at the Battle of Albuera, 16th May, 1811, whilst carrying the Regimental Colour. For security he had concealed the Colour in the breast of his coat, where it was found on his dead body after the action.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 180.—**Franc Pieces**, made from Church Plate melted down by the French during the Siege of the Fortress of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, then part of the French Empire. Cattaro surrendered to the Austrians in 1814.—*Given by Colonel E. A. Angelo, K.H.*
- 181.—**Hymn Book** published at Chatham in 1812 for the use of the French prisoners of war.
- 182.—**Book of Common Prayer**, printed in English and published in France in 1810, for the use of English Prisoners of War. On the cover are the words, "Consular Office, Koenigsberg."
- 183.—**Drum-Major's Staff** of a French Regiment, brought from the Peninsula War.
- 184.—**Drum Major's Staff** of the French 3<sup>me</sup> Regiment Légère, taken by the 27th Regiment, now the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, in the Peninsula War, at the Battle of Castalla, 13th April, 1813, when the French, under Marshal Suchet, were defeated by Lieut.-General Sir J. Murray.—*Given by Colonel G. J. Reeves, C.B., 27th Regiment.*

- 185.—**French Soldier's Small Book**, belonging to "Corporal François De Grange," No. 4 Company, 4th Battalion, 27th Regiment of the Infantry Légère, picked up on the battlefield of Fuentes D'Onor, 5th May, 1811, by Lieutenant J. Ford, 79th Cameron Highlanders.—*Given by Captain I. Ford.*
- 186.—**Map of Spain and Portugal** taken by an Officer of the Rifle Brigade from the breast of a French Colonel, killed at the battle of Barosa, 5th March, 1811. The Map was shot through by the ball which killed the officer.
- 187.—**Programme of a Race Meeting** organised by English Officers confined as prisoners of war at Verdun, near Metz, 1812.
- 188.—**Two Horn Cups** used during the Peninsula War, from 1810-14, by Lieut. W. Hay, 12th Light Dragoons.—*Given by Mrs. Wood.*
- 189.—**Silver Fork**, part of the mess plate of the 5th Battalion of the 60th (Royal American) Light Infantry, used during the Peninsula War. On the disbandment of the Battalion the plate was divided among the officers in 1818. The Fork was part of the share of Lieutenant Augustine F. Evans.—*Given by Major Augustine Evans, R.M.L.I. (his Nephew).*
- 190.—**Officer's Pouch and Belt**, worn by Lieut. Augustine F. Evans, 5th Battalion (Rifle), 60th Light Infantry, through the Peninsula War.—*Given by Major Augustine Evans, R.M.L.I.*
- 191.—**Pair of Pistols**, which belonged to Thomas, second Lord Camelford, Lieutenant R.N. They were used in his fatal duel with Captain Best, in Kensington Gardens, on 8th March, 1804. The ball fired by Captain Best, one of the deadliest shots in England, broke his opponent's fifth rib, penetrated the lungs, and lodged in the spine. Lord Camelford died two days later.
- 192.—**Lock of the Wicket Gate of the Fortress of Powanghur**, which during the Mahratta War surrendered in September, 1803.—*Given by Lieut. Colonel Edward Harvey.*
- 193.—**Indian Powder Flask**, brought home by an English Officer from the American War, 1813-14.
- 194.—**Silk Pendant** captured at Demarara, South America, when it surrendered to the British in 1796, during the French War, 1793-1802.—*Given by E. H. Blagden, Esq.*
- 195.—**Stick** cut from the spot where Jecumseh, the Indian Chief, fell on the German Flats, Upper Canada, during the American War of 1813-14.—*Given by Colonel Burn, R.A.*
- 196.—**A Walking Stick** made from the wood of the floating batteries of Gibraltar after the Siege, 1779-83

- 197.—**Burmese Military Muster Roll**, taken at Prome, in the first Burmese War, 1826, by Major, afterwards Sir Robert Sale.—*Given by Major-General T. Hawker.*
- 198.—**Malay Krees**, taken at the storming of Fort Cornelius in 1811.—*Given by Captain J. Haig.*
- 199.—**Punjab Medal with Clasp for Mooltan**, belonging to Sepoy Kassi, Bengal Sappers and Miners. It was taken from his body when he was killed as rebel during the Indian Mutiny, 1857.—*Given by Major P. T. Godsal.*
- 200.—**Knife** brought from the Ashanti War, 1824. It was used in taking off the heads of slain enemies.—*Given by Colonel W. Sutherland.*
- 201.—**War Trumpet** from the first Ashanti War, 1824, made of the tusk of an elephant and covered with fish skin. The trophy was held in much veneration by the natives, it was taken at the action of 21st January, 1824, in which the British Governor, Brigadier-General Sir Charles MacCarthy, was killed. His head was unfortunately secured by the natives as a war trophy.—*Given by Colonel W. Sutherland.*
- 202.—**Sutlej Medal**, 1845-46, with clasps for Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sabraon, with Punniar Star, 1843. Belonging to the late Lieutenant C. A. Mowat, 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment.—*Given by Surgeon-General F. J. Mowat, V.C., C.B.*
- 203.—**Silver Spoon (Mess Plate) and a Canteen Spoon**, picked up on the battlefield of Assaye, 23rd September, 1803. Wellington's first victory.
- 204.—**Ink Bottle** used by General Sir Henry Lawrence during the Siege of Lucknow, 1857.
- 205.—**Bronze Plate** taken from the carriage of the King of Oude by Captain Chadwick, 1857.—*Given by Andrew Oliver, Esq.*
- 206.—**A Pair of Pistols**, which formerly belonged to General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., who was mortally wounded at the battle of Alexandria, 21st March, 1801.—*Given by the Right Hon. J. Sidney North.*
- 207.—**Sketch of Major-General James Wolfe**, drawn by Captain Hervey Smith (15th Foot), shortly before the General's death at Quebec. It passed through the hands of Colonel Guillim, his Aide-de-Camp, and others, to Major-General Darling, who presented it to His Grace Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland, in January, 1832.—*Given by His Grace Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland.*
- 208.—**Short Sword or Hanger**, worn by Major-General James Wolfe when he fell in the hour of victory at Quebec on 13th September, 1759. It was given by his mother to his school-fellow and friend, General the Hon. George Warde, Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards. It bears the inscription, "Heinrich Koll me fecit, Heinrich Koll Solingen."—*Given by George Warde, Esq.*

- 209. Sword** used by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, at the Siege of Drogheda, in 1649, where he himself led the storming party to the final assault. The blade bears the marks of two musket balls (see 352).—*Given by J. S. Simmons Smith, Esq.*
- 210-211. Three Russian Bayonets** from the Crimean War.—*Given by C. W. Cox, Esq.*
- 212 Oilmbling Heel Irons** used by the Russians in the war of 1854-56, in repairing the parapets of the Great Redan, Sebastopol, 1855.—*Given by Surgeon Thomas Longmore, 19th Regiment.*
- 213. Eikon** taken from a house in Kertch, on the Sea of Azov, on 31st November, 1855, during the Russian War, 1854-56, by Sergeant-Major F. Palmer, of the Artillery of the Turkish Contingent. *Given by Captain D. Westmacott.*
- 214. Russian Lock** taken from the Custom House at Azov, during the Russian War of 1854-56, by James Sidney, H.M.S. "Wrangle." *Given by Victor Hollinsworth, Esq.*
- 215. A Key** taken from a church in Sebastopol after the fall of the city in 1856.
- 216. Lock** prized off one of the Russian naval guns on the "Malakop," by Lieut. Colonel H. F. Cooper, R.M.L.I., Crimean War, 1854-56. *Given by Lieut. Colonel H. F. Cooper, R.M.L.I.*
- 217. The Bag** in which the despatches of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., announcing the victory of the Alma, fought on 20th September, 1854, were brought home by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Colonel Lord Burghersh, Coldstream Guards. *Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 218. The Bag** which contained the despatches of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., announcing the victory of Inkerman, fought on Monday, 8th November, 1854.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 219. The Bag** in which the despatches of General Sir James Simpson, G.C.B., announcing the capture of Sebastopol on 9th September, 1855, were brought home by his Assistant Military Secretary, Major Hon L. Curzon, Rifle Brigade, afterwards General Hon. Sir L. Curzon-Smith, G.C.B.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 220. Small Bust of Catherine I.,** Empress of Russia, found at Kertch, Sea of Azov, after the capture by the Allies in 1855. *Given by Captain W. R. Waddell, Turkish Contingent.*
- 221. Pair of Russian Epaulettes,** 13th Regiment, brought from the Crimean War, 1854-56.

- 222.—Pair of Brass Candelsticks** made from the metal of the guns of the Floating Batteries, used at the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-83.—*Given by Captain J. C. G. Roberts, R.N.*
- 223.—Claymore** worn by Captain Godsmen at the taking of Quebec, 1759.—*Given by Mrs. Godsmen.*
- 224.—Lead Ball** found on the spot where Major-General James Wolfe received his mortal wound on the Plains of Abraham at the taking of Quebec, 1759.—*Given by Major Skelton, 15th Light Dragoons.*
- 225.—Lettered Rods** used for cypher despatches at the Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-83.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel S. A. R. Clapperton, R.M.L.I.*
- 226.—Correspondence** from Brig.-General J. Warner and Colonel J. Brown, to Brigadier-General H. W. Powell, commanding British advanced posts at Ticonderoga, 1777, during the American War of Independence.  
General Powell refused to surrender and escaped with his force in the night to Canada.—*Given by Lieutenant T. Bounor, late 15th Regiment, and Aide-de-Camp to General Powell.*
- 227.—Paper Note for One Shilling** used in the War of American Independence, 1775-83.
- 228.—Highland Claymore.** formerly the property of the late Commander-in-Chief H. R. H. the Duke of York. The blade trebly grooved, and signed "Andria. Farara."—*Given by Colonel Sir Augustus Frazer, K.C.B., R.A.*
- 229-230.—Powder Horn and Scalping Knife** taken from the body of an Indian, killed in the American War of Independence, 1775-83, by Major William Gaull, 35th Regiment.—*Given by G. P. S. Camden, Esq.*
- 231.—Native Powder Horn** brought home from the American War of Independence, 1775-83.
- 232.—Powder Flask** used by a Musketeer of the English Army during the reign of James II., 1685-88.—*Given by Lieutenant J. R. Jackson, R.N.*
- 233.—Powder Flask** used by the Militia during the reign of James I., 1603-25.
- 234.—Boss of a Shield** of an Anglo-Saxon Warrior buried at Kemble, North Wiltshire, about the year 930. It was taken from the grave in July, 1856.—*Given by J. Y. Ackerman, Esq., F.S.A.*



- 235.—Pair of Gauntlets** made of buffalo (buff) leather, and worn by a Cavalier during the Great Rebellion, 1649-60. Gauntlets were worn by Regiments of Horse. Those here exhibited are the predecessors of the gauntlets now worn by Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.—*Given by Captain Alfred Hutton, F.S.A.*
- 236.—Wag-nuk, or Tiger's Claw.** This was an Indian weapon belonging to a secret society, and was invented about 1659 by Sewaja, a Hindoo. It was used for purposes of murder, and as it counterfeited the wounds of a tiger's claw, diverted the suspicion from the offender. The pair here shown were used by the Mahrattas in the Campaign of 1843.—*Given by Captain E. Gibson.*
- 237.—Wag-nuk, or Tiger's Claw** used by the Mahrattas in the Campaign of 1843.—*Given by Captain W. S. Jacob.*
- 238.—Grape Shot** fired during the Siege of Gibraltar by the Spanish and French in 1704-05. In the latter year Sir John Leake captured several of the enemy's ships, and raised the siege.—*Given by Lieutenant W. P. Newenham, R.N.*
- 239.—Highland Dirk**, once the property of John, 5th Duke of Argyll.—*Given by Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, K.C.B., F.R.S.*
- 240.—Plume** worn by Officers of the 12th Royal Lancers, shortly after its conversion into Lancers in 1816.—*Given by Mrs. Wood.*
- 241.—Field Officer's Sash** of the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment, worn about 1840-54.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 242.—Light Company Officer's Sash** of the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment, worn about 1840-54.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 243.—Light Company Officer's Crossbelt** of the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment, worn about 1840-54.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 244.—Pouch** worn by the rank and file of the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment, about 1840-75.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 245.—Presentation Sword**, bearing the following inscription:—"To his Excellency Major-General Ainslie, Governor of Dominica. This Sword is presented by the two branches of the Legislature in testimony of his meritorious conduct in the reduction of the maroons, in the year 1814."
- 246.—Bullets** fired at the Battle of Naseby, 14th June, 1645, when the Royalists were defeated by the Parliamentarians.—*Given by Lieutenant G. Ashby Ashby.*

- 247.—Pair of Highland Pistols** picked up on the battlefield of Culloden, in the Highland Rising, 16th April, 1746.
- 248.—Round Shot and 2 Bullets** used at the Battle of Marston Moor, 2nd July, 1644. The Royalists, under Prince Rupert, were defeated by the Parliamentarians under Cromwell.
- 249.—Cavalry Pistol** used at the Battle of Dettingen in the Netherlands Campaign, 1745. King George II. commanded at this battle.—*Given by Mr. F. Lack.*
- 250.—Cartouche Box** of a French "Mosquetaire" of the time of Louis XV. Picked up at the Battle of Dettingen, when the French, under Noailles and Grammont, were defeated by the Allies under George II. and the Earl of Stair, 1745.—*Given by Major-General C. R. Fox.*
- 251.—One Lead and one Iron Ball** found on the Battlefield of the Boyne, fought on 1st July, 1690, when William III. defeated his Father-in-Law, James II.—*Given by Lieutenant W. P. Newenham, R.N.*
- 252.—Grape-shot** used by General Ginkell at the Siege of Athlone, which was taken by assault on 30th June, 1691, during the Revolution of 1688-91.
- 253.—Bible** which belonged to John Balfour of Kinloch, "The Covenanter," who, with others, took up arms against the intolerant Government of Charles II.; he fought at Drumclog, where, on 11th June, 1679, the "Covenanters" defeated Graham of Claverhouse.  
The first part of this Bible was torn out by Balfour to make wads for his musket.
- 254.—Highland Claymore** belonging to one of the rebel clans who fought at Culloden. Found on the battlefield, 16th April, 1746.—*Given by Surgeon Clarke, R.N.*
- 255.—Small Plug Bayonet** of about the date 1680. Plug Bayonets were introduced into the French Army in 1647, and into the English Army in 1663. They were designed so that the bayonet fitted into the muzzle of the musket; it was not for a considerable time afterwards that the ring bayonet was invented. By this new method of fixing, the musket could be fired with the bayonet fixed.
- 256.—Silk Sash** of an Officer of the Swiss Contingent, worn at the Battle of Culloden, 16th April, 1746.
- 257.—Desk and Letter** of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B. Letter dated 11th January, 1804.  
Sir John Moore was born in Glasgow on 13th November, 1761, the son of John Moore, M.D. Admiral Sir Graham Moore and James Carrick Moore, Surgeon of the 2nd Life

Guards, were his younger Brothers. He was educated at Glasgow and Geneva, and entered the Army in 1776, at the age of 15, as an Ensign in the 51st Foot, but subsequently transferred to the 82nd Regiment, with which he served in America. Having rejoined the 51st, he served with distinction in the Corsican Campaign, and later in the West Indies, during the Irish Rebellion in 1798, and under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Holland and Egypt. In September, 1808, he became Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Spain. While proceeding from Portugal to the relief of Madrid his retreat was cut off, and he was forced to retire under great difficulties upon Coruña. During an attack made by the French during the embarkation of the troops, which was successfully repulsed, Moore received a fatal wound, and was buried at Coruña.—*Given by General Sir R. Gardiner, G.C.B.*

- 258. Silk Sash** belonging to Lieut.-Colonel Paul Anderson, 60th Rifles, used in lowering the body of his Chief, Sir John Moore, into the grave on the ramparts of Coruña, 16th January, 1809.—*Given by General Paul Anderson.*

- 259. An Officer's Silk Sash** used in supporting Sir John Moore when carried in a blanket from the battlefield of Coruña to the Citadel after he was mortally wounded, 16th January, 1809.

It was given to Surgeon J. Dunthorne, R.N., then serving ashore attending to the wounded.

The Battle of Coruña was fought between 14,000 British, under Sir John Moore, and 20,000 French, under Soult, who was endeavouring to prevent the British from embarking. The French attacks were uniformly repulsed, and the troops safely embarked with a loss of about 800, including Sir John Moore. The French lost about 2,000.—*Given by Dunthorne J. Wake, Esq. (Nephew and Legatee to Surgeon Dunthorne, R.N.).*

- 260. Prayer Book**, with its original cover, used at the Burial Service over Sir John Moore, at Coruña.—*Given by Rev. J. E. Symons, late Lieutenant R.N.*

- 261.—Armenian Knife**, with crystal handle.—*Given by Colonel Trench-Gascoigne.*

- 262.—Fragment of the Regimental Colour of the 41st Regiment.**—*Given by Colonel J. O. Quirk, D.S.O., and the Officers of the 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment.*

- 263.—Gorget** of an Officer of the Royal Marines as worn between the years 1800 and 1830. In the days when complete armour was worn, each portion of the body had its proper protection; that for the neck and collar-bone being a piece of armour termed a "Gorget," which was fitted over the cuirass or corselet. After the Restoration in 1660, when armour gradually came into disuse, the "Gorget" was

worn alone in place of the cuirass, and it at length became the last and only surviving remnant of armour in the Infantry. It remained in use in the Army and Militia until 1830, being worn by officers as a badge of rank, and as a sign of their being on duty.

**284.—Gorget of an Officer of the East York Militia, 1800-30.**—*Given by Miss Hume.*

**285.—Infantry Officer's Gorget.** This pattern was in force from 1795-1825.

**286.—Infantry Officer's Gorget of the pattern in use in 1760.**—*Given by D. J. Wake, Esq.*

**287.—Shako Plate of the Royal East Middlesex Militia, now 6th Battalion the Middlesex Regiment, worn about 1864.**—*Given by G. J. S. Camden, Esq.*

**288.—Shako Plate worn by Officers of Infantry between the years 1800-12.**—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*

**289.—Officer's Shako Plate of the Royal Artillery of about the date 1814.**—*Given by Messrs. Cater and Co.*

**290.—Officer's Forage Cap Badge of the 1st. or Royal Regiment, now the Royal Scots, worn in 1845.**—*Given by Colonel W. J. Gillum.*

**291.—Shako Plate of the 1st. Royal North British Fusiliers, worn in the regiment during the years 1811-12, during the Campaign in the Netherlands, and in the American War.**—*Given by Lieutenant A. S. L. Glyn.*

**292.—Officer's Shako Plate of the Gloucestershire Guards, worn about 1800-12.**—*Given by Messrs. Cater & Co.*

**293.—First Cap Badge worn by Officers of the Royal Marines about the year 1821.**

**294.—Second Cap Badge worn by Officers of the Royal Marines about 1827.**

**295.—Naval Officer's Belt Buckle.**

**296.—Belt Buckle of the Royal Marine Light Infantry**

**297.—Belt Buckle of the 10th Regiment, worn about 1800.**

**298.—Cap Badge of the Royal Artillery. The King's Household Bodyguard.**—*Given by Colonel J. A. Mac Stuart, C.B., C.M.G.*

**299.—Cross-belt Badge of the Royal Artillery.**—*Given by Colonel J. A. Mac Stuart, C.B., C.M.G.*

**300.—Shako Badge of the Light Infantry worn 1800.**—*Given by Colonel J. A. Mac Stuart, C.B., C.M.G.*

- 281.—An Oval Silver Cross-belt Plate** of the Westminster Light Horse, in relief, a lion, holding a shield inscribed with the motto of the Order of the Garter, and the Royal Monogram, "G.R.," and regimental motto, "Forward," hall marked 1801.—*Given by John Birkett, Esq.*
- 282. Officer's Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 29th Regiment.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 283. Staff-Sergeant's Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Royal Artillery, 1820-30.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 284. Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. About 1810-30.—*Given by Major F. Dashwood.*
- 285. Undress Sabretasche Badge** of the 16th (The Queen's) Lancers.—*Given by Major F. L. Dashwood.*
- 286. Officer's Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 51st Light Infantry. Worn at Waterloo by Lieut. R. B. Hawley.—*Given by F. Hawley, Esq.*
- 287. Officer's Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 80th Regiment. Worn by Lieut. C. A. Mowat, between 1840-55.—*Given by Surgeon-General F. J. Mowat, V.C., C.B.*
- 288. Officer's Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, worn between 1830-40.
- 289. Officer's Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 62nd Regiment, worn about 1820-35.—*Given by Major C. W. Parkes.*
- 290. Officer's Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Wansford Volunteers, worn between 1798-1802.—*Given by Mrs. Boyds.*
- 291. Buckle of Officer's Shoulder-belt** of the 61st Regiment, worn about 1812-30.
- 292.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, worn from 1845-81.
- 293.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 72nd Highlanders, worn from 1832-54.
- 294.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 17th Regiment. Worn by Ensign G. D. Brice, 1848.
- 295.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 69th Regiment.
- 296.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 2nd (The Queen's) Regiment, with shot hole. Worn about 1830-60.
- 297.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Strathspey Fencibles, about 1795.
- 298.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Kincairn Volunteers, about 1795.
- 299.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 41st Regiment, about 1850.
- 300.—Belt Buckle** of the Hyderabad Contingent, about 1850.

- 301.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Royal East Middlesex Militia, worn about 1803-10.—*Given by C. J. S. Camden, Esq.*
- 302.—Jacket, Sash, Vest and Plume**, being the uniform worn by Cornet William Polhill, 16th, or the Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons (now 16th Lancers), at the Battle of Waterloo, 1815.—*Given by Rev. J. Acton.*
- 303.—Overalls, Pipe, Revolver and Holsters** which belonged to Major T. Everard-Hutton, 4th Q. O. Light Dragoons, who took part in the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at the Battle of Balaclava, 25th October, 1854.  
The Pipe he was smoking, prior to the advance, the Revolver (since repaired) was broken in two in his hand by a Russian musket-ball, one of the Holsters was shot through the Overalls show the marks of two shots. Major Hutton was shot through the right thigh during the advance, and on returning from the guns was again severely wounded through the left thigh. His horse was wounded in eleven places.—*Given by Mrs. T. Everard-Hutton.*
- 304.—Sword** presented by His Majesty King George III. to Lieut.-General John Prince, when Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty in 1796, as an acknowledgment of his activity and judgment in choosing horses for the British-German Legion.—*Given by Miss Prince.*
- 305.—Walking Cane** which formerly belonged to Field-Marshal H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief.
- 306.—Embroidered Petticoat** worn by Queen Elizabeth.—*Given by Sir T. T. Fuller-Elliott-Drake, Bart.*
- 307.—Uniform Coattee, Breeches, Sash and Sword** of Lieutenant W. Brown, of the Light Company of the Archenfield (Hereford) Local Militia (disbanded 1816).  
This uniform shows the distinction between the Light Company and the ordinary battalion Companies of a Regiment at that time. The Battalion Companies wore long instead of short tails to the Coattee, Aigulets instead of wings, and a straight instead of a curved sword.—*Given by J. P. Brown, Esq.*
- 308.—Coattee** of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B., worn by him in the Peninsula War when a Major in the 43rd Light Infantry, and which, during a portion of the Campaign, he commanded. He served with great distinction and was several times wounded. He is celebrated as the author of "The War in the Peninsula."—*Given by the Dowager Lady Aberdare (his Daughter).*
- 309.—Officer's Coattee and Sash** of the Wansford (Northamptonshire) Volunteers. Date about 1802.

- 310. Dress Sword**, Infantry pattern, worn by Ensign William Hay, 52nd Foot, in 1810.—*Given by Mrs. Wood.*
- 314. Naval Regulation Sword** of 1835. It formerly belonged to His Majesty King William IV.—*Given by Lady Jane Fox.*
- 315. Naval Officer's Sword** (1716).—*Given by Messrs. Wilkison & Sons.*
- 316. Sword** of Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B., afterwards Earl St. Vincent, who obtained the splendid victory over the Spanish Fleet at Cape St. Vincent, on 14th February, 1797, with a British Fleet of 15 ships of the line, and 5 frigates, against the enemy's 26 sail of the line, and 12 frigates. *Given by E. E. Rushworth, Esq.*
- 317. Sword** of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, G.C.B., who, with a small British Force, gallantly defended Acre in conjunction with the Turks against the French under Napoleon, who had besieged it on 17th March, 1799. But for the successful defence of the city, the whole of Syria, and perhaps the Turkish Empire, might have fallen into the hands of the French.—*Given by Captain F. Arabin, R.N.*
- 318.—Signal Book** of Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B., afterwards Earl St. Vincent.—*Given by the Executors of the late Admiral John Jervis Tucker.*
- 319. "Sword"** presented to Captain Sir Thomas Staines, R.N., by the Gentlemen of the Isle of Thanet, in testimony of their high admiration of the heroism and courage he hath so constantly displayed in His Majesty's Service, and particularly by his persevering exertions when commanding the Cyane Frigate in the Bay of Naples in June, 1809.—*Given by G. Gunning, Esq.*
- 320.—Sword** presented to Captain J. Pendergras, of the Honourable East India Company's ship "Hope," by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's. The "Hope" was one of the fleet of Merchantmen, which, on the 15th February, 1804, defeated and pursued a squadron of French Men-of-War, under command of Admiral Linois, in the "Marengo," of 84 guns, as recorded in the *Gazette* of 11th August, 1814.
- 321.—Sword** presented to Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Wilson, K.C.B., by the Officers of the 48th Regiment as a token of their respect and esteem.
- 322.—Two Arab Knives** picked up on the battlefield of El Teb, 29th February, 1884, when the Dervishes were defeated by Lieut.-General Sir G. Graham, V.C.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel R. Holden.*



KING WILLIAM IV.

The founder of the Royal United Service Museum.

*(From the bust in marble by Sir Francis Chantrey, in the Entrance Hall  
of the Royal United Service Institution.)*





- 323.—Small Box**, carried on the arm, containing the sacred Koran which was worn by all Dervishes. This exhibit was taken from the body of a dead Dervish on the battlefield of El Teb, 29th February, 1884, by Corporal Simpson.—*Given by Corporal F. Simpson, The Black Watch.*
- 324.—Two Arab Seals** found in Osman Digma's tent after his defeat by General Sir G. Graham, V.C., at Tamii, 13th March, 1884.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel R. Holden.*
- 325.—Arab Silver Ring** from the battlefield of Abu Klea, where the Mahdist Forces were defeated by Major-General Sir H. Stewart, on the 17th January, 1885.—*Given by Harold Avery, Esq.*
- 326.—Belt Buckle** (Officer's) of the Royal Dockyard Battalion about 1830.
- 327.—Belt Buckle** of a Surgeon R.N., about 1800.
- 328.—A Miniature Man-at-Arms** of the 17th century.
- 329.—A Medallion Wedgwood Portrait of Admiral Viscount Duncan.** Admiral Viscount Duncan was born in 1731, and entered the Navy in 1746 on board the "Trial" sloop, under the care of his maternal uncle, Captain Robert Haldane. He was present in the expedition to Basque Roads in 1757, at the reduction of Goree in 1758, and in the Blockade of Brest in 1759. In 1761 he had an important share in the reduction of Belle Isle, and of Havana in August, 1762. He attained flag-rank on 24th September, 1787, and became Vice-Admiral in February, 1793, and Admiral in June, 1795. On 11th October, 1797, he commanded the Fleet in the celebrated action with the Dutch off Camperdown. As a result of this victory, Duncan was raised to the peerage as Baron Duncan of Lundie and Viscount Duncan of Camperdown. The reward was considered inadequate for his services, but it was not until some time after his death that his son was raised to the dignity of an Earl (Earl of Camperdown).—*Given by Lieut.-General W. A. McCleverty.*
- 330.—A Medallion Wedgwood Portrait of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B.** Horatio Nelson was the fourth son of the Reverend Edmund Nelson, of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, where he was born on 29th September, 1758. He entered the Navy at the age of twelve. In 1794 under Lord Hood he reduced Corsica, where he lost his right eye. In 1797 he took a prominent part in the victory off Cape St. Vincent, and two months later lost his right arm in an unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz. In 1798 he won the famous victory of the Nile. In 1801 he destroyed the Danish Fleet at Copenhagen, and in 1805 he died in action at his greatest victory, Trafalgar.

Happy he who lives to finish all his task. 'The words,

"I have done my duty," sealed the closed book of Nelson's story with a truth broader and deeper than he himself could suspect. His duty was done, and its fruits perfected. Other men have died in the hour of victory; but for no other has victory so singular and so signal graced the fulfilment and ending of a great life's work. *Finis coronat opus* has of no man been more true than of Nelson. There were, indeed, consequences momentous and stupendous yet to flow from the decisive supremacy of Great Britain's sea-power, the establishment of which, beyond all question or competition, was Nelson's great achievement; but his part was done when Trafalgar was fought. The coincidence of his death with the moment of completed success has impressed upon that superb battle a stamp of finality, an immortality of fame, which even its own grandeur scarcely could have insured. He needed, and he left, no successor. To use again St. Vincent's words, "There is but one Nelson." (Mahan's "Life of Nelson," p. 397).—*Given by Lieut.-General W. A. McCleverty.*

**331.—Cartouche Bag** made from the parchment of a French Genealogical Tree, brought from Toulon after the siege.—*Given by the Rev. W. Boyes.*

**332.—Portion of a Bombshell** taken from the hull of H.M.S. "Temeraire."—*Given by H. Heathcote, Esq.*

**333.—A Box** made from the timber of the "Marye Rose," which was sunk off Spithead in 1545. Some of the timber of the ship was recovered in 1840.—*Given by Sir John Barrow, Bart.*

**334.—Portion of a Marble Cross** which bears the following inscription:—"Bartholomew Diaz, A.D. 1486, when prosecuting that voyage in which he discovered the Cape of Good Hope, erected in Angra Pigena a Marble Cross. This slab is a fragment of it taken from the spot by Captain Vidal when surveying the Western Coast of Africa in November, 1825."

**335.—Tricolour Sash** taken from a French Officer at the Siege of Dunkirk, in 1793, by a Trooper in the Royal Horse Guards.

**336.—A Portion of the Colours of the Republic of Nicaragua**, taken at Serapogul, by Captain Lock, R.N., H.M.S. "Alarm."—*Given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*

**337.—Sword** of Lieut. Holstein of the Danish Navy, who fell when leading his men to the attack in the unsuccessful attempt to recover the Island of Anholt on 27th March, 1811. The Island had been taken possession of by the British on 18th May, 1809, on account of Danish cruisers injuring British commerce.—*Given by Major Berant.*

**338.—Piece of Pizarro's Standard.** The Standard was presented to him by Queen Isabella, having been made by her

and some of the ladies of the Spanish Court. From the date of the Conquest of Peru it was carefully preserved in the Cathedral of Lima, until 1821, when the City and province were liberated from the Spanish yoke by General San Martin. The Standard was presented by the Peruvians to the General as a token of their gratitude, and this piece was given by him to the Donor.—*Given by Mrs. Heywood.*

**339.—Head of a Boarding Pike**, captured in Lord Duncan's action off Camperdown, on 11th October, 1797.—*Given by Lieutenant J. R. Jackson, R.N.*

**340.—Two Pieces of an Iron Clamp** from a ship sunk at Pompeii.—*Given by John Landseer, Esq.*

**341.—Silver Shoe Buckles**, worn by Admiral Lord Rodney, K.B. (*See 436*).

**342.—Sword, or Hanger**, which belonged to Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., the great circum-navigator, who was killed by the savages of Owhyhee, 14th February, 1779. James Cook was born at Whitby in Yorkshire in 1728, the son of a labourer. He entered the Navy as a common seaman in 1755, and advanced to the rank of Captain twenty years later. He was present at the Siege of Quebec in 1759.—*Given by Mr. Maurice Moses.*

**343.—Walking Stick** of Sir Francis Drake, 1545-96, who commanded a squadron of the English Fleet under the Lord High Admiral at the destruction of the Spanish Armada.—*Given by Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth, F.R.S.*

**344.—Snuff-box** of Sir Francis Drake.—*Given by Sir Thomas Trayton Drake, Bart.*

**345.—A Chinese Mandarin's Plume** of the rank of Pink Button. The various ranks are shown by the colour of the button.

It was taken by Captain Prynne, R.M.L.I., at the capture of the Taku Forts, from the body of a Mandarin, whom he had previously shot.—*Given by Mrs. Prynne.*

**346.—Five Implements** used by "Jack the Painter" to set fire to Portsmouth Dockyard, 1776, with portrait and an account of his trial (*see 440*).—*Given by Captain T. M. Bagnold, R.N.*

**347.—Chronometer**, originally the property of Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., the famous circum-navigator, and used by him on his voyages of Discovery in 1772-75, and on his last expedition from 1776 until he was murdered at Owhyhee in 1779. In 1776 Captain Cook wrote from H.M.S. "Resolution":—"I had likewise in my possession the same watch, or timekeeper, which I had on my last voyage, and which had performed its part so well."

After the death of Captain Cook, the chronometer came into the possession of Lieutenant William Bligh, R.N., who commanded H.M.S. "Bounty" in 1787-89; and when the crew of that ship mutinied in the latter year, it was carried by the mutineers to Pitcairn's Island. In 1808 it was sold by John Adams, one of the leaders, to an American, Mr. Mayo Fletcher, who sold it again in Chili. In 1840 it was purchased for fifty guineas by Captain, afterwards Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B. It was repaired and rated at Valparaiso, and taken by Sir Thomas to China, and brought home in H.M.S. "Blenheim" in 1843, having kept a fair rate with the other chronometers for the space of three years (see 342).—*Given by Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B.*

**348.—Punch Bowl** of Captain James Cook, R.N.—*Given by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.*

**349.—"Directions for Sailing,"** written by Captain James Cook, R.N.

**350.—Contemporary List of the Ships in His Majesty's Navy** on April 1st, 1665.

**351.—An Indulgence, or Pardon,** by the Cardinals whose seals are attached, of 40 days, granted to all those who hear Mass in the presence of Haco, Duke of Norway, or his wife, in consideration of his distinguished merits and affection to the Church.

It is dated A.D. 1294, and was taken from the Royal Library at Copenhagen after the surrender of the city in April, 1801, to the British Fleet.

**352.—A Relief in Oak of Oliver Cromwell,** probably of contemporary date. Oliver Cromwell was born at Huntingdon in 1599, and was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, which city he represented in the Long Parliament. He is renowned as a Cavalry Leader, his principal engagements being Edgehill 1642, Marston Moor 1644, Naseby 1645, Preston 1648, Dunbar 1650, and Worcester 1651. After forcibly dissolving the Long Parliament in 1653, Cromwell assumed the title of Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, and was styled His Highness. He died at Whitehall on the Anniversary of the Battles of Dunbar and Worcester. He was buried with regal honours in Westminster Abbey, but his remains were afterwards disinterred.

**353-354.—Helmet Plates** of the 26th and 42nd Russian Regiments, brought from the Crimea.

**355.—Dress Sabretasche** of the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, worn between 1830 and 1837.

**358.—Dress Sabretasche** of the 3rd King's Own Hussars, abolished in 1901.—*Given by the Army Council.*



OLIVER CROMWELL.

*(From the portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, painted by Robert Walker.)*



- 357.—Dress Sabretasche** of the 18th Hussars, abolished in 1901.—*Given by the Army Council.*
- 358.—Dress Sabretasche** Royal Artillery, abolished in 1901.—*Given by The Army Council.*
- 359.—Sabretasche** for Colonel on the Staff abolished in 1901.—*Given by The Army Council.*
- 360.—Dress Sabretasche** of the 16th (The Queen's) Regiment of Light Dragoons, worn prior to 1839.—*Given by Major F. L. Dashwood.*
- 361.—Dress Sabretasche** of the 16th (The Queen's) Lancers.—*Given by Major F. L. Dashwood.*
- 362.—Collection of Relics**, being the first traces found of the Franklin Arctic Expedition, discovered by Captain E. Ommanney, of H.M.S. "Assistance," on 23rd August, 1850.—*Given by Lady Ommanney.*
- 363.—Belt Buckle** of the Pipers Scots Guards.—*Given by Lieut. Colonel A. B. Williams.*
- 364.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Grenadier Guards (rank and file).—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Williams.*
- 365.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Coldstream Guards.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Williams.*
- 366.—Shoulder-belt Badge** of the Scots Guards.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Williams.*
- 367.—Belt Buckle**, Cadet Royal Military Academy.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Williams.*
- 368.—Helmet Plate**, Cadet Royal Military Academy.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Williams.*
- 369.—Model of Lord Nelson's Coffin**, made from the wood of the "Victory."
- 370.—Telescope** bearing the following inscription:—"This telescope, then in possession of John Pasco, Flag-Lieutenant to Lord Nelson, was on the "Victory's" Poop at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805. Presented to H.R.H. Prince Alfred, K.G., Duke of Edinburgh, Captain, R.N., Commanding H.M.S. "Galatea," by Commander Pasco, R.N., on the occasion of H.R.H. visiting the Colony of Victoria."—*Given by Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.*
- 371-387.—Relics from H.M.S. "Royal George."**—The "Royal George," 100 guns, Flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Richard Kempenfelt, while lying heeled over at Spithead for repairs, sank in a sudden violent squall, on the 29th August, 1782. The lower ports being open so that the guns could be run out, the water rushed in, and before any effort could be made to save those on board, she



filled and sank. A small vessel lying near was carried down at the same time by the eddy caused by the sinking ship.

Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, a most distinguished officer, and about 900 officers, crew, women and children, perished in the disaster.

The following were the dimensions of the "Royal George":—

Length of keel ... ..	144 ft. 6 in.
Extreme length ... ..	212 " 9 "
Length of gun deck ... ..	178 " 0 "
Extreme beam ... ..	51 " 0 "
Depth in hold ... ..	19 " 10 "
Length of mainmast ... ..	114 " 3 "
Draught of water ... ..	22 " 0 "

Unsuccessful attempts were made to raise the ship in 1783-84, and in 1839 and following years Colonel T. S. Pasley, R.E., blew up the wreck with gunpowder.

The articles exhibited in this case were recovered during various operations.

"His sword was in his sheath;  
His finger held the pen,  
When Kempenfelt went down,  
With twice four hundred men."—*Cowper*.

- 371. Barrel of a Musket.
- 372. Two Bottles of Wine.
- 373. Fragment of a Wooden Bowl, marked W.L. 1782.
- 374. Piece of Copper Sheathing.
- 375. Spoon.
- 376. Frame of a Pistol.
- 377. Yarn from the Cable.
- 378. Leather Sword Scabbard.
- 379. Part of the Barrel of a Musket.
- 380. Portion of a Sextant.
- 381. A Foot-rule.
- 382. Box made from the Timber of the Vessel.
- 383. Razor made from the Wood and Metal of the Ship.
- 384. Narrative (1842) of the loss of the Vessel.
- 385. Five Tallow Candles.
- 386. Piece of "Fearnought," or Course Woollen Cloth, from under an Iron Plate.
- 387. Four Specimens of the Timbers of the Ship.

**388-409.—Relics of Rear-Admiral Sir John Franklin,** the Arctic Navigator, and his brave companions, who sacrificed their lives in completing the discovery of the North-West Passage, 1847-48.

Since the year 1500, numerous attempts had been made to discover a North-West Passage. In May 1846, Captain, afterwards Rear-Admiral, Sir John Franklin, K.C.H., F.R.S., with Captain F. R. M. Crozier, R.N., and a crew of selected officers and men, sailed from Greenhithe in H.M. Ships "Erebus" and "Terror," with provisions supposed to last for three years. As early as the winter of 1846-47 there were gloomy anticipations, and, when the

winter of 1847-48 passed without any news from the ships, a real uneasiness was felt at home. With the spring of 1848, began a series of relief and search expeditions, both public and private, British and American, which has no parallel in maritime annals. From information obtained in these expeditions, it transpired that Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847, that the two ships were abandoned on the 28th of April, 1848, and that Captain Crozier and every other soul of the brave party perished miserably. A Public Monument to their memory is erected in Waterloo Place.

The relics here exhibited were obtained in the following expeditions :—

- 1850-54, under Captain R. Collinson, C.B., R.N., H.M.S. "Enterprise," and Captain R. Le M. McClure, R.N., H.M.S. "Investigator."
- 1850-51, under Captain H. J. Austin, C.B., R.N., H.M.S. "Resolute," and Captain E. Ommanney, R.N., H.M.S. "Assistance."
- 1852-54, under Captain Sir E. Belcher, C.B., R.N., H.M.S. "Assistance," and Captain H. Kellett, C.B., R.N., H.M.S. "Resolute."
- 1853-54, under Surgeon J. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company.
- 1855, under Messrs. Anderson & Stewart, of the Hudson's Bay Company.
- 1879-80, under Lieutenant Schwatka, United States Navy.
- 388. Part of a Ship's Cutlass; 389. Gimlet; 390. Brass Match Box; 391. Eye-rim of Telescope; 392. Brad-awl; 393. Blade of a Knife. All obtained by Dr. Rae, from the Esquimaux, near Repulse Bay.—*Given by J. Barrow, Esq.*
- 394. Bottle found at Beechy Island, 23rd August, 1850, the first trace of the missing Expedition.—*Given by J. Barrow, Esq.*
- 395. An Iron and Brass Implement, brought from Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island, in October, 1852, by Captain Collinson, R.N.—*Given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 396. Tomahawk.
- 397. Boat-sheet Hook; 398. Brass Ring of Telescope. All from the Anderson and Stewart Expedition.
- 399. Pieces of Copper and Tin (Belcher Expedition).
- 400. Top of a Seal Spear, made of copper, from the lost ships, and obtained from Esquimaux on Hayes River.
- 401. Three Fish Hooks made from the ship's copper, obtained from Esquimaux, Adelaide Peninsula.
- 402. Balloon Despatch from H.M.S. "Assistance," dated 2nd July, 1853.
- 403. Medal, belonging to Lieutenant J. Irving, R.N., who formed one of the party of the Expedition. It was discovered in his grave in 1879, after having been buried with him for 31 years in King William's Land.

- It was coined in 1820, and awarded as Second Mathematical Prize to Lieutenant J. Irving, in 1830, at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.—*Given by Major-General Irving.*
404. Biscuit from Sir John Ross's Expedition, 12 years exposed to the cold region.—*Given by W. Young, Esq., R.N.*
405. Two Bones of Bears converted into Hammers.
- \*406. Relics of Captains Parry and Lyon's Expedition in 1821-27, to reach the North Pole. A piece of Brass, with "Hecla and Fury, 1824-25," inscribed on it.
- \*407. A Brass Cylinder, marked "H.B.M.S. Hecla and Fury, Port Bowen, June, 1825." It contained papers left by Captain Kennedy, R.N. It was brought home in 1851, by Captain Suter, of the Tay Whale Fishing Company's Ship "Intrepid."—*Given by the Lords of the Admiralty.*
- \*408. A Boat's Notice, dated 15th May, 1827, H.M. Ship "Hecla."
409. Medallion of Sir John Franklin, by David.—*Given by Sir John Barrow, K.C.B.*
- 410.—**Officer's Shako**, 8th Regiment, worn up to 1878.—*Given by Captain S. T. Banning.*
- 411.—**Officer's Shako** of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, worn from 1874 until 1881.—*Given by Major H. C. Young.*
- 412.—**Officer's Shako**, 29th Regiment, worn from 1874 to 1881.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 413.—**Officer's Shako**, 29th Regiment, worn from 1861 to 1870.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. E. E. Everard.*
- 414.—**Officer's Busby**, Royal Engineers, worn from 1855 to 1869.—*Given by General Sir R. Harrison, G.C.B., C.M.G., R.E.*
- 415.—**Officer's Busby**, Royal Artillery worn from 1875 to 1881.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel J. Day.*
- 416.—**Officer's Busby**, Royal Horse Artillery, from 1855.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. E. England.*
- 417.—**Officer's Helmet**, 5th Dragoon Guards, worn from 1870 to 1890.—*Given by Major-General W. E. Marsland.*
- 418.—**Officer's Helmet**, 5th Dragoon, Guards, worn since 1890.—*Given by Major-General W. E. Marsland.*
- 419.—**Officer's Lancer Cap**, 12th Lancers, worn since 1857.—*Given by Major-General J. C. Le Quesne.*
- 420.—**General Officer's Forage Cap**, 1900.—*Given by Messrs. Cater & Co.*

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\* These relics have no reference to Sir John Franklin.

**421.—A Silver Statuette of Lord Nelson.**

**422.—Coat** which formerly belonged to the Khan of Kelat, who was killed at the Capture of the Fortress, by a Soldier of the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment, on 13th November, 1839. The Coat became the property of Lieutenant James E. Simmons, 2nd Foot, and was given by his sister.—*Given by Mrs. Dennison Dinghurst.*

**423.—Model of H.M.S. "Royal Sovereign,"** 100 guns, 2,175 tons, the Flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, at the Battle of Trafalgar. She was built at Plymouth in 1786, and was in continuous service until 1812, after which date she remained at Plymouth.

The Model was made by French Prisoners of War, and was left to the Donor by Captain Hon. Sir J. A. Maude, K.C.H., who commanded the ship for a short time. The Model was re-rigged in 1894, by Mr. J. J. Pike, of the Staff of this Museum.—*Given by Arthur A. Pearson, Esq., C.M.G.*

**424.—Model of H.M.S. "Dreadnought,"** 64 guns, built at Blackwall, in 1690, and broken up in September, 1748. She was designed by Sir H. Johnson and Messrs. W. Johnson and M. Naith.

The Model was transferred from Windsor Castle in 1902 by Command of His Majesty King Edward VII.

**425.—Sectional Model** of a Russian Line of Battle-ship of the year 1854. It was taken from the School of Naval Architecture at Sevastopol by a seaman named Cruys, of the Naval Brigade, who presented it to his Captain, Sir Stephen Lushington.—*Given by Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B.*

**427.—Longitudinal Sectional Model of the 1st Rate Ship "Caledonia,"** 120 guns, launched at Plymouth in 1808. Length, 205 feet. Tonnage, 2,616 B.O.M. Breadth, 53 feet 8 inches. Heaviest Gun, 32-pounder. Crew, 837.

This Model shows the method of building in practice previous to the adoption of the system introduced by Sir Robert Seppings, K.C.B., Surveyor of the Navy in the Reign of George IV.—*Given by Sir Robert Seppings, K.C.B., F.R.S.*

**428.—Officer's Belt Buckle,** 7th Royal Fusiliers, 1876.—*Given by Colonel R. W. Sparkes.*

**429.—A Five Shilling Piece** (dated 1845) recovered from H.M.S. "Tiger," which was wrecked off Odessa, and taken by the Russians in 1854.—*Given by J. D. Cook, Esq.*

**430.—Officer's Belt Buckle,** 43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry, —*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Longley.*

**431.—Officer's Shoulder-belt Plate**, 20th Regiment, 1820.—  
*Given by Colonel G. S. Maxwell.*

**432.—Portion of a Map of Spain** taken from the body of a French Officer at the Battle of Barosa (5th March, 1811).  
It was the property of Lieutenant G. Wilkinson, R.A., who was present at the battle and at Waterloo.—*Given by Miss Wilkinson and Mrs. Steel.*

**433.—Model of a 30-Gun Frigate.** Period 1750-90. A frigate was a vessel larger than a sloop or a brig, and smaller than a ship of the line, usually carrying her guns (which varied in number from 30 to 60) on the main deck, and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle, or on two decks.—*Given by Mrs. Pitman.*

**434.—Model of H.M.S. "Victory,"** 100 guns, in launching rig. This Model represents the ship of the same name immediately preceding Lord Nelson's "Victory," which was not built until 1765. Built in 1735, she was the finest first-rate ship in the Navy, and saw service until 8th October, 1744, when she was lost in a violent storm near the Race of Alderney. Her Admiral, Sir John Balchen, and 100 gentlemen's sons, together with the entire crew, numbering 1,000 souls, perished.  
It is believed that the Model once figured in the famous collection at Windsor Castle.

**435.—Model of H.M.S. "Nankin,"** frigate, 50 guns, launched at Woolwich, 16th May, 1850. Details as follows:—Length, 176 feet. Beam, 52 feet 9 inches. Tonnage, 2,049. Crew, 500.—*Given by Sir John Barrow, Bart., F.R.S.*

**436.—Bust of Admiral Lord Rodney, K.B.** George Brydges Rodney was born in 1718. Promoted Captain, 1742. Commanded the "Eagle" in Hawke's Action, October, 1747. Governor of Newfoundland, 1749. Rear-Admiral, 1759. In 1762, in conjunction with the Army, reduced the French West India Islands. Vice-Admiral, 1763. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1765, which post he resigned in 1771 on being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Jamaica Station. Admiral, 1778. Defeated Langara's fleet; and relieved Gibraltar, 1780. Twice engaged the French fleet under De Guichen, off Martinique. Vice-Admiral of England, 1781. Obtained a signal victory over De Grasse, 12th April, 1782, for which he was created a Peer with a pension of £2,000. Died, 1792.

**437.—Model of a Dutch Ship of War** of the period 1660-1720. It is probably of contemporary date, and is an exceptional specimen of artistic carving. From an architectural point of view the model has not enough length in proportion to beam, the consequence being the fore and mizzen masts are thrown on the mainmast; to make the proportions correct

the model should be twelve inches longer. The guns, being too large for the size of the model, are too crowded, and could not be fought if so placed in the actual ship; they should be about one-half the size, and the ship should carry from 74 to 104. The rigging is very accurate and complete, and all other details are correct.—*Given by Commander W. H. Higgs, R.N.*

- 438.—Model of H.M.S. "Eurydice."** 26-gun sailing frigate, 921 tons. Built at Portsmouth in 1843. Served two or three commissions on the North American and West Indian and Cape of Good Hope stations. She was commissioned for the last time by Captain Marcus A. Hare, R.N., at Portsmouth, on the 7th February, 1877, as a Training-Ship for Boys and Ordinary Seamen; and was returning to Spithead after a winter's cruise in the West Indies, when she capsized in a sudden squall off Dunnose, Isle of Wight, on Sunday, 24th March, 1878, at 4.30 p.m. Of a crew of 320 officers, seamen, and boys, only two were saved. She was afterwards raised, towed into Portsmouth Harbour, and broken up in the same year.—*Given by Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir J. Edmund Commerell, V.C., G.C.B.*

- 439.—Model of H.M.S. "Medea."** Paddle-wheel Steam Sloop 835 tons, 350 horse-power. She was built in 1831, and served on most of the principal stations until 1867, when she was retired.—*Given by Rev. F. C. Lang, Chaplain R.N.*

- 440.—Relics of "Jack the Painter."** Jack the Painter, whose real name was James Aitken, lived in the latter part of the 18th Century. He resided at the "Raven Inn," Hook, near Basingstoke, and during the American War of Independence, roused the whole country by his deliberate attempts to fire our dockyards and shipping. He was successful at Portsmouth in 1776, and did damage to the extent of £60,000. So great was the scare, that, in response to a reward of £500 offered by the Government for his capture, the whole country was on the alert, and he was run to ground and captured at the "Raven Inn." He was eventually hanged at Portsmouth (see 346).—*Given by Captain T. M. Bagnold, R.N.*

- 441.—Model of a Ship of War** of the period 1486-1520, when guns were first introduced. At this stage, fire-arms had not entirely superseded the bow and arrow; and while guns had appeared from the sides of the ships, and the archer's panier had been succeeded by a deep circular top, both the fore and aft castles were still used as places of protection and seclusion for archers.

The shape of the Model is very similar to the Spanish Caravelle of the early 16th Century, but the Caravelle only possessed one castle and was fitted with lateen yards, whereas the Model is square-rigged and probably ought to carry square topsails in addition.

The beam of the ships of this date was very great in

proportion to their length; so much did the sides project at the water-line that two ships alongside, although touching at the water-line, would be several yards apart at the castles.

The Model, which it must be stated is somewhat rough, should be fitted with a bowsprit projecting over the figure-head.—*Given by Lewis Evans, Esq.*

- 442. - Model of H.M.S. "Royal Albert,"** 120 guns, built at Woolwich, and launched in the year 1854. She was employed in the Black Sea during the Russian War, and carried the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B.; she was later fitted with engines, and was retired from the Service in 1884. Her length was 232 feet, beam 61 feet, and tonnage 5,637. She carried a crew numbering 1,000.—*Given by The Rev. F. C. Lang, Chaplain, R.N.*
- 443. - Pouch** of a private soldier of the late Transvaal Artillery, South African Republic. This was the only permanent Military Force of the South African Republic.
- 444. - Cigarette Box,** being one of those sent by Scotsmen at home to the Scottish soldiers in South Africa, 1900.—*Given by Drummer E. T. Rowe, Gordon Highlanders.*
- 445. - Pipe Lighter** found on the body of Lieut.-Colonel C. C. H. Thorold, commanding 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was killed in the operations on the Tugela, 23rd-24th February, 1900.—*Given by Mr. Arthur Peel, late Natal Carabineers.*
- 446. - Three Chocolate Boxes,** being specimens of those presented by H.M. Queen Victoria to her troops in South Africa, Christmas, 1900.—*Given by Messrs. Cadbury Bros., Messrs. J. L. Fry & Sons, Messrs. Rowntree & Co., by Command of H.M. Queen Victoria.*
- 447. - An Original Sketch,** by R. Caton Woodville, of Rough-Riding Corporal P. Kelly, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, killing two Boers with one thrust at the Battle of Elandslaagte, 21st October, 1899.—*Given by R. Caton Woodville, Esq.*
- 448. - Arm Badge and Whistle** worn by the Town Guard, Bloemfontein, during the Boer occupation.—*Given by Major W. A. J. O'Meara, R.E.*
- 449. - Silver Tobacco Box** as presented by Lloyd's Committee to the Sailors and Marines of the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. "Powerful," on their return from South Africa, and visit to Lloyds, on 7th May, 1900.—*Given by the Committee of Lloyd's.*
- 450. - Clip of Cartridges** for Mauser Revolver, picked up on the battlefield of Pieter's Hill, outside Ladysmith, on 27th February, 1900.—*Given by Mr. Arthur Peel, late Natal Carabineers.*

- 451.—A Set of Five Orange Free State Stamps**, with British Government Surcharge, sent from Bloemfontein, March, 1900.—*Given by Lieutenant C. E. Wyld, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards.*
- 453.—Copy of the "Friend of the Free State"** for 22nd December, 1899.—*Given by Mr. F. W. Tabrum.*
- 455.—Orange Free State Seals and Ribbon.**—*Given by Major J. E. Caunter.*
- 456.**
1. **A Boer Prayer Book**, dated 1840.
  2. **Identity Certificate** (Boer).
  3. **Copy of War News** distributed by the Landdrosts of Harrismith.
  4. **Official Boer Telegram** found in Steenkamp Laager, Heilbron.—*Given by Sergeant W. Greening, Scottish Rifles, and of the Intelligence Department, South Africa.*
- 457.—Two Railway Tickets** of the Orange Free State.—*Given by Lieutenant A. Watkins-Grubb, R.E.*
- 458 —Busby**, as worn by the Staats Artillery, of the late Orange Free State.—*Given by the Commander-in-Chief.*
- 459.—A Pair of Handcuffs** found in the Boer trenches at Paardeburg, 18th February, 1900.
- 431.—Spoon**, which was found embedded in the wall of a public-house at Modder River, 1901. A shrapnel shell had burst inside the house, and one of the bullets struck the spoon as it lay on a table, carried it away, fixing it into the wall.
- 462.—Feather Bonnet Badge** of the 42nd Highlanders, discontinued in 1875.—*Given by Attendant F. Simpson, R.U.S. Museum.*
- 463.—Silver Helmet Plate** of the 6th West York Militia, discontinued in 1881.—*Given by Major H. Huntington.*
- 464.—Officer's Belt Buckle**, 6th West York Militia, discontinued in 1881.—*Given by Major H. Huntington.*
- 465. Lock of Hair of the Emperor Napoleon I.** It was given to Major (afterwards Major-General) Anthony Emmett, the R.E. Officer at St. Helena; at his death it passed into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Coddington, whose son gave it to this Museum.—*Given by the Rev. C. W. Coddington, M.A.*



ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

- 5.—Model of H.M.S. "Prince of Wales."** A second-rate ship of 98 guns, built at Portsmouth in 1794, under the direction of Mr. Edward Hunt. The length of her gun-deck was 182 feet, and she possessed a beam of 50 feet 3 inches, her tonnage was 2,010, and she carried a crew of 750.

The "Prince of Wales" was flag-ship to Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey from 1795 to 1797, and to Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, in 1799; she also bore the flag of Sir Robert Calder in 1801.

The Model was made by a French Prisoner of War at Portsmouth Dockyard.—*Given by General W. Williams.*

- 7.—Portrait of Admiral Lord Gardner.** Alan Gardner was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, on 12th April, 1742. He commanded the "Preston," flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Parry, in 1766, and was present at Lord Rodney's action on 12th April, 1782. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica in 1786, and after holding the appointment for three years, came home to take a seat at the Admiralty. He was present, in the rank of Rear-Admiral, at Lord Howe's action of 1st June, 1794, and for his services was created a Baronet and promoted to Vice-Admiral later in the year. In 1799 Gardner was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and in 1800 was raised to the Peerage, and for a short time held command of the Fleet in the Channel. He died in 1809.

The portrait was executed from a drawing from life, at Canton, in 1804, for Captain B. W. Page, H.M.S. "Caroline."—*Given by Admiral B. W. Page.*

- 8.—Silver Small-plate** of the 32nd Light Infantry, damaged by a shell at the Residency during the Siege of Lucknow, in the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

The Plate was presented by the officers of the Regiment to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and was transferred to this Museum from Windsor Castle in 1903, by Command of His Majesty the King.—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*

- 9.—Model of a Chinese Pleasure Junk.**—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*

- 0.—Card** admitting Lieutenant Hutton to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, in St. Paul's Cathedral.—*Given by R. B. Armstrong, Esq.*

- 1.—An Order** admitting Captain Hutton, 31st Regiment, to the French Trenches and to Sebastopol; dated, 3rd October, 1855.—*Given by R. B. Armstrong, Esq.*

- 2.—Shoulder-belt Badge** which formerly belonged to Captain Hutton, of the 68th Regiment.—*Given by R. B. Armstrong, Esq.*

- 173.—Small Oak Box** made from the block of wood which supported Lord Nelson's head in the cask which contained his body on the voyage to England.

After the Battle of Trafalgar, as there were no appliances for embalming the body of Lord Nelson, it was placed in a cask, which was then filled up with spirit, and his head was supported inside the cask on a block of oak. On the arrival of the body in England it was transferred to a leaden coffin, which was then enclosed in a wooden one made from a spar of the French ship "L'Orient," destroyed at the Battle of the Nile. When the body was removed from its temporary coffin (the cask), several of the officers wishing for mementos of their late commander, the wood of the cask and of the oak "pillow" was converted into small snuff-boxes, medal boxes, etc., and distributed among the surviving officers. Amongst these was a young midshipman, who afterwards succeeded to the title and estates of the Earldom of Egmont, and who, as his share, received this medal box—into which was inserted a small gold plate bearing the inscription, "Nelson's Last Pillow."—*Given by the Barao de Soutellinho.*

- 174.—Case of Regimental Buttons** of Militia Regiments, in use prior to 1881.—*Given by the Army Council.*

- 175.—Portrait of Admiral Peter Rainier.** Peter Rainier, son of Peter Rainier, of Sandwich, entered the Navy in 1756 on board H.M.S. "Oxford." He was present at the Siege of Pondicherry in June, 1760, on board H.M.S. "Norfolk," bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral C. Stevens, and at the reduction of Manila on the same ship when flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Samuel Cornish. He took part in the operations under Sir Edward Hughes in the reduction of Negapatam and Trincomalee. Rainier was promoted Rear Admiral on 1st June, 1795, and Vice-Admiral in February, 1799. He was Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, and in the Trafalgar promotion of 9th November, 1805, he was promoted Admiral. He died on 7th April, 1808, leaving £250,000 towards the reduction of the National Debt.—*Given by Admiral B. W. Page.*

- 176.—Model of the French Ship "Le Héros,"** 74 guns, built in 1770. She was present, on 16th April, 1781, as one of the squadron commanded by M. le Bailli de Suffren in the action in Porto Praya. On 20th June, 1783, she was in the action off Cuddalore, and later in the year, when in the East Indies, assisted by the "Artésien," 64 guns, she pursued and engaged H.M.S. "Hannibal," 50 guns, Captain Alexander Christie, and compelled her to strike. She was finally destroyed by Captain Sir W. Sidney Smith at the evacuation of Toulon in 1793. The Model was re-rigged in the year 1906.

- 177.—Officer's Belt Buckle** of the 88th Regiment, worn prior to 1881.—*Given by Major C. H. Wylly.*

**478.—Vest** which formerly belonged to Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington.—*Given by Surgeon-Major W. J. Rendell.*

**479.—Epaulette** of the Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry, now the Staffordshire Imperial Yeomanry, of 1850.—*Given by W. F. Portlock-Dadson, Esq.*

**480.—Pouch Ornament** of 13th Light Dragoons.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*

**481.—Small Metal Case** containing tools for the Chassepot Rifle, picked up on the battlefield of Sedan, 1870.—*Given by Captain Charles Slack.*

**482.—Copy of a Document**, dated 25th November, 1653, bearing the signature of Admiral Robert Blake.

Robert Blake was born at Bridgwater in 1599, and died on board his ship, the "George," at the entrance of Plymouth Sound, on 7th August, 1657.—*Given by D. W. Wise, Esq.*

**483.—Complete Collection** (showing obverse and reverse) of the **Naval and Military Medals**, with their full complements of clasps, struck at the Royal Mint up to the year 1906.—*Given by the Lords of the Treasury*

N.B.—As regards the Army General Service (Peninsula) Medal the total number of clasps should be 29, but four of these could not be supplied. In the case of the Naval General Service Medal the total number of clasps should be about 230, but of this number 222 for Fleet, Ship, and Boat Actions were not issued from the Royal Mint.

- 1 Waterloo, 1815.
- 2 Army General Service (Peninsula), 1793-1814, 25 clasps.
- 3 Navy General Service, 1793-1840, 9 clasps.
- 4 First Burma, 1824-1826.
- 5 India General Service, 1799-1826, 21 clasps.
- 6 China, 1842-1860, 6 clasps.
- 7 First Cabul, 1842.
- 8 Second Cabul, 1842.
- 9 Jellalabad, 1843.
- 10 Scinde, 1843.
- 11 Sutlej, 1845-1846, 3 clasps.
- 12 Punjab, 1848-1849, 3 clasps.
- 13 Second India General Service, 1852-1895, 23 clasps
- 14 South Africa, 1853-1879, 6 clasps.
- 15 Crimea, 1854-1856, 5 clasps.
- 16 Baltic, 1854-1855.
- 17 Indian Mutiny, 1857-1858, 5 clasps.
- 18 Abyssinia, 1868.
- 19 New Zealand, 1845-1866.
- 20 Canada, 1866-1870, 3 clasps.

- 21 Ashanti, 1874-1894, 5 clasps.
- 22 Afghanistan, 1878-1880, 6 clasps.
- 23 Egypt, 1882, 2 clasps.
- 24 Egypt, 1884-1889, 11 clasps.
- 25 Khedive's Star, 1882-1889.
- 26 North West Canada, 1885, 1 clasp.
- 27 Sudan, 1898.
- 28 Sudan (Bronze).
- 29 Khedive's Sudan, 1890-1902, 11 clasps.
- 30 West Africa, 1890-1900, 17 clasps.
- 31 Central Africa, 1904-1908, 1 clasp.
- 32 Third India General Service, 1895-1898, 6 clasps.
- 33 Second Ashanti, 1896.
- 34 Uganda, 1897-1899, 4 clasps.
- 35 Uganda (Bronze).
- 36 Cape of Good Hope, General Service, 3 clasps.
- 37 China, 1900, 3 clasps.
- 38 China, 1900 (Bronze).
- 39 South Africa, 1899-1902, 26 clasps.
- 40 South Africa (Mediterranean, Militia Medal).
- 41 South Africa (Bronze).
- 42 South Africa (King's Medal), 1901-1902, 2 clasps.
- 43 Third Ashanti, 1900, 1 clasp.
- 44 East Africa General Service, 1900-1904, 14 clasps.
- 45 East Africa General Service (Bronze).
- 46 Fourth India General Service, 1901-1902, 1 clasp.
- 47 Tibet, 1903-1904, 1 clasp.
- 48 Royal Navy, Conspicuous Gallantry.
- 49 Distinguished Conduct in the Field (Queen's), 7 clasps.
- 50 Distinguished Conduct in the Field (King's), 3 clasps.
- 51 Distinguished Conduct in the Field (Cape of Good Hope, Queen's).
- 52 Distinguished Conduct in the Field (Cape of Good Hope, King's).
- 53 Meritorious Service (Honble. East India Company).
- 54 Meritorious Service (Queen's).
- 55 Meritorious Service (King's).
- 56 Meritorious Service (Cape of Good Hope, Queen's).
- 57 Meritorious Service (Cape of Good Hope, King's).
- 58 Meritorious Service (India, Queen's).
- 59 Meritorious Service (India, King's).
- 60 Royal Navy, Long Service and Good Conduct (William IV.).
- 61 Royal Navy, Long Service and Good Conduct (Queen's).
- 62 Royal Navy, Long Service and Good Conduct (King's).
- 63 Royal Navy, Ability and Good Conduct (Engineers).
- 64 Army, Long Service and Good Conduct (Honble. East India Company).
- 65 Army, Long Service and Good Conduct (Queen's).

- 66 Army, Long Service and Good Conduct (King's).
- 67 Long Service and Good Conduct (India, Queen's).
- 68 Long Service and Good Conduct (India, King's).
- 69 Long Service and Good Conduct (Cape of Good Hope, Queen's).
- 70 Long Service and Good Conduct (Cape of Good Hope, King's).
- 71 Militia Long Service and Good Conduct.
- 72 Imperial Yeomanry Long Service and Good Conduct.
- 73 Volunteers, Long Service (Queen's).
- 74 Volunteers, Long Service (King's).
- 75 Volunteers, Long Service (Colonial, Queen's).
- 76 Volunteer, Long Service (Colonial, King's).
- 77 Best Shot in the Army.
- 78 Arctic, 1818-1855.
- 79 Arctic, 1876.
- 80 Antarctic, 1902-1904, 1 clasp.
- 81 Antarctic, 1902-1904 (Natives).
- 82 Shooting Medal, Royal Navy.
- 83 Transport, 1899-1902, 2 clasps.

**484. - Three Ordinary Muzzle-loading Time-fuses**, with mechanical arrangement to act also as a concussion fuze without using the usual unstable detonating composite.—*Given by Captain A. B. Tulloch, 69th Regiment.*

**485.—Case containing following Medals:—**

- 4 Royal Humane Society;
- 1 Saving Life from Drowning;
- 1 Mauritius Police, G.C.;
- 2 National Life Boat Institution;
- 1 Turkish Military;
- 1 Chilian Military;
- 1 Spanish War Medal, 1836;
- 1 Dutch Java, 1826-30.

**486.—Pouch Ornament** Light Infantry Company, 29th Foot, worn up to 1862.—*Given by H. Everard, Esq.*

**487.—Pouch Ornament** Grenadier Company, 29th Foot, worn up to 1862.—*Given by H. Everard, Esq.*

**488.—Pair of Officer's Epaulettes**, 16th Queen's Lancers, worn about 1840-60.—*Given by Major F. Dashwood.*

**489.—Pair of Officer's Epaulettes**, 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, worn up to about 1858

**490.—Pair of Epaulettes**, Bengal Engineers, worn by Major-General Ralf Young, 1844.—*Given by Captain J. R. Young, R.E.*

**491-492.—Pair of Officer's Epaulettes, with Sword-knot** 1840, Royal Marine Light Infantry.—*Given by Captain J. Campbell, R.M.L.I.*

**493.—Officer's Sabretasche,** Royal Marine Artillery, discontinued in 1901.—*Given by Colonel J. H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A.*

**494.—An Oxydised Silver Vase,** presented by the Citizens of Victoria (British Columbia) to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Imperial Troops at Esquimalt, on the occasion of their departure from Canada in May, 1906, the place being no longer garrisoned.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel English and the Officers and Men of the Garrison.*

**495.—Four Prints of the Battle of the Nile,** dated 1799.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Maxwell.*

**496.—Sketch Portrait** of Napoleon's Guide at Waterloo.—*Given by C. M. Kempe, Esq*

**497.—Frame** containing 6 engravings of the Banqueting House, 3 interior and 3 exterior views.

**498.—A Plan** of the Camp at Hounslow in 1686.

**499.—Painting** in water-colours of "A Roo-Baergys" named "The Double Rose," of the year 1546.

**500.—Painting** in water-colours of a "Pynnase" named the "Phawson" of the year 1546.

**501.—Model of a Cutter** designed by Mr. Thomas Roberts, Master Shipwright, Royal Dockyard, Devonport.

A Cutter is a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck.—*Given by Miss Roberts.*

**502.—Water-colour Painting** of the "Harry Grace A Dieu," 1,000 tons. This was the largest ship in the Navy at the time of Henry VIII., in whose reign the first Royal Navy was formed. The painting is a copy of an original drawing which was presented to Henry VIII. in the year 1546, and which is now at Magdalene College, Cambridge.

**503.—Water-colour Painting** of a "Galliasse" named the "Grand Mastersys."

This was one of the Second-Class Vessels of the Royal Navy at the time of Henry VIII. It is a copy of an original drawing presented to Henry VIII. in the year 1546.

**504.—Model of a Three-Decker** of about the year 1830.—*Given by Captain T. P. Robinson, R.N.*

- 505.—Model of Timbering Circular Sterns**, as invented by Mr. Thomas Roberts, Master Shipwright, Royal Dockyard, Devonport.—*Given by Thomas Roberts, Esq.*
- 506.—Model**, in Tortoise-shell and Bone, of a Schooner Yacht, made by a Russian Prisoner of War, confined in England during the Crimean War, 1854-56.—*Given by Colonel Augustus C. F. FitzGeorge, C.B.*
- 507.—A Piece of the Keel of H.M.S. "Badger,"** Lord Nelson's first command.  
Nelson, at the age of 20, on the 8th December, 1778, was appointed to command the "Badger" Brig. He served in her until the 11th June, 1779, when he was appointed to the "Hinchinbroke."  
The "Badger" being taken out of commission and sold at Jamaica, in June, 1783, for £2,050, was utilised as a mooring lighter at Simons Bay. In 1858, she was acquired by the Table Bay Harbour Board and converted into an anchor barge, in which capacity she was employed until 1895.—*Given by G. Lacy Wood, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.*
- 508.—Medal** struck by the French to commemorate the naval action fought off Beachy Head, 30th June, 1690, between a combined English and Dutch Fleet of 73 sail under Torrington, and a French Fleet of 75 ships under de Tourville. The allies lost seven ships, of these six were Dutch and one British.—*Given by C. P. Wilson, Esq.*
- 509.—Plan of the Battle of Naseby**, fought on the 14th June 1645.—*Given by F. W. Tabrum, Esq.*
- 510.—The Banda Vase**, presented to Captain Sir C. Cole, K.C.B. R.N., in commemoration of his distinguished services in the capture of the Dutch Colony of Banda-Neira, near Sumatra, in 1810. (For further description see label).—*Given by the Marine Society.*
- 511.—Piece of Silver Plate** representing the Arctic regions, presented to John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., in grateful remembrance of his kindness and exertion in the furtherance of the search for Sir John Franklin and his companions, by several of the Officers employed in the Arctic Expedition, 1848-54.—*Given by John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S.*
- 512.—Silver Cup** presented by the Commercial Union Assurance Company to the London Corps of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, in recognition of the services rendered by a boat's crew in assisting to extinguish a fire on s.s. "La Plata," at North Woolwich, on 14th June, 1873.—*Given by C. E. Seth-Smith, Esq., C.B., late Commanding the London Brigade, R.N.A.V., on the Disbandment of the Corps on 1st April. 1892.*

**513.—Model of H.M.S. "Foudroyant,"** 80 guns, 2,055 tons. A third rate Line-of-Battle-ship, designed by Sir J. Henslow and launched at Plymouth in 1798. She was named after a ship which had been taken from the French forty years previously. The "Foudroyant" served as Lord Nelson's Flag-ship in the Mediterranean in 1799, and also in the same year bore the flag of Rear-Admiral John Duckworth. She was flag-ship of Admiral Lord Keith in 1801. In 1892 she was sold to a German firm to be broken up, but was repurchased, remasted, and brought to Blackpool for exhibition. Here, during a heavy gale on the 16th June, 1897, she parted her cables and went ashore, her crew being rescued by the lifeboat. She was finally destroyed by a storm on the 28th November, 1897.

The Model was overhauled and re-rigged in 1906 by Attendant John Smith of the Museum (late P.O., 1st class, R.N.)

**514.—A Copy of a Sermon** preached at Whitehall on 27th January 1695, on the occasion of the death of Queen Mary.

**515.—An early 19th Century Wine Glass,** bearing the words, "Nelson's Victory" surrounded with a wreath, and on the other side an engraving of the "Victory."

**516.—An Engraving** shewing the rock of Gibraltar in the early 19th century. Published by Thomas Kelly, Paternoster Row, December, 1822.

**517.—A Universal Dial** for the pocket, bearing the Royal Arms of King James I., it was made in 1616 for H.R.H. Prince Charles. (Charles I.).—*Given by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.*

**518.—Olock Watch** of the time of James I., made by D. Quare, of London.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel P. P. Nevill.*

**519.—A Chinese Compass.**—*Given by Major-General Sir John May, K.C.B.*

**520.—A Chinese Compass** (small).—*Given by Lieut. F. Hutton, R.N.*

**521.—Telescope,** which belonged to Mr. Fryer, Master of H.M.S. "Bounty," at the time of the mutiny in 1789.—*Bequeathed by the late Hugh R. Rump, Esq.*

The mutiny of H.M.S. "Bounty" took place near the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific, on the 12th April, 1789, through the irascible temper and tyrannical conduct of the captain. Lieut. William Bligh, R.N. (afterwards Vice-Admiral, and Governor of New South Wales).

The captain with eighteen of his crew were overmastered and cast adrift in an open boat, while the mutineers, under Fletcher Christian, Acting-Lieutenant and Second-in-Command of the "Bounty," having seized the ship, deserted



with her. Several of the men landed at Tahiti, and in 1792, the ringleaders were captured by the commander of H.M.S. "Pandora," and tried by Court Martial. Six were condemned, and three were executed. Of those who sailed from Tahiti in the ship, nothing was heard till the one survivor, John Adams, an able seaman, and his descendants, were accidentally discovered at Pitcairn Island, in 1814.

This John Adams, or Alexander Smith as he afterwards called himself, took a prominent part in the mutiny, and stood sentry over the captain during the preparations for turning him adrift. In consideration, however, of his subsequent excellent and pious conduct in the care of the Islanders, he was not molested. He died at Pitcairn Island, in 1819, at the age of 70, and his descendants still exist happy and prosperous on Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands.

**522.—Wine Bottle** taken from H.M.S. "Bounty" at Pitcairn Island and brought home by the Rev. W. H. Holman, Chaplain, R.N.

**523.—Stone Axe-head**, used by the survivors of the Mutiny of H.M.S. "Bounty" at Pitcairn Island. Brought home by Capt. Beechey, R.N., who visited the island in 1825 in H.M.S. "Blossom."—*Given by Capt. Beechey, R.N.*

**524.—Prayer Book** used by John Adams, one of the Mutineers of H.M.S. "Bounty" on Pitcairn Island, for morning and evening prayers, and given in 1853 by his daughter to the Rev. W. H. Holman, Chaplain, R.N.—*Given by the Rev. W. H. Holman.*

**525.—Gun-wax** from H.M.S. "Bounty."—*Given by Josiah Adams, of Norfolk Island, grandson of the mutineer.*

**526.—Pig-tail of John Adams**, the Mutineer of H.M.S. "Bounty," brought from Pitcairn Island in 1853.—*Given by the Rev. W. H. Holman.*

**527.—A Six-pounder Shot** from H.M.S. "Bounty," from Pitcairn Island. When recovered it had been 70 years under the sea.—*Given by Admiral A. Moresby.*

**528.—Grape Shot** (5) recovered by a diver in 1833 from the "Guernsey Lilly" Transport. She was lost in Yarmouth Roads in 1799 when returning from the Helder.—*Given by Lieut. A. Hargrove, R.N.*

**529.—Piece of a Shell** which was used in 1799 at the siege of Acre. Acre was besieged by Napoleon I. and defended by the Turks and a small force of British seamen under Sir Sidney Smith, the siege was raised after two months' investment; had the place fallen it would have placed the whole of Syria, and possibly the Turkish Empire in the hands of Napoleon.—*Given by Capt. N. H. Hall, R.N.*

**10.—A Shot** as it lodged in a basket at the Battle of Navarino.

The Battle of Navarino was fought on October 20th, 1827, when the allied fleets of Great Britain, France, and Russia, under Codrington, de Rigny, and Heiden respectively, and numbering in all 24 ships, annihilated the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, 60 vessels being entirely destroyed, and the remainder driven ashore. The allies lost 272 killed and wounded; the Turks over 4,000. This battle is noteworthy as being the last general action fought under the old conditions between wooden sailing ships.

**11. Walking Stick** made out of the taffrail of H.M.S. "Shannon" shot away during the action with the American frigate "Chesapeake," June 1st, 1813.

In the year 1813, the "Shannon," 38 guns, Captain P. V. Broke, had for some time been watching the American frigate "Chesapeake," of the same force in guns, but superior in the number of her crew, lying ready for sea, in Boston Harbour. The British Captain had sent a challenge to Captain Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake," to come out and try the fortune of war, ship to ship; and about 1 p.m., on the 1st June, the American frigate weighed anchor, and stood out of Boston Roads to meet the "Shannon." At fifty minutes past four the action commenced, the ships being not more than a stone's throw apart, Boston light-house bearing west at about six leagues distance. After the exchange of a few broadsides, by which the "Chesapeake" suffered considerably, her tiller ropes being shot away, and her wheel broken, she fell aboard the "Shannon," whose anchor fouled the mizzen chains of her opponent. A sharp fire of musketry followed, when Captain Broke, observing the enemy to flinch from their guns, at the head of his boarders, sprang on the quarter-deck of the "Chesapeake," exclaiming, "Follow me who can," and with slight resistance drove most of her crew below. The Americans kept up a heavy fire from their tops, till the men stationed in them were killed or driven on deck, and made a determined but fruitless attempt to rally, but in about fifteen minutes from the beginning of the action, all hostilities ceased, and the "Chesapeake" was the prize of the "Shannon."

The loss of the victors was First Lieutenant Watt, two other officers, and twenty-three men killed, and Captain Broke and fifty-eight men wounded, out of a crew of 330 men.

The "Chesapeake," out of a crew of about 386 men, had her Captain, First and Fourth Lieutenants, Master, Lieutenant of Marines, three Midshipmen, and fifty-three men killed or mortally wounded, and nearly ninety officers (including her Second and Third Lieutenants) and men wounded. Captain Broke, being severely wounded, Lieutenant Provo. W. Wallis (afterwards Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Provo. W. Wallis, G.C.B.) assumed the command, and with the two frigates sailed for Halifax, arriving there June 6th. The gallant Captain Lawrence had died two days before, on board the "Chesapeake," and was buried by his opponent at Halifax, with all the honours of war. At the

request of the American Government, the body was soon afterwards exhumed and taken to Boston for subsequent interment at New York. On his return to England, Captain Broke was created a Baronet.

The relic here exhibited formerly belonged to Mr. D. Ramsby who served as a Baker's Boy on the "Shannon."

**532.—Signal-book** of the American frigate "Chesapeake" with bullets attached to it for the purpose of sinking it in the event of the capture of the ship, together with a packet of papers relating thereto.—*Given by Sir John Barrow, Bart, F.R.S.*

**533.—Portion of an Adriatic Treenail**, showing the bed and passage of a large insect, received in 1819.

**534.—Box**, made from the timbers of H.M.S. "Shannon." She was broken up at Chatham in November, 1859.

**535.—Head of a Boarding Pike** used in the action between the American frigate "Chesapeake" and H.M.S. "Shannon," June 1st, 1813.

**536.—Badge** worn by the watermen of the State Barge formerly maintained by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

**537.—A Cross** made out of wood from a ship of the Spanish Armada.

The fight with the Spanish Armada in the Channel, commenced on Sunday, July 21st, 1588, and lasted with intervals until July 30th. The Armada consisted of 130 ships, many of large size, under the command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia. The English fleet numbered 197 in all, but only 34 were Royal ships, and of these but eight were over 600 tons burden. Lord Howard of Effingham commanded, with Drake and Hawkins as his Lieutenants. The English vessels hung on to the flanks of the Spanish ships as they sailed up Channel, harassing them in every way, and doing considerable damage, until the Armada anchored in Calais Roads. Here many of their finest vessels were captured or destroyed by fire-ships, and finally, on the 30th, Medina Sidonia decided to attempt to escape northwards. His fleet was scattered by storms, and suffered many losses on the Scotch and Irish coasts, only about one half returning to Spain.—*Given by Miss M. A. Dibdin.*

**538.—A round Wooden Box** made from wood as follows:—The top is a piece of the "Royal George," sunk at Spithead, 29th August, 1782. (See 371.) The centre piece of the top of the box is a portion of the Rider of the "Victory," against which Lord Nelson was laid after receiving his mortal wound. The bottom of the box is a piece of timber from the "Royal William," launched at Portsmouth in the year 1719. The centre of the bottom is composed of wood of the "Edgar," blown up in 1711.—*Given by W. Kingston, Esq.*

- 539.—A Spanish Dollar**, part of the treasure of the Spanish ship *San Pedro*, which was wrecked at Peniche in 1786, it was recovered by a diving bell. — *Given by Rear-Admiral F. Hardyman, C.B.*
- 540.—Jug** recovered from the wreck of H.M.S. "Boyne," which ship took fire and blew up at Spithead on 4th May, 1795.  
The jug was 53 years under water before it was recovered.  
The "Boyne," 98 guns, at the time of her loss was commanded by Captain Honble. George Grey. Of her crew all were saved with the exception of 11, of whom three or four were killed by the shotted guns being discharged by the heat.  
—*Given by Colonel Sir W. Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E.*
- 541.—Piece of the Bowsprit** of H.M.S. "Captain," which was lost in a squall off Cape Finisterre, at 12.15 a.m., on 7th September, 1870. The lives lost numbered 483, including the Captain, Hugh Burgoyne, V.C., Captain Cowper Coles, the designer of the ship, Mr. Childers (a son of the first lord), and other officers; 18 men of the crew were saved. The ship capsized and sunk in three minutes. Her loss was attributed to too low free-board, heavy top-weight, masts, and hurricane deck. She cost £440,000, and was built by Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead.
- 542.—Piece of Larch Wood** cut from a beam of the ship of the "Emperor Tiberius," which was sunk in the lake Nemi, near Rome, and discovered first in 1535. From the description of it at that period by Francisco Marchi, this ship was about 420 feet long, 210 feet broad and 48 feet high. No attempt was made since his time to recover any part of it until 1827, when a few larch beams were raised, of one of which this is a part.—*Given by Ensign Fairholme, 71st Highland Light Infantry.*
- 543.—Stock of a Musket** from H.M.S. "La Lutine," 32 guns, wrecked off Vlieland, on the coast of Holland, on 9th October, 1799, only one of the crew was saved, and he died before reaching England. "La Lutine" was originally a French ship, but was captured by Admiral Duncan, she contained much money and bullion, and was a great loss to the Underwriters at Lloyds. A chair and table at Lloyds are made from the Rudder, recovered in 1859.
- 544.—Piece of Timber** of the Russian Warship "The Twelve Apostles," sunk in Sebastopol Harbour in 1854.—*Given by Spencer Ponsonby, Esq.*
- 545.—Part of a Muzzle Lashing**, brought up from the wreck of H.M.S. "Edgar," which blew up at Spithead on 15th October, 1711, when all on board perished. This exhibit was recovered in 1840.—*Given by F. W. Saddler, Esq.*
- 546.—Spirit Bottle** from the wreck of H.M.S. "Edgar," 70 guns, at Spithead, in 1711. Recovered in 1840.—*Given by Capt. L. E. Winkworth, R.N.*

- 547.—Box** containing a bottle of Port wine recovered from the wreck of H.M.S. "Boyne," burnt at Spithead on 4th May, 1795. The box, which is made from a plank of the ship, is of 41 pieces, the number of years the wine was under the water.—*Given by Capt. L. E. Winkworth, R.N.*
- 548.—Five Dollars** recovered from the wreck of H.M.S. "Thetis," wrecked 5th December, 1830. She had 800,000 dollars aboard of which 747,909 were recovered.—*Given by Captain T. Dickenson, R.N.*
- 549.—Old Staffordshire Bowl** of about 1790, inscribed "Success to Lord Hood," commemorative of the services of Admiral Viscount Hood.  
Admiral Viscount Hood was the son of the Reverend Samuel Hood, and elder brother of Alexander, Viscount Bridport. He was born in Devonshire in 1724, and entered the Navy in 1741. He soon distinguished himself, and after several very gallant actions was created a Baronet. He took part in the bombardment of Havre, and was present in the rank of Rear-Admiral at the defeat of Count de Grasse by Lord Rodney, in 1782, when his services were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1793, when in command of the Mediterranean, he took possession of Toulon, and reduced Corsica. On his return to England he was raised to a Viscount, and appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He died in 1816.—*Given by W. Hammond, Esq.*
- 550.—Impression** of the arms granted to Sir Francis Drake.—*Given by Trayton Drake, Esq.*
- 551.—Piece of the Wedding Dress** of Elizabeth Cook, wife of Capt. James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., the circum-navigator, who was killed in 1779. Captain Cook was married at Barking on 21st December, 1762, to Miss Elizabeth Batts. She died in 1835, aged 93.—*Given by C. F. Bedwell, Esq.*
- 552.—Club** given to Captain James Cook, the circum-navigator, by the King of Owhyhee.—*Given by W. H. Newman and W. Chard, Esqs.*
- 553.—Fragment** of the stone on which Captain James Cook, R.N., the circum-navigator fell when he was killed at Kara Kakoo Bay, Owhyhee, 1779.—*Given by W. Young, Esq., Paymaster and Purser, R.N.*
- 554.—A Stone Axe** from Owhyhee, Sandwich Islands.—*Given by A. Seward, Esq.*
- 555.—A Tablet** of portable desiccated Soup as used in Captain Cook's voyages.
- 556.—Crescent** taken from the Minaret of a Mosque at Aden on its capture on the 19th January, 1839, by the combined Naval and Military Force, under Captain H. Smith, R.N., H.M.S. "Volage."—*Given by Captain H. Smith, C.B., R.N.*

**557.—Epaulette** of the tunic of Trooper J. Tompson, 16th Light Dragoons, showing the two sword cuts he received in an encounter with a Sikh at the battle of Aliwal, on 28th January, 1846.

The Battle of Aliwal was fought between 10,000 British Troops, under Sir Harry Smith, and 20,000 Sikhs, under Runjur Singh. The Troops of the Khalsa withstood three charges of the British Cavalry with splendid bravery, but at last broke and fled, losing many drowned in the Sutlej, besides those left on the field. The British captured 67 guns.—*Given by Mr. J. Power, late Trumpet Major, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers.*

**558.—Union Flag**, made in the Arsenal, Rawal Pindi, and carried behind Major-General Sir M. G. Gerard, K.C.S.I., the officer representing Great Britain on the Demarcation Commission with Russia and China, on the Pamirs, 1895.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*

**560.—Quintant** used by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Napier in the Scinde Campaign, 1843. Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Scinde, was born at Whitehall in 1782; his mother was Lady Sarah Lennox. On joining the British Army in Spain, Napier was five times wounded at Coruña, and once at Busaco. In 1841 he became a Major-General and proceeded to India in command of the Army in Scinde. Having gained the great battle of Meanee, 17th February, 1843, and captured Hyderabad, Sir Charles was constituted by Lord Ellenborough Governor of Scinde. He quitted India in 1847, but on the outbreak of the Sikh War, having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, returned for a brief period. He died near Portsmouth in 1853.—*Given by Colonel McMurdo, C.B.*

**561.—Part of a Bandolier** of a Musketeer of the early part of the 17th century. The charge-holders which usually numbered twelve, were attached to a belt worn over the shoulder which suspended a Powder Flask. These Bandoliers were discontinued about 1640.—*Given by the Master General of the Ordnance.*

**562.—German Powder Flask** for sporting gun, 18th century.

**563.—Indian Bullet-Bag** made in the Deccan.

**564.—Two Brass Albanian Cartouche Boxes.**

**565.—Greek Cartridge Box.**

**566.—Russian Cartridge Box.**

**567.—Water Bottle** taken from an Afghan Soldier during the war of 1841-42.

**568.—Two Syrian Cartouche]Boxes.**

**569.—Two Burmese Powder Flasks.**

- 570.—Cartridge Box** from Montenegro.
- 571.—Coorgh Cartouche Box.**
- 572.—Syrian Powder Flask.**
- 573.—Arabian Belt and Pouches** from Petra.
- 574.—Four Arrows** used by Crusaders in the 12th century. Arrows have nearly universally been made with a light straight shaft of wood fitted with feathers at the neck-end to steady the flight, and with a pointed head of various forms, often barbed, so as to remain fixed in the object pierced. Those used in the middle ages rarely had barbed heads, sometimes the head was flat, sometimes conical. The heads of the earlier arrows were fixed by means of lashing; those of later times by a metal ferrule. The feathers seem to have been generally used throughout all ages and so fitted as to lend a rotary movement to the arrow and thus steady its flight.—*Given by Major Robe.*
- 575.—Two Arrows** (Hindustan) with barbed heads.
- 576.—An Arrow** with spade barbed head, from Central Africa.
- 577.—Three Arrow Heads** (barbed), S. E. Africa.
- 578.—An Arrow Head** (spade shaped), Central Africa.
- 579.—A Cleddyo** or the species of sword, usually of bronze, having the form which is described as "leaf-shaped," the tongue being in one piece with the blade, and the barrel of the hilt being formed by rivetting a plate of wood, bone, or horn upon each side of the tongue. The leaf-shaped sword is the characteristic weapon of the bronze period, it is found all over Europe from Lapland to the Mediterranean. No war-like weapon of any period is more graceful or more beautifully finished. The finish seems to have been given in the mould without the aid of hammer or file, the edge being formed by suddenly reducing the thickness of the metal. This specimen is 23 inches long, and was found in a bog in Tipperary.—*Given by Admiral Sir J. Rowley, Bart., G.C.B.*
- 580.—A Cleddyo**, 24 ins. in length (*see* 579).—*Given by Lieutenant W. P. Newnham, R.N.*
- 581.—A Cleddyo**, broken, originally about 18 ins. in length, dredged up at Wandsworth Point, River Thames. (*See* 579.)
- 582.—A Spear Head** of the bronze period, found in Co. Monaghan. Though the leaf-shaped form predominates, barbed specimens are occasionally found. Some British forms are of great size, reaching sometimes a length of 27 inches. The larger varieties are often beautifully designed, having segmental openings on both sides of the central ridge of the blade.—*Given by Viscount Templetown.*

- 583.—Piece of a Saxon Spear Head**, dredged up in the centre of the Thames off the High-bridge, Putney, March, 1861. The Saxon Spear was a narrow, long-bladed weapon, varying greatly in form and dimensions, but generally characterised by the socket being slit or unclosed throughout its length.
- 584.—Saxon Spear Head**, dredged up in the centre of the Thames at Putney, March, 1861. (*See* 583.)
- 585.—Portion of a Saxon Dagger**, dredged up from the centre of the Thames at Putney, in 1861.
- 586.—Saxon Spear Head**, dredged up from the centre of the Thames, at Putney, March, 1861. (*See* 583.)
- 587.—Saxon Spear Head** (iron) found in a grave at Broughton.
- 588.—Two Knives** of the 15th century, found when digging the foundations of St. Thomas's Hospital, London.
- 589.—Portion of a Sword** of the 15th century.
- 590.—Helmet** of the Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry.—*Given by Charles T. Cox, Esq.*
- 591.—Portrait**, in Water Colours, of James Gunnis, Royal Marine Band, Portsmouth Division, 1823-1846.—*Given by J. W. Gunnis (Musician in Ordinary to Queen Victoria).*
- 592.—Naval Sword** of early 19th century which belonged to Midshipman John Wells, R.N., who served on board H.M.S. "Britannia" from 1803-5, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar and stationed at the signals. He entered the Navy August 9th, 1803, at the age of 19, and served until 28th September, 1816. Amongst other ships on which he served were the "Sampson," "The Excellent," "The Royal William," and the "Julia," in the last of which ships for 11 months he was guarding Napoleon I. at St. Helena.—*Bequeathed by his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 593.—Mahogany Brass Bound Writing Desk**, which belonged to Lieut. John Wells, R.N.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 594.—The Boulton Medal** for Trafalgar, given to Midshipman John Wells, R.N.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 595.—Letter** written by Midshipman Wells to his parents describing the battle of Trafalgar, dated October 30th, 1805.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 596.—Sketch** by Midshipman John Wells, of the disposition of the British and combined Fleets just before the battle of Trafalgar.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 597.—A Maple Wood Snuff-box** belonging to Lieutenant J. Wells, R.N.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*



- 598.—Two Signal Books**, 1808, used by Lieutenant J. Wells on H.M.S. "Excellent."—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 599.—Cockade**, cut from the hat of a dead French seaman, by Midshipman John Wells, when boarding a prize after the battle of Trafalgar.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 600.—Various Personal Documents** relating to Lieutenant J. Wells, R.N.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 601.—A Print** in colours of the Death of Lord Nelson, from the original painting by S. Drummond, and engraved by W. J. Annis.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. W. A. Older.*
- 602.—Portrait** of Brant, the celebrated chief of the Mohawk tribes of North American Indians, who served with the British Army during the American Revolutionary War.
- 603.—A Line Engraving** of the death of Captain James Cook, the circum-navigator, from the painting by George Carter, engraved by J. Hall, S. Smith, and J. Thornthwaite conjointly.
- 604.—A Line Engraving**, dated 1753. "A View of Royal Building for His Majesty's Horse and Foot Guards in St. James's Park, London."
- 605.—Small Brass Plaque** with portrait of Lord Nelson by Peter Wyon.—*Given by Naval Cadet P. M. Filleul.*
- 606.—Shoulder Belt Plate** of the Cambridge Militia, dug up on Woolsthorpe Hill.—*Given by G. Welborn, Esq.*
- 607.—Model** of "Long Cecil," the gun made at Kimberley, South Africa, during the Siege, 1899-1900. Scale 1 to 12. Made by Miles, Bement, Pond and Coy., New York.—*Given by W. S. Accles, Esq., M.I.M.E.*
- 608.—A Plan** of the Merchant Transport Fleet by which the British Army was conveyed to the Crimea.—*Given by Mrs. John Baker.*
- 609.—Rat's Nest** from H.M.S. "Revenge." (1854-1873.)  
 "A strong smell of fire was detected on board one morning. On a diligent search being made, it was discovered that the smell proceeded from a Rats' Nest, in the 'Cable Tier.' The old rat, in taking a match into the nest, accidentally fired the nest. The young rats were burnt, and the ship was nearly set fire to thereby."—*Presented and authenticated by Commander A. Gilmore, R.N.*
- 610.—Two Coloured Prints** dated 1799, by Rowlandson, one of the Billingsgate Volunteers the other St. Martins-in-the-Fields Volunteers.

1.—**Two Coloured Prints** dated 1798, by Rowlandson, one of the Clerkenwell Cavalry, the other, of the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers.

2.—**Facsimile of the Seal** of Aymer de Valance, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1324, half brother of Henry III. The original Charter to which the seal is attached is dated 10th December, 1316, and is the settlement of an ancient feudal dispute (in possession of the donor). The Earl was a distinguished soldier under Edward II. It should be noted that he is mounted on a blood horse.—*Given by Edward Almack, Esq.*

3.—**A Painting** in Oils depicting the taking of Puerto Bello on 21st November 1789, by Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon. Copied from the original work of George Chambers by Miss Maud M. Berry.

Puerto Bello, standing on the north side of the Isthmus of Darien, was discovered by Columbus in 1502. It possessed a very fine harbour, and the town, which at the time of its surrender to Admiral Vernon was strongly fortified, was the principal mart for the riches of Chile and the neighbouring countries. Admiral Vernon attacked the place with only six ships—"Hampton Court," "Norwich," "Worcester," "Burford," "Strafford," and "Princess Louisa," after embarking 200 soldiers, under Captain Newton, at Port Royal. The fight commenced at 2 p.m., and on the enemy's fire from the ships and forts lessening, a landing was effected. On the following day the Spanish Governor surrendered the place on Admiral Vernon's terms. The British, after three weeks of work, succeeded in reducing the fortifications by means of the powder from the surrendered ships. Considerable wealth was taken with the place.—*Bequeathed by Miss Minnie Berry.*

14.—**The Imperial Arms of Russia** in bronze, taken from over the gates of the arsenal of Soudjak-Kalé on the Circassian Coast during the Russian War of 1854-6 by Captain T. A. B. Spratt, R.N., H.M.S. "Spitfire," when the town was captured by the Allies on the 28th May, 1855.—*Given by Admiral T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., F.R.S.*

15.—**An Engraving** showing "A View of the Privy Gardens and Banqueting House at Whitehall."

16.—**An Engraving of The George** worn by King Charles I. on the day of his Execution.

The George is a jewel, including a figure in coloured enamels of St. George on Horseback encountering the Dragon, worn pendant from the collar of the Order by Knights of the Garter.

The Lesser George is a Badge of the Order of the Garter, worn, on occasions of comparatively little ceremony, pendant from a ribbon. It is oval in shape with a representation of St. George killing the Dragon; it is gold upon an enamelled ground, and is bordered by a buckled garter.

- 617.—An Engraving** by W. Miller of the picture painted by C. Stanfield, R.A., of the Battle of Trafalgar.
- 618.—An Engraving** giving an exact representation of the English and French Fleets, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B., and Admiral Brueys, off the Mouth of the Nile on the 1st August, 1798.
- 619.—Coloured Print** of the Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.  
—Given by B. E. Sargeant, Esq.
- 620.—Case** containing the Badges of Regiments raised in South Africa during the war 1899-1902.—Given by Edward Sass, Esq.
- 621.—Engraving** by J. Cousen of the picture by Stanfield of H.M.S. "Victory" being towed into Gibraltar after the battle of Trafalgar, dated 1857.—Given by Captain A. C. Tupper, R.N.
- 622.—Flag** used by the crew of H.M.S. "Niger," when they opposed the Mutineers in 1797, at Sheerness. It was presented by the crew to their Captain, Edward James Foote.—Given by Admiral Stanhope.  
The Mutiny at the Nore, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, broke out on 27th May, 1797, and subsided 13th June, 1797, when the principal Mutineers were put in irons, and several executed (including the ringleader, who had assumed the name of Rear-Admiral Richard Parker) on 30th June, at Sheerness.
- 623.—German Engraving** of the execution of King Charles I.
- 624.—Sepia Drawing**, after an old engraving by E. Rooker, of the Holbein Gate.—Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.
- 625.—Two Line Engravings**, one of the Banqueting House, the other of the Horse Guards and Treasury in 1769. Engraved for Chamberlain's "History of London."—Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.
- 626.—Line Engraving** of the Banqueting House, from Dodsley's "London and its Environs, 1761."—Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.
- 627.—Small Engraving** of the portrait painted by Van Dyck, of Sir Peter Paul Rubens.—Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.
- 628.—Small Engraving** of the portrait painted by Van Dyck, of Inigo Jones.—Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.
- 629.—Engraving**, shewing the Banqueting House from the river.  
—Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.
- 630.—Engraving**, with explanation, entitled "Like Coachman, Like Cause, or an Emblem, of what we must expect if Low Church gets uppermost."—Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.

- 631.—Engraving** of the statue of King James II. in the Privy Garden, Whitehall. The Statue is now at the West front of the Admiralty.—*Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 632.—Engraving**, after the drawing by Hollar, of the Palace of Whitehall in the early part of the reign of Charles I.—*Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 633.—Line Engraving** of Cardinal Wolsey.—*Given by Lieutenant G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 634.—Engraving** of the original drawing, by Sandby, of Whitehall, made on July 1st, 1775.—*Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 635.—Engraving** of the Bust, by Le Sueur, of James I., dated 1793.—*Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 636.—Engraving** of Oliver Cromwell.—*Given by Lieutenant G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 637.—Engraving** showing the execution of King Charles I.—*Given by W. Hammond, Esq.*
- 638.—Engraving**, by R. Romney, showing the execution of King Charles I. The wording of the warrant is printed below.—*Given by the Reverend Thomas Jones.*
- 639.—Engraving**, by Virtue, of the portrait of Charles I., by Van Dyck.—*Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 640.—Engraving** of the Old Horse Guards Building, showing the Banqueting House in the centre. Date 1720.—*Given by Aston Webb, Esq.*
- 641.—Engraving** of Whitehall Gateway, from the drawing of T. Sandby.—*Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 642.—Sepia Drawing**, by J. Kips in 1774, "Prospect of Whitehall."—*Given by Lieut. G. R. Maltby, R.N.*
- 643.—Copy of a Paper**, delivered by Admiral Honble. John Byng, to the Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, immediately before his death. Dated 14th March, 1757.—*Given by Lady Whitshed.*  
Admiral Byng was charged with neglect of duty in an engagement with the enemy off Minorca, 20th May, 1756, condemned for an error of judgment, and shot on board the "Monarch," at Spithead, 14th March, 1757.
- 644.—Engraving**, shewing Merton Place, the seat in Surrey of Admiral Lord Nelson. The house was originally built by Sir Richard Hotham, Knt., a London merchant. It was at one time in the possession of Thomas Sainsbury, Lord Mayor of London, and afterwards of Mr. Graves, who sold it to Lady Hamilton, acting on behalf of Lord Nelson. It was pulled down many years ago.

**645.—Engraving** of the painting by Hodges, of Captain James Cook, F.R.S., the Circumnavigator.

**646.—Drawing in Pencil** of Lord Nelson, taken from life at Naples in 1797, by Charles Grignon.

In the frame is a lock of Lord Nelson's hair, with a memorandum made by Captain Sir Thomas Staines, K.C.B., R.N., as to its authenticity.—*Given by Commander J. Bremer, R.N.*

**647.—A Painting on Glass**, showing the barge which conveyed Lord Nelson's Body from Greenwich to Whitehall on January 8th, 1806.

**648.—A Painting on Glass**, showing the Funeral Car which conveyed the body of Lord Nelson from the Admiralty to St. Paul's on January 9th, 1806.

**649.—Design in Water Colours**, showing the flags used in Lord Nelson's famous signal at Trafalgar. Painted by W. Gibb. —*Given by W. Gibb, Esq.*

The story of Nelson's Signal is best told in the words of the "Victory's" Signal Lieutenant, Pascoe, the officer who received Nelson's orders to make it. The "Victory," at the moment, was somewhat less than a mile and a half from the enemy's line.

"His Lordship," Lieutenant Pascoe says, "came to me on the poop, and, after ordering certain Signals to be made, about a quarter to noon, said, 'Mr. Pascoe, I want to say to the fleet, "*England confides that every man will do his duty.*"' He added, 'you must be quick, for I have one more to add, which is for "*Close Action.*"' I replied, 'If your Lordship will permit me to substitute *expects* for *confides*, the Signal will soon be completed, because the word *expects* is in the vocabulary, and *confides* must be spelt.' His Lordship replied in haste, and with seeming satisfaction, 'that will do, Pascoe, make it directly.'

"As the last hoist was hauled down, Nelson turned to Captain Blackwood, who was standing by him with, 'Now I can do no more. We must trust to the great Disposer of all events, and the justice of our cause. I thank God for this great opportunity of doing my duty.'

"When Lord Nelson's message had been answered by a few ships in the van," continues Lieutenant Pascoe, "he ordered me to make the signal for "*Close Action,*" and to keep it up. Accordingly, I hoisted No. 16 at the top-gallant mast-head, and there it remained, until shot away."

**650.—Photograph** of the Register at Burnham Thorpe Church, containing Lord Nelson's Baptismal Certificate. Also photographs of two marriage certificates witnessed by him in 1769.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Le Mesurier.*

- 652.—Pendant Board**, with order of the sailing of the fleet attached, and signed by Lord Nelson, in use on board H.M.S. "Britannia," 100 guns, Captain C. Bullen, R.N. Flagship of the Earl of Northesk, Rear-Admiral of the White, at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805.—*Given by David John, 10th Earl of Northesk.*
- 653.—List** of the Officers killed and wounded at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805. Also a total list of the killed and wounded seamen and marines in the various ships.
- 654.—Private List of Signals**, by day and night, issued to Horatio Nelson, Esq., Commander of H.M.S. "Agamemnon," 1793, and signed by Lord Hood.
- 655.—Manuscript Copy** of Lord Nelson's last prayer.
- 656.—Picture**, exhibiting the order observed in the funeral procession of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, on January 9th, 1806.
- 657.—Plan**, showing the disposition of the Banneretta, Trophies, &c., around the coffin of Lord Nelson at St. Paul's Cathedral, on January 9th, 1806.
- 658.—Manuscript Copy** of Lord Nelson's last orders.
- 659.—Manuscript Copy** of the signals of Villeneuve and Gravina at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805.
- 660.—Diagram on Silk** of Naval Cutlass Exercise, 1814.
- 661.—List** of Officers, Seamen and Marines of H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror," who sailed from England, May, 1845, on the expedition under the command of Captain Sir John Franklin, K.C.H.  
 Sir John Franklin, with Captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H.M. ships "Erebus" and "Terror" (carrying in all 138 persons), sailed on his third Arctic expedition of discovery and survey from Greenhithe on 19th May, 1845. Their last despatches were from the Whalefish Islands, dated 12th July, 1845. Their protracted absence caused intense anxiety, and numerous expeditions were sent out in search of them; and provisions, coal, clothing and other necessities were deposited in various places in the Arctic Seas. Franklin's first winter quarters were discovered at Beechy Island by Captains Ommanney and Penny.
- 662. Two Autograph Letters** of Lord Nelson, one before, the other after the loss of his arm. They are both written to his uncle, William Suckling; the one is headed, "Camp near Bastia, April 6th, 1794," the other, "St. Helen's, April 9th, 1798." Both letters were purchased at the sale of the effects of the Royal Naval Club, 1842. The frame is made of wood from H.M.S. "Victory."
- 663.—Autograph Letter** of Lord Nelson, dated "Bastia, October 18th, 1 p.m."

- 664.—Autograph Letter** of Lord St. Vincent, dated 12th January, 1810, and commencing "Dear Tucker."  
It is a request that the latter should pay Lord St. Vincent's subscription to the Essex Tory Club, Strand, and withdraw his name at the same time.
- 665.—Autograph Letter** of Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, dated "August 3rd, 1802, off Boulogne," commencing "My Dear Emma."—*Given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 666.—Two Autograph Letters** of Lord Nelson to Captain Staines, one dated, "Victory, September 1st, 1804," the other "Victory, January 18th, 1805."—*Given by Lieut G. Gunning, 1st Dragoon Guards.*
- 667.—Autograph Letter** of Lord Collingwood to Admiral Sir Peter Parker, dated "Queen, off Cadiz, 1st November, 1805." The letter describes the Battle of Trafalgar.
- 668.—Autograph Letter** of the Duke of Wellington, dated "London, Dec. 6th, 1837," addressed to the Secretary of the United Service Museum, stating that he has asked Her Majesty the Queen to give her patronage to the Museum. On the back is Her Majesty's reply, through Lord John Russell, Secretary of State of the Home Department.
- 669.—Autograph Letter** of the Bishop of Rochester, dated "Bromley House, 4th July, 1798," declining to consecrate the Colours of the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry.
- 670.—Autograph Letter** of Commander Lord Cochrane, dated "Speedy, Mahon, 18th May, 1801," reporting to the Lieutenant-Governor of Mahon the impracticability of relieving the garrison of Port Ferraro.
- 671.—Original Order** of thanks to the Army, after the battle of Salamanca, in the hand-writing of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir T. Henry Brown, K.C.H.*
- 672.—Autograph Letter** of Marshal Prince Blücher, dated "Munster, March 2nd, 1805."
- 673.—Two Autograph Letters** of Sir Colin Campbell, dated "Camp before Balaklava, Nov. 22nd, 1854," and "Lucknow, April 2nd, 1858."—*Given by J. Barrow, Esq.*
- 674.—Autograph Letter** of Lord Cornwallis, dated "Culford, Dec. 3rd, 1803," to General Fox. The letter refers to the Irish Rebellion.
- 675.—Autograph Letter** of the Empress Maria Theresa, dated March 10th, 1770.
- 676.—Autograph Letter** of Lieutenant General Lumley (commanding the Cavalry in the Duke of Marlborough's Army, 1706-7), dated August 30th, 1706.

- 677.—Autograph Letter** from Colonel J. Gurwood, private Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, dated Dec. 19th, 1839. The letter regrets that the skeleton of the charger which His Grace rode at Waterloo is not able to be dug up in order to be placed in this Museum.
- 678.—Autograph Letter** of Sir John Franklin, dated July 16th, 1836.  
Sir John Franklin, F.R.S., was born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, in 1786. He entered the Navy in 1801, and was present at the battles of Copenhagen and Trafalgar. After making two successful voyages of discovery in the Arctic Seas he died in attempting to discover the North-West Passage, in 1847.
- 679.—Engraving**, by Negelen, of Rear-Admiral Sir John Franklin.
- 680.—Autograph Letter** of H.M. King George III., dated June 20th, 1805.  
King George III. was born at Norfolk House, St. James' Square, in 1738, the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and the Princess Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha. He succeeded his grandfather on the throne in 1760, and died at Windsor Castle in 1820.
- 681.—Autograph Letter** of H.M. King William IV., from Bath, undated.  
William IV. was the third son of George III. and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He was born at St. James' Palace in 1765, and entered the Navy in 1779. He succeeded George IV. on the throne in 1830, and died in 1837. He founded this Museum in 1831.
- 682.—Autograph Letter** of Admiral Lord Duncan, dated "Dundee, Nov. 18th, 1800." (*See* 329).
- 683.—Autograph Letter** of Prince Hardenberg, dated "Paris, Oct. 7th, 1815."
- 684.—Autograph Letter** from Prince Eugene of Savoy, dated June 7th, 1712. The letter refers to the investment of Nuesnoy.
- 685.—Autograph Letter** of General Guy Carleton to Brig.-General Fox, expressing appreciation of his services, dated "New York, Nov. 24th, 1783."
- 686.—Autograph Letter** of Marshal Bertrand, dated Oct. 5th, 1840. The letter is written to Mrs. Dickson, enclosing a lock of Napoleon I.'s hair and a portion of his writing relative to the campaign in Egypt.
- 687.—Autograph Letter** of H.R.H. Frederick, Prince of Wales, to Mr. Fox, dated "London, January 31st, 1793."



**688.—Autograph Letter** of General Viscount Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H., to the Earl Bathurst, dated "Brussels, April 3rd."

Lord Hill was born at Prees Hall, Shropshire, in 1772, and entered the Army in 1790. He served with distinction under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula Campaign, after which he received his peerage. He commanded an Army Corps at Waterloo, and in his Waterloo despatch the Duke of Wellington wrote: "I am particularly indebted to General Lord Hill for his assistance and conduct on this, as on other occasions." In 1828 Lord Hill was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He died in 1842.

**689.—Autograph Letter** of Admiral Sir J. J. Duckworth to General H. Fox, dated, "Royal George, March 7th, 1807."

**690.—Autograph Letter** of the Marquis of Wellesley, dated "Phoenix Park, January 17th, 1834."

**691.—Autograph Letter** of Major C. Macpherson, political agent, dated "Agra, September 7th, 1857," to Brigadier-General Neill, Cawnpore. The letter shows the use made of Greek letters in despatches during the Indian Mutiny.

**692.—Officer's Belt Buckle** of the 17th Regiment, worn prior to 1881.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. E. H. Webb.*

**693.—Print in Colours**, "1st Life Guards. Riding Master and Rough Riders." Published by Engelmann, 1829.

**694.—Print in Colours**, "1st Life Guards. A Farrier." Published by Engelmann, 1829.

**695.—Print in Colours**, "Royal Horse Guards' Officer in Undress." Published by Engelmann, 1829.

**696.—Print in Colours**, "Royal Horse Guards. Private and Corporal." Published by Engelmann, 1828.

**697.—Print in Colours**, "10th Royal Hussars. Trumpeter." Published by Engelmann, 1829.

**698.—Print in Colours**, "15th Hussars. Private." Published by Engelmann, 1828.

**699.—Print in Colours**, "Royal Waggon Train. Field Officer." Published by Engelmann, 1828.

**700.—Print in Colours**, "Royal Artillery. Private." Published by Engelmann, 1828.

**701.—Print in Colours**, "3rd Foot Guards. Bugleman." Published by Engelmann, 1828.

**702.—Print in Colours**, "23rd Regiment. Royal Welsh Fusiliers."

**703.—Print in Colours**, "62nd Regiment. Officer of Light Infantry." Published by Engelmann, 1828.

- 704.—Coloured Print**, "87th Regiment or Royal Irish Fusiliers. A Private." Published by Engelmann, 1828.
- 705.—Print in Colours**, "87th Regiment or Royal Irish Fusiliers. Drum-Major." Published by Engelmann, 1828.
- 706.—Print in Colours**, "Field Officer, Royal East India Company, Depôt at Chatham." Published by Engelmann, 1830.
- 707.—Coloured Print**, "Officer Coldstream Guards. Undress." Published by W. Spooner, 1832.
- 708.—Coloured Print**, "Officer 13th Light Dragoons." Published by W. Spooner, 1832.
- 709.—Print in Colours**, "The Cavalry of the Guard," 1846.
- 710.—Print in Colours**, "The Dragoon Guards," 1846.
- 711.—Print in Colours**, "The Horse Artillery," 1846.
- 712.—Print in Colours**, "The Line," 1846.
- 713.—Print in Colours**, "The Rifles," 1846.
- 714.—Print in Colours**, "23rd or Royal Welsh Fusiliers." Published by Ackermann, 1855.
- 715.—Print in Colours**, "33rd (1st Yorkshire, West Riding) Review Order." Published by Ackermann, 1853.
- 716.—Print in Colours**, "79th Cameron Highlanders." Published by Ackermann, 1855.
- 717.—Print in Colours**, "73rd Highlanders." Published by Ackermann, 1855.
- 718.—Print in Colours**, "60th Rifles," 1857. Published by Ackermann, 1857.
- 719.—Print in Colours**, "Rifle Brigade." Published by Ackermann, 1855.
- 720.—Print in Colours**, "Bengal Horse Artillery." Published by Ackermann, 1846.
- 721.—Print in Colours**, "19th Bengal Light Cavalry." Published by Ackermann, 1848.
- 722.—Print in Colours**, "Bengal Infantry, 65th Infantry, Light Company." Published by Ackermann, 1846.
- 723.—Print in Colours**, "Officer Bombay Lancers." Published by Ackermann, 1846.
- 724.—Print in Colours**, "Bombay Horse Artillery, Officer in Full Dress." Published by Ackermann, 1846.
- 725.—Print in Colours**, "65th Bombay Infantry." Published by Ackermann, 1846.

- 726.—Print in Colours**, "The Governor's Body Guard, Madras Presidency." Published by Ackermann, 1846.
- 727.—Print in Colours**, "Madras Horse Artillery." Published by Ackermann, 1845.
- 728.—Print in Colours**, "Madras Infantry, Bandmaster and Musician." Published by Ackermann, 1846.
- 729.—Print in Colours**, "Madras Infantry, Officers of the Rifles and Light Infantry in Full Dress." Published by Ackermann, 1845.
- 730.—Print in Colours**, "Madras Infantry, 32nd Regiment." Published by Ackermann, 1845.
- 731.—Print in Colours**, "Officer Nizam's Army, 3rd Cavalry, Officer in Full Dress." Published by Ackermann, 1845.
- 732.—Print in Colours**, "His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry, 3rd Regiment, Officer in Undress." Published by Ackermann, 1846.
- 733.—Print in Colours**, "Nizam's Army, Native Officer in Full Dress, 3rd Cavalry." Published by Ackermann, 1845.
- 734.—Print in Colours**, "Officer of the Bundelcund Legion in Review Order." Published by Ackermann, 1847.
- 735.—Frame**, containing five small prints in colours, *i.e.*—Coronet of the Horse Guards, 15th Hussars, Officer Life Guards, Officer Heavy Dragoons, and the Squadron Standard of Royal Dragoons. Dublin (about) 1820.
- 736.—Frame**, containing three prints in colours, 74th Highlanders, Royal Engineers, Rifle Brigade. Published by Ackermann, 1849.
- 737.—Print in Colours** of the 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, 1853.
- 738.—Frame**, containing three coloured prints. 13th Light Dragoons, 10th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons (officer). Published by Ackermann, 1849.
- 739.—Print in Colours** of "Cadets of Addiscombe," 1846, Honble. East India Company.
- 740.—Print in Colours** of a Royal Horse Artillery Man, about 1815 by Charles Vernet.
- 741.—Print in Colours** of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Grenadier Guards, about 1861.
- 742.—Print in Colours**, shewing types of Guards, Rifle Brigade and Highlanders, 1854.
- 743.—Print in Colours** of H.M. Queen Victoria, and H.R.H. The Prince Consort. Cobham, 1855.

- 744.—Frame**, containing the following types of the year 1823 :—4th R.I. Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 12th Royal Lancers, a General Officer, Officer 1st Life Guards, Officer 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 9th Lancers, Grenadier Guards, 17th Lancers.
- 745.—Water Colour Painting** by Henry Payne, of an Officer, Royal Artillery. 1812.
- 746.—Frame**, containing three caricatures. An Officer of the 10th Hussars, an Officer of the 15th Hussars, an Officer of the 7th Hussars. All taken from life. Published by Dighton, Charing Cross, date about 1808.
- 747. - Frame**, containing three prints in colours of the Royal Artillery, 1829, 1853, 1854.
- 748.—Print in Colours**, Private, 1st Life Guards.—  
Published by Engelmann.
- 749.—Print** in Colours of an Officer of the 87th, or Royal Irish Fusiliers. Published by Engelmann, 1828.
- 750.—Print** in Colours of the Nizam's Army, 1846.—  
Published by Ackermann.
- 751.—A French Engraving** by Randon, entitled, "Bruslot à la Fonde."
- 752.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Vaisseau du troisième rang à la Voile."
- 753.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Flûte, Vaisseau de charge à la Voile."
- 754.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Saique Bâtiment dont les Tures se servent en leuant pour leur trafic."
- 755.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Barque allant vent arrière."
- 756.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Polacre à la Voile."
- 757.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Galiote à bombe."
- 758.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Brigantin donnant chasse à une felouque et prest à la border."
- 759.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Tartane de Pesche."
- 760.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "La Galère patronne à la rame."
- 761.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Galeasse à la rame."

- 762.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "La Galère reale à la fonde."
- 763.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Galère à la voile portant l'estendart de chef d'escadre."
- 764.—A French Engraving**, entitled, "Galeasse à la voile."
- 765.—A French Engraving** by Barthelemy Chasse, entitled "Coupe d'une Galere avec ses proportions."
- 766.—43 Heraldic Shields** with the Royal Arms of the Kings and Queens of England from William I. to Victoria, painted according to the "Willements Regal Heraldry." The dates on the shields are those of the accession of each Sovereign. Where there is more than one marriage, the date after the first is that of the second marriage.—*Given by Arthur C. Tupper, Esq.*
- 767.—Four Heraldic Shields** of the Arms of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.—*Given by Arthur C. Tupper, Esq.*
- 768.—Silver Pouch**, Officer's, 16th The Queen's Lancers, 1848.—*Given by Major F. L. Dashwood, 16th Lancers.*
- 769.—The Bell of the Private Chapel of the French Ship "Ville de Paris,"** 104 guns, taken by Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, on April 12th, 1782, and lost off the banks of Newfoundland on 9th September, 1782, in a gale. As a reward for his signal victory over the French Fleet under De Grasse, on April 12th, Rodney was created a Peer of the Realm with a pension of £2,000 a year attaching to the title.—*Given by Captain H. H. Bingham, R.N., and Commander J. E. Bingham, R.N.*
- 770.—An Engraving**, "England's Glory." Barcelona taken by the Confederate Fleet and Army, October 20th, 1705. "Ye Land Forces under the command of ye Earl of Peterborough and Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Fleet under that of ye Admirals Shovel and Allemonde, Charles III., King of Spain, being present and assisting at the whole."
- 771.—An Engraving**, "England's Glory." "The Spanish Galleons taken and destroyed in the West Indies by Commodore Wager, May 28th, 1708."
- 772.—An Engraving**, "England's Glory." "Thoulon bombarded and the French magazines with eight men-of-war destroyed by the Confederate Fleet and Land forces, under the command of Prince Eugene, the Duke of Savoy, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, etc., on the 21st August, 1707."
- 773.—An Engraving**, "England's Glory." "The raising of ye siege of Gibraltar and destroying Mons'r's Ponti's Squadron, by Sir John Leake, March 20th, 1704-5."

- 774.—An Engraving**, "England's Glory." "The engagement of the Confederate Fleet, under Sir George Rook, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Leake, and the Dutch Admiral Calleborge and Vanderdusson, and that of the French, under their High Admiral, the Count de Toulouse, etc., on the 13th August, 1704, off Malaga.
- 775.—An Engraving**, "England's Glory." "The Great Storm, Nov. 26th, 1703."
- 776.—An Engraving**, "Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the 'Association' with the 'Eagle,' 'Rumny' and the 'Firebrand,' lost off the rocks of Scilly, October 22nd, 1707."
- 777.—An Engraving**, "The burning of ye Spanish Galleons, and Flota, and ye French men-of-war, under Monsr. Chateau Renard, at Vigo, by ye Confederate Fleet and Land Forces, under ye Duke of Ormond, Sir George Rook, Admiral Allemonde, etc., on the twelfth of October, 1702."
- 778-779.—Small War Hatchet**, consisting of a Flint Head with a stick inserted through a hole. South Australia.—*Given by Sir John Barrow, F.R.G.S.*
- 780-783.—Small War Hatchet**, consisting of a Flint Head attached to a wooden handle by means of cement. South Australia.—*Given by Sir John Barrow, F.R.G.S.*
- 784-785.—Small War Hatchet**, consisting of a large flint sharpened, with a cane handle bent round it.—*Given by Sir John Barrow, F.R.G.S.*
- 786.—A Carved Stick** with human hair. Marquesas Islands.
- 787.—Small Rude Wooden Club** with heavy head. South Australia.
- 788.—Small Rude Wooden Club** with heavy head. Sandwich Islands.
- 789-793.—Knives**, consisting of wooden handles, cemented to sharpened flints which form the blades. South Australia.—*Given by Sir George Arthur, Bart.*
- 794.—War Trumpet** made from a human bone (tibia). Sandwich Islands.
- 795.—War Trumpet** made from a shell, with cemented mouthpiece, strengthened by human hair. Sandwich Islands.
- 796-797.—Mats of Armour**, consisting of hogs' teeth, lashed together with human hair. Sandwich Islands.—*Given by Mrs. Darling.*
- 798-799.—A Double-edged Knife** of wood and sharks' teeth. Sandwich Islands.
- 800.—An Anklet** of hogs' tusks. Sandwich Islands.
- 801.—A Bracelet** of hogs' tusks. Sandwich Islands.

- 802.—A "Fire Carriage."** A machine composed of a number of muskets to fire simultaneously. It was worked by two men and was frequently used in the 18th century. A patent for a similar weapon was granted to William Drummond in 1624, but the machine was not used to any extent until some years later. The machine is a muzzle-loading flint-lock weapon, and is charged by means of the steel rods in the barrels, the travelling brass-plate acting as a gauge for guiding the rods. The weapon could be recharged when fired in about four minutes. The Mitrailleuse differed from the weapon, inasmuch that it had a breach action, but in other respects it was similar. It was introduced in about 1866.—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 803.—A Portrait** in crayons of Commander Bird Allen, R.N., drawn in 1844 by Samuel Lawrence.—*Given by J. Allen, Esq.*
- 804.—Two Bats (polo sticks) and Ball,** used by the Manipoors in a game resembling the English game of hockey, but played on horse back.—*Given in 1845 by Major J. G. Burns, Bengal Artillery.*
- 805.—Portion of the Head of a Flint Hammer** and Marling Spike, also Four Nails used by the Mutineers of H.M.S. "Bounty" on Pitcairn Island, in 1789.—*Given by Captain E. F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G., R.N.*
- 806.—A Painting** in water-colours, by William Heath, of the 5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards. Officer in Review Order, 1826.—*Given by Major E. S. Jackson.*
- 807.—A Case** containing 45 Vernon Medals.—*Given by Lieutenant C. P. Wilson, late Indian Navy.*
- 808.—Model** of one of the Gunboats comprised in the fleet of the Emperor Napoleon I. for the invasion of England. In 1804 there were assembled at Boulogne 160,000 men and 10,000 horses together with a flotilla of 1,300 vessels, carrying 17,000 hands.  
The Model shows the construction of the Gunboats. The long slide running fore and aft is employed for working the Gun at either end of the boat; the centre portion of it is removable and allows the gun to sink below the gunwale and act as ballast when not in use. The locker nearest the visitor is for cartridges, the further one being for provisions. The supply of shot is carried on either side of the keel, thus acting as ballast. The muskets are stowed round the boat under the gunwale, being protected from the wet by canvas.
- 811.—An Aquatint Engraving,** by J. Hill, after J. A. Atkinson, "Artillery Train," 1810.
- 812.—An Aquatint Engraving,** by J. Hill, after J. A. Atkinson, "Halt of Troops," 1808.

- 813.—A Mezzotint Engraving** of the Marquis of Anglesey, Colonel, 7th Hussars.
- 814.—A Portrait** in oils, by W. C. Horsley, Colonel Artists V.R.C., of Colonel Lonsdale A. Hale, late R.E., Chairman of the Journal and Library Committee of the Royal United Service Institution.—*Given by the Home District Military Society.*
- 815.—A Coloured Print** by Dighton, dated 1805, of two Officers of the Royal Horse Guards.—*Given by Major E. S. Jackson.*
- 816.—A Pencil Drawing**, "Dandy Midshipman, 1819," by the late Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth, F.R.S.—*Given by Colonel H. Breton, late R.E.*
- 817.—A Set of 12 Line Engravings**, being historical views of the glorious expedition of His Britannic Majesty's Ships and Forces against the "Havannah," under the command of Sir George Pocock, the Right Honble. Lord Albemarle, and Rear-Admiral Keppel, in 1762. After drawings taken on the spot by an Officer of His Majesty's Navy.
- 818.—A French Engraving** of the Battle of Navarino, October 20th, 1827.
- 819.—A Mezzotint Engraving**, "A Splendid Record of British Bravery," displaying the French ships of the line, "Le Juste" and "L'America," taken on the 1st June, 1794, as they appeared when entering Portsmouth Harbour.
- 820.—A Facsimile** of the Warrant for the execution of King Charles I.
- 821.—A Print** in colours, being a view of the island of Banda Neira captured by a force landed from a squadron under the command of Captain Cole on August 9th, 1810. Taken from a sketch by Captain Cole.
- 822.—An Engraving**, dated 1848, of a Spanish Man-of-War of 74 Guns, taken by H.M.S. "Russel."
- 823.—An Engraving**, dated 1748, of a French Man-of-War of 74 guns taken on October 14th, 1747, by the British Fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, K.B., Rear-Admiral of the White.
- 824.—An Engraving**, dated 1748, of a French Man-of-War taken on 3rd May, 1747, by the British Fleet under the command of Lord Anson, Admiral of the Blue.
- 825.—A Coloured Portrait** of James Thomas, K.C.B., 7th Earl of Cardigan, Colonel 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, commanded the Light Cavalry Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava.—*Given by Captain W. A. Tollemache.*



- 826.—Gold Medal** granted for the capture of Seringapatam on the 4th May, 1799, and awarded to Major Lang, commanding 2nd Division, 2nd Regiment of European Infantry. The siege lasted from April 4th to May 4th, 1799, the British being commanded by General Harris, General Baird, and Colonel Wellesley. Tippoo Sahib, who commanded the Mysoris, was killed.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. C. M. Colls.*
- 827.—The Dress worn by Tippoo Sahib**, Sultan of Mysore, during the Siege of Seringapatam, in 1799. It is thickly padded with leather, and the head-dress, which has the appearance of green velvet, is in reality a very effective helmet.—*Given by the Right Honble. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.*
- 828.—Model** of H.M.Y. "Victoria and Albert," wooden paddle yacht, designed for H.M. Queen Victoria in 1842. Length, 200 feet; extreme breadth, 33 feet; tonnage, 1,034; horsepower, 430. Her Majesty made her first trip in her in 1843. She was renamed the "Osborne" in 1854 and removed from the List of the Royal Navy in 1868.—*Given by Lady Symonds.*
- 829.—Model** of the Spanish armoured cruiser, "Infanta Maria Teresa," 7,000 tons, speed 20 knots, built in 1891 at a cost of six hundred thousand pounds. She served in the war between Spain and the United States, and was the flag-ship of Admiral Cervera in the Battle off Santiago de Cuba. On July 3rd, 1898, the Spanish Squadron was destroyed by the United States fleet under Admiral W. T. Simpson. Within three-quarters of an hour of her leaving the harbour the "Infanta Maria Teresa," after being struck 29 times, and set on fire, gave up the fight and was run on the beach at Nima, six and a-half miles from Santiago harbour; she was afterwards refloated by the Americans, but on her passage to New York was found to be leaking so badly that she had to be again run ashore, and now lies a complete wreck on one of the Bahama Islands.
- 830.—A French Soldier's Small-Book**, picked up on the Battle-field of Waterloo.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Vivian.*
- 831.—Visitors' Signature Book** for 1836 and 1837, to the Tomb of the Emperor Napoleon I. at St. Helena.
- 832.—A Print** in colours of an Officer of the Scinde Irregular Horse (Jacob's Horse), published by Ackermann, 1846.
- 833.—A Print** in colours. "The Highlanders," published in 1846.—*Given by Colonel J. A. Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G.*
- 834.—A Frame** containing four engravings, depicting the various European methods of fencing.
- 835.—Geographical Plan** of the island and forts of St. Helena, by Lieutenant R. P. Read. Published 1815.

- 836.—A Drawing** in sepia of "The Burning of the Town of Payta, on the Coast of Peru in the South Sea, by Commodore George Anson, Esq., and the sinking of the enemy's vessels, November 13th, 1741.
- 837.—A Painting** in water-colours of Her Majesty's Ship, "Charles Galley," commanded by Captain Joseph Tayler, engaged with four French Galleys in the calm off Nisa, from 7 in the morning until 10, the 28th of May, 1705.
- 838.—Bronze Medal** of Saint Helena, presented by Napoleon I. to his companions in arms from 1792 to 1815, dated 5th May, 1821. Napoleon III., when he visited England in 1853, gave this medal to the then survivors of the St. Helena Garrison, who were quartered in the Island during the period of the incarceration of Napoleon I.—*Given by B. E. Sargeant, Esq., Assistant Curator of the Museum.*
- 839.—Bronze Medal** for the Battle of Dunbar, 1650. This medal was struck by order of Parliament, to commemorate the victory over the Scots at Dunbar, where Oliver Cromwell commanded in person. It was issued in gold, silver, and bronze, as a decoration for both officers and men. Obverse:—A bust of Cromwell in armour; in the background is the battle; "The Lord of Hosts, word at Dunbar, Septem. y. 3, 1650"; on the arm, "Tho. Simon fe." Reverse:—The House of Parliament assembled; oval.—*Given by Miss Emma Hall.*
- 840.—Bronze Medal** of King George II. to commemorate the victories of his Reign.—*Given by W. Sills, Esq.*
- 841.—Shoulder-Belt-Plate** of the 9th or East Norfolk Regiment of Foot.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*
- 842.—Shoulder-Belt-Plate** of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*
- 843.—Helmet** with gilt ornaments of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, 1814-55.—*Given by Messrs. C. & P. Bartlett.*
- 844.—Uniform Coatee**, girdle, and silver epaulettes of the North Shropshire Yeomanry.—*Given by Messrs. C. & P. Bartlett.*
- 845.—Helmet Plate**, pouch ornament, and silver scales of the North Shropshire Yeomanry, 1855-72.—*Given by Messrs. C. & P. Bartlett.*
- 846.—Shoulder-Belt-Plate** of the 57th Regiment of Foot.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*
- 847.—Instrument** used in the Army for branding deserters with the letter "D." It belonged to the 95th foot.

- 848.—Crimson Silk Sash**, which was worn by Lieut.-General Sir John Moore at the Battle of Coruña, and is stained with his life-blood. It was taken from his body by his A.D.C., Sir George T. Napier, and used by him in lowering the body into the grave, and the inscription on the sash is in his hand-writing.—*Bequeathed by General W. C. E. Napier.*
- 849.—Shoulder-Belt-Plate** of the Royal Artillery.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*
- 850.—Officers' Belt-Buckle**, 30th Foot.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel N. Bannatyne.*
- 851.—Silver Medal** struck to commemorate the sailing of Captain James Cook's Expedition to circumnavigate the world. Dated 1772.—*Given by Lieutenant C. P. Wilson, late Indian Navy.*
- 852.—Silver Medal** struck by the Royal Society to commemorate Captain James Cook's Voyages.—*Given by Lieutenant C. P. Wilson, late Indian Navy.*
- 853.—Shoulder-Belt-Plate** of the 92nd Highlanders.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*
- 854.—Four Specimens of Dollar Bills** used by the Southern Army during the American Civil War, and dated 1864.—*Given by Captain M. Hancock.*
- 855.—A Pass** issued to Lieutenant J. Whitley, 9th Foot, when a French Prisoner of War at Verdun. Dated 30th December, 1812.
- 856.—A Miniature Portrait** of Rear-Admiral Sir John Franklin, painted by Drummond.—*Given by B. Harcourt, Esq.*
- 857.—A Series of Prints** in colours, by R. Simkin, 1881, depicting the various uniforms worn by the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment from 1742 to 1880.
- 858.—Print** in colours, by Engelmann, "11th Light Dragoon, Stable Dress." Dated 1829.
- 859.—Print** in colours, by C. Vernet, "An English Hussar," 1810.
- 860.—Print** in colours, by J. Grant, dated 1845, "Rocket Practice in the Marshes."
- 861.—Print** in colours, by J. Grant, dated 1844, "Royal Artillery Repository Exercises."
- 862.—Print** in colours, by Engelmann, dated 1830, "Tenth Royal Hussars, Private, Winter Dress."
- 863.—Print** in colours by W. Spooner, dated 1832, "Officer 2nd Royal North British Dragoons."
- 864.—Print** in colours, by R. Ackermann, 1856, "Officer 4th Queen's Own Light Dragoons."

- 835.—Print** in colours, by R. Ackermann, 1836, "Officer 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards."
- 836.—Four Prints** designed by Captain R. H. King, R.N., representing the action between H.M.S. "Shannon" and the American frigate, "Chesapeake," on June 1st, 1813.
- 837.—A Proof Engraving**, by F. C. Lewis, of "The Installation on the Musnud of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, 1842."—*Given by Major-General C. Moorsom.*
- 838.—A Proof Engraving**, by F. C. Lewis, of "The Nautch or Entertainment, given by the Rajah Chundoo Lal to General J. S. Fraser, Resident at the Court of Hyderabad in the Year 1841."—*Given by Major-General C. Moorsom.*
- 839.—Signal Book**, date 1793, formerly the property of Admiral Sir George Grey, who was Signal-Lieutenant on board H.M.S. "Victory," and was probably used at the Battle of St. Vincent.—*Given by F. G. Enys, Esq.*
- 870.—Full Dress Coatee** and epaulettes, coatee and sash of the Royal Cheshire Militia. Date about 1804.—*Given by Major H. W. M. Parker.*
- 871.—Two Chinese Guns** taken at Fusan, 5th July, 1840.—*Given by J. Frith, Esq.*
- 875.—Six-pounder Russian Gun** taken at Sebastopol, September, 1855.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 876-7.—Burmese Guns.**—*Given by the Government of India.*
- 878.—Anchor** recovered from the wreck off the Coast of Donegal of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada.—*Given by Captain E. Ommanny, R.N.*
- 379-880.—Shoulder-Belt Plates** of the 32nd and 85th Regiments.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*
- 881.—A French Military Officer's Gorget** of the period of the First Republic.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*
- 832-3.—Shoulder-Belt-Plates** of the 73rd and 74th Foot.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*
- 884.—Bronze Medal** struck to commemorate the Light Division Centenary, 1808-1908.—*Given by Colonel E. Villiers, A.D.C.*
- 885.—Coatee**, Sergeant's Sash and Fife, of the Loughborough Volunteers, 1803-1809. In the latter year the Regiment became the Third Regiment of Leicestershire Local Militia.—*Given by F. H. Matthews, Esq.*
- 885.—A Collection of Cap-Badges** worn by the rank and file of British Line Regiments, prior to 1881, in which year the Regimental Number was abolished.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham, Curator of the Museum.*

- 387.—Sabretasche** of the 11th Hussars.—*Given by Colonel Hon. O. V. G. A. Lumley.*
- 388.—The British Naval Uniform worn by his late Majesty King Oscar of Sweden**, who was created an Admiral in the British Navy by King Edward VII. on the 15th June, 1905, and who died on the 8th December, 1907.—*Given by His Majesty the King of Sweden.*
- 389.—Piece of Plate** given to Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., on the 26th July, 1815, by the Municipal Council of Marseilles, as a token of their respect for his conduct in saving the city from pillage.  
Sir Hudson Lowe was born on the 28th July, 1769, and after a long military career, which included the custody of Napoleon at St. Helena, died at Charlotte Cottage, near Sloane Street, on January 10th, 1844.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. F. R. Waldo-Sibthorp.*
- 390.—The Decoration** of a Companion of the Order of the Bath and two medals (one for the Punjab Campaign, the other for the Indian Mutiny) worn by Major-General E. W. H. de Lancy Lowe, C.B., who was the youngest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe, being born in St. Helena on the 8th February, 1820.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. F. R. Waldo-Sibthorp.*
- 391.—A Turkish Sabre**, with gold hilt and handsomely gilt scabbard, given by the Administrative Council of Santa Maura in February, 1812, to Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe, as a testimonial of their regard for his services during the time that he had carried out the government of that place, more especially for the arduous and important civil duties which had been discharged by him in the Ionian Islands during the years immediately preceding 1812, when he returned to England, having attained the rank of Colonel in January of that year.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. F. R. Waldo-Sibthorp.*
- 392.—A Coloured Print**, published by Richard Dighton in May, 1817, "A View from Knightsbridge Barracks." The Officer represented is Captain Horace Seymour, of the 1st Life Guards, who had been present at the Battle of Waterloo.—*Given by Captain A. W. a'Beckett.*
- 393.—Forty-eight Paintings** in water-colours, showing the various types of dress of Officers of the British Army in the year 1886.—*Given by Captain A. W. a'Beckett.*
- 394.—Two Paintings** in water-colours, by Thomas G. Dutton, of H.M. frigate "Vernon," 50 guns. The "Vernon" was built in the year 1832 at Woolwich on the design of Captain Sir William Symonds, Kt., R.N., Surveyor of the Navy. She possessed a length of 176 feet, with a beam of 52 feet 8½ inches, and her tonnage was 2,082. During recent years she was employed as a torpedo schoolship at Portsmouth until 1886, when she was succeeded by the "Donegal" (re-named "Vernon").

Thomas Dutton was a painter of some eminence, and he exhibited many pictures in public between the years 1858 and 1879. A large picture from his brush of the Battle of Trafalgar is also in the Museum.—*Purchased.*

- 895.—A large Coloured Plan** of the taking of Quebec. (Contemporary.)
- 896.—A Print** in colours of the Second Regiment of the Royal East India Volunteers receiving Colours at Lords Cricket Ground on 27th of July, 1797.
- 897.—Oap Badge** of the 23rd Regiment, as worn by the rank and file prior to 1881.—*Given by Major S. Willcock.*
- 898.—Oap Badge** of the 43rd Light Infantry, as worn by the rank and file prior to the year 1881.—*Given by Colonel P. T. Clark.*
- 899.—Small Enamel Patch Box**, bearing on the lid a design of some ships encircled with "Success to Admiral Duncan's Fleet."
- 900.—A Painting** in oils of an East Indiaman coming into port; date about 1750.—*Given by O. Chadwick, Esq., C.M.G., late R.E.*
- 901.—India-rubber Stamp**, which formerly belonged to the Orange Free State Government.—*Given by K. Campbell-Lester, Esq.*
- 902.—Oap Badge** of the 65th Regiment, as worn by the Rank and File prior to the year 1881.—*Given by Major E. C. Broughton.*
- 903.—Contemporary Model** of a French Man-of-War of 84 guns, of the latter portion of the 18th century. The hull of the model, together with the masts and yards, is made of bone, and was the work of French Prisoners of War. The rigging was executed by Mr. John Smith (late Petty Officer, 1st Class R.N.) of the Museum Staff in 1908.—*Given by Mrs. Brumel.*
- 904.—A Coloured Print**, entitled "A View of the British Army," dated 1803, being indicative of the costumes of the various Regiments at that date.—*Given by Sir Guy Fleetwood-Wilson, K.C.B.*
- 905-7.—Three Coloured Prints** in caricature, by R. Dighton, published between 1818 and 1821 of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lake, and General Sir Robert Wilson.
- 908-9.—Two Oil Pictures** by George Baxter, published in 1854, of "Review of the British Fleet at Portsmouth" and "Charge of British Troops at Chobham Camp."

**\*910.—A Bronze Circular Box**, bearing Lord Nelson's portrait on the lid, with inscription, "England's Admiral Nelson, Duke of Bronte," also "Hor. Vice-Com. Nelson ob patriam pugnando mort. Oct. xxi., MDCCCV." On the base of the box a figure, ships in the distance, with inscription, "Record of Naval Valour—Every man has done his duty," also "ipse belli fulmen." The contents of the box are twelve finely-executed prints in colour, by Edward Orme, being Lord Rodney's victory, 1782; Lord Howe's victory, 1784; Lord Nelson boarding the "San Joseph," 1797; Lord Duncan's victory, 1797; Battle of the Nile, 1798; victory at Copenhagen, 1801; Nelson at Trafalgar, 1805; Sir R. Strachan's victory, 1805; The boarding of the "Chesapeake," 1813; Bonaparte on the "Northumberland," 1815; the Bombardment of Algiers, 1816; Slaves delivered at Algiers.

The box with its contents was originally the property of the 1st Earl of Liverpool, who was Prime Minister in 1812.—*Given by C. W. Everard, Esq.*

**1000.—Malay Spear**, with spade shaped head and steel shoe.

**1001.—Single-barbed Borneo Spear.**

**1002-1003.—War Club**, with heavy and highly decorated end. Marquesas Islands.

**1004.—A Long, Broad Canoe Paddle**, with serrated edge. Hervey Islands.

**1005-1008.—A Long, Narrow Canoe Paddle**, with serrated edge. Hervey Islands.

**1009.—Circular War Club**, with heavy spiked head. New Caledonia.

**1010.—War Club**, with square end. Friendly Islands.

**1011.—War Club**, with broad end. Fiji Islands.

**1012.—Carved War Club**, with broad, flat end. Friendly Islands.

**1013.—Small War Club.** Fiji Islands.

**1014.—War Club**, with serrated head. Friendly Islands.

**1015.—War Club**, carved throughout, with square, flat end. Friendly Islands.

**1016.—War Club**, with serrated head. Friendly Islands.

**1017.—War Club**, with carved head. Friendly Islands.

**1018.—War Club**, carved throughout, flat end. Friendly Islands.  
—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*

**1019.—War Club**, with carved head and flat end.

**1020.—Drum**, from New Caledonia.

**1021.—A Carved, Large Canoe Paddle.** Fiji Islands.

**1022-1023.—Canoe Paddle**, with carved blade. Fiji Islands.

**1024.—War Club**, with serrated head. Friendly Islands.

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\* There are at present no exhibits with numbers from 911 to 999.

- 911.—A Print** of the Grand Review which took place in Hyde Park, 9th July, 1838.
- 912.—Five Specimens** of Japanese paper money used during the War in Manchuria, 1905.—*Given by Colonel J. A. L. Haldane, C.B., D.S.O.*
- 913.—A Manuscript Letter**, dated Navy Office October 18th, 1662 to Mr. Gregory Chatham, and signed by Samuel Pepys, and Mr. Peter Pett.—*Given by W. H. Judd, Esq.*
- 914.—A Manuscript Letter**, dated Navy Office April 7th, 1668, to Mr. Sheldon, and signed by Lord Anglesey, Mr. Samuel Pepys and others.—*Given by W. H. Judd, Esq.*
- 915.—A Warrant**, dated Whitehall, June 2nd, 1661, signed by James Duke of York, High Admiral (James II.).—*Given by W. H. Judd, Esq.*
- 916.—An Admiralty Order**, dated 30th November, 1695, and signed by Sir Cloudesley Shovell and others.—*Given by W. H. Judd, Esq.*
- 917.—A Genealogical Tree** of British Naval Victories, designed by H. Innes and engraved by James Egan.
- 918.—An Aquatint Engraving** of "The Bombardment and Capture of St. Jean D'Arc," dated 3rd November, 1840.
- 919.—A Frame** containing two old line engravings, being portraits of Lord Nelson conspicuous for the fact that in the one the right arm is deficient and in the other the left.—*Given by Colonel Horace Montagu.*
- 920.—A Portrait** in aquatint of Lord Nelson, together with representations of 26 ships taken in action by him between the years 1793 and 1801. Also four smaller aquatints depicting the battle off Genoa, the battle of Cape St. Vincent, the battle at the Nile, and the battle of Copenhagen, dated 1802.—*Given by Colonel Horace Montagu.*
- 921.—A Painting** on Silk, representing Lord Nelson's Coat of Arms, surrounded with the words "Tria juncta in uno," and surmounted by an Earl's Coronet. It was used as a banneret at his funeral. *Given by Colonel Horace Montagu.*
- 922.—Three Aquatint Engravings** of the Capture of Amoy, on the Coast of China, 26th August, 1841, by Her Majesty's Combined Forces under Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., and Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough. Published by Ackermann, 1842.
- 923.—A Proof Aquatint Engraving** of the Storming of Chusan Heights on the Coast of China, 1st October, 1841.



- 924.—Ten Paintings** in water-colours depicting the Costume of the 13th Hussars from 1715 to 1886.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*
- 925.—A Line Engraving**, by James Basira, of the picture at Windsor Castle of "The Embarkation of King Henry VIII. at Dover, 31st May 1520, preparatory to his interview with the French King Francis I."
- 926.—An Aquatint Engraving**, by J. Jeakes, and published by E. Orme, 1803, of St. John of Acre defended by the English, 2nd May, 1799.
- 927.—An Aquatint Engraving**, by J. Jeakes, and published by E. Orme, 1803. H.M. frigate "Diamond," commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, K.S., being on a cruise off Cape La Heve. It being thought practicable to cut out a French lugger of 12 guns, "Le Vengeur" laying in the inner road of Havre de Grace, the following force was detached for that purpose on 18th April, 1796, viz., 5 boats with one 18 lb. carronade, manned by 32 men, commanded by Sir Sidney Smith and the following Officers: Knight, Acting Lieutenant; Goodall, Mate; I. W. Wright, Boxer, Carrol, Morris, Beecroft, Coulson, and Harvey, Midshipmen. The lugger was boarded and carried before daybreak, but the cable being cut by one of the prisoners below, the prize was swept so rapidly by the flood tide into the River Seine that it became necessary to anchor. In this situation there came out against them from Havre another lugger, "Le Renard," of 16 guns and 80 men, supported by 3 gunboats, carrying each a 36 pounder, and having on board not less than 100 land troops, besides a number of small boats armed from the town. There was hardly time to put the 50 French prisoners into a boat and send them off on parole, before a desperate action ensued, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, when having lost Thomas Bradley, seaman, mortally wounded in the knee by grape-shot, besides whom Mr. Beecroft was wounded in the hip and lost two fingers, and William Gilchrist, lockswain, received a musket ball through the calf of the leg, the main and fore masts wounded and the sails and rigging cut to pieces; want of ammunition and the duty of husbanding the lives of his intrepid followers obliged Sir Sidney Smith to surrender. The prize was carried into Havre, and the officers and men confined as prisoners at that place. Rouen and Amiens, except Sir Sidney Smith and Mr. Wright, who were sent to Paris and there detained as State prisoners contrary to the laws of war, in the closest confinement for nineteen months, till they effected their escape.
- 929.—A Complete Collection of Officers' Buttons** of the 109 Infantry Regiments of the Line worn previous to 1881. In 1881 the regimental numbers of Line Regiments were abolished.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*

- 930.—A Medallion in Geld**, with Greek inscription, presented to Sir Hudson Lowe by the inhabitants of Ithaca in 1812 when he carried out the Government of that place.—*Bequeathed by Mrs. F. R. Waldo-Sibthorp.*
- 931.—A Small Manuscript Book**, by Le Maréchal Ney, being a series of diagrams, together with descriptions and words of command for changing from Line formations into columns and *échelon*, and *vice-versâ*.—*Given by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.*
- 932.—An Original Drawing** of the Battle of Leitzingen, the translation of the inscription is: "By the Skilful leading of their Highnesses Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, the Elector of Bavaria, was defeated by the Imperial Army at Leitzingen, the French Marshall Tallard captured, and his army defeated between Hochstatt (Blenheim) and Blintheim, several thousands being killed and drowned in the Danube, while 13,000 prisoners were brought into the town, 14th August, 1704."
- 933.—A Sepia Drawing**, executed by J. Waters in 1812, of the painting by F. Pocock of Lord Nelson's birthplace, "Burnham Thorpe Rectory, Norfolk." The picture was engraved by J. Landseer.—*Given by C. W. Everard, Esq.*
- 934.—Ring**, taken from a dead Sepoy by an Officer of the Naval Brigade at the taking of Lucknow, together with an earring taken from the body of a Chinese lady who was killed during the siege of Canton.—*Given by Captain A. Foster.*
- 935.—An Engraving**, showing the funeral car of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.—*Given by B. E. Sargeant, Esq.*
- 936.—Shako Plate** of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Duke.*
- 937.—Three Coloured Prints** by R. Dighton, being representations in caricature of "The Marquis of Hastings," 1804, "Sir David Dundas," 1810, and "The Military Caricaturist," 1799.
- 938.—Two Enlarged Photographs** of Illustrations, by A. M. Mallett, 1685, of "Fire Pots and Fire Balls," and "Grenadier with Grenade."—*Given by Colonel H. R. H. Southam, V.D., late W. and E. Lancs. R.G.A.*
- 939.—A Sketch** of the Battle of Preston Pans (September 21st, 1745), drawn by Lieut.-General Jordan Ween, Colonel 41st Regiment of Foot, who was present as a Staff Officer at the battle, and died in 1784.—*Given by Major-General W. C. Fraser.*

- 940.—Painting** in Oils by M. Scurr, executed in 1837, of a Cutter under sail taking in her gaff topsail.—*Given by J. E. Jones, Esq.*
- 941.—Painting** in Oils, depicting a British Frigate, of about the year 1830, giving chase to a French brig. The frigate is taking in top-gallant-sails and has also lowered a lifeboat to save a man who has fallen overboard.—*Given by J. E. Jones, Esq.*
- 942.—Model** of the foremast of H.M.S. "Victory," made from the wood of the ship by Vice-Admiral John Drake, who was present as midshipman and master's mate on board the "Defiance," both in Sir Robert Calder's action (22nd July, 1805), and at Trafalgar. He was subsequently at the Battle of Navarino as First-Lieutenant of the "Albion," and was rewarded for his services by a Commander's Commission dated 22nd October, 1827. He was promoted Captain in March, 1835, Rear-Admiral in February, 1857, and Vice-Admiral in September, 1863, in which year he died. The model having passed to his son, came subsequently into the possession of the donor as the next representative.—*Given by John Sargeant, Esq.*
- 943.—A Water-colour Sketch**, by Sir J. A. Crowe, depicting Russian prisoners taken by the Turkish troops in the Crimea, 1854. Sketched for the *Illustrated London News*.—*Given by W. Crowe, Esq.*
- 944.—A Water-colour Sketch**, by Sir J. A. Crowe, showing the landing of Turkish troops in the Crimea, 7th July, 1854. Sketched for the *Illustrated London News*.—*Given by W. Crowe, Esq.*
- 945.—Badge** awarded by the Militia Rifle Association to the Militia Eight.—*Given by The Militia Rifle Association.*
- 946.—Feather Bonnet** as worn by the Seaforth Highlanders.—*Given by Mrs. H. M. McCance.*
- 947.—Helmet Plate**, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—*Given by Mrs. H. M. McCance.*
- 948.—An unfinished Sketch**, by Sir J. A. Crowe, "Interior of the Malakop," 9th September, 1855. Painted for *The Illustrated London News*.—*Given by W. Crowe, Esq.*
- 949.—Helmet Plate**, 5th Bn. (Militia) Rifle Brigade, worn in 1884-5.—*Given by Colonel G. S. Maxwell.*

- 950.—Ten Commissions**, ranging from Ensign to Deputy-Adjutant-General and bearing the signature, amongst others, of the Duke of Marlborough, and of Sir Adam Williamson, K.B.—*Given by Richard Jones, Esq.*
- 951.—Nine Commissions**, ranging from Major to Lieutenant-General, and bearing the signatures, amongst others, of the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Granby, and Lord Ligonier, of George Williamson, R.A.—*Given by Richard Jones, Esq.*
- 952.—Portrait** of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., by an Officer on his Staff. About 1843.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. J. Campbell, Bt., late K.R.R.C.*
- 953.—Plan** of the Town and Fortifications of Gibraltar, dated 1738.
- 954.—Commission**, dated 27th August, 1803, appointing John Elliot, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, Westminster Volunteer Cavalry, signed by King George III.
- 955.—Commission**, dated 5th March, 1707, and signed by Queen Anne, appointing William Ince, Esq., a Captain in Lord Viscount Montjoy's Regiment of Foot.
- 956.—Seven Engravings**, "England's Glory," published by W. Raynor in 1736, illustrative of the following battles:—Chiari (1st September, 1701); Luzzara (15th August, 1702); Blenheim (13th August, 1704); Turin (7th September, 1706); Oudenarde (11th June, 1708); Malplaquet (11th September, 1709); Belgrade (16th August, 1717).
- 957.—An Engraving** by S. W. Reynolds, after D. Wolstenholme published by Colnaghi in 1806, representing Mr. John Goldham, Field-Adjutant of the London Volunteer Cavalry, executing the six divisions of the Austrian broad-sword exercise at speed, with a sabre in each hand and with the utmost effect and precision.
- 958.—Letter**, dated Lisburne, 6th March, 1689, asking for additional guns for his army, and signed by Marshal Schomberg.
- 959.—Militia Certificate**, dated 1826, for balloted men who provide substitutes.
- 962.—Autograph Letter** of Brigadier-General John Nicholson, dated 13th July, 1857. The letter refers to the attack on a party of rebels at Trimmu Ghaut, of whom over 300 were killed and wounded. General Nicholson died 23rd September, 1857.

- 963.—Two Engravings** printed in Colours of the "Surrender of Seringapatam, 6th April, 1799," printed at Augsburg.
- 964.—Three Frames**, containing a series of Panoramic sketches in colour depicting Bengal Troops on the line of march, by an Officer of that army (Captain L. A. Laynard, 12th Bengal Infantry). The date is about 1800. Also in frame a description of the above.
- 965.—Curious Print** on silk, showing the Plan of the Batt'efield of Waterloo and incidents in the battle.
- 966.—Portion** of a left-hand gauntlet of the 16th century.
- 967.—Sword**, presented by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyds to Lieutenant Geo. Pigot, R.N., of H.M.S. "Cambrian," for his gallant conduct in boarding and carrying with the boats of that ship the Spanish privateer "Maria," of 14 guns and 60 men, as recorded in the *London Gazette* of the 21st September, 1805.—*Given by E. C. Ball, Esq.*
- 968.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the Imokilly Cavalry. This Corps of Yeomanry were raised in Co. Cork, in October, 1796, and commanded by Captain Commandant Viscount Boyle.
- 969.—A Proof Copy** of Sketches of the Field-Marshal Blicher, taken from life by F. Rehbery, 12th June, 1814.—*Given by E. C. Ball, Esq.*
- 970.—Contemporary Printed Letter**, dated "Victory," August 1st, 1804, from Lord Nelson to the Lord Mayor.—*Given by E. C. Ball, Esq.*
- 971.—A Line Engraving** of "Scotland Yard, with part of the Banqueting House," dated 1777, by E. Rooker, after Paul Sandby, published by John Boydell.
- 972.—A Line Engraving**, "The Horse Guards," dated 1777, by E. Rooker, after M. A. Rooker, published by John Boydell.
- 973.—An Aquatint Engraving**, "South West view of the Old Horse Guards," from a drawing by Canaletti, engraved by W. M. Fellows, and published in 1809 by J. T. Smith.
- 974.—A Print** in Colours by C. Moody, after Berrington, of "The Board of Trade, as it appeared in 1814."
- 975.—A Print** in Colours, "Whitehall Yard from the street opposite to Horse Guards," showing the former building of the Royal United Service Institution.

- 976.—A Sepia Drawing**, executed in 1648, of Benbow Place, Salop, the birth-place of Admiral Benbow.
- 977.—A Bronze Plaque Relief** of Napoleon Bonaparte, by David.
- 978.—A Bronze Plaque Relief** of Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, by David.
- 979.—Shako**, with plume, worn by Officers of the 62nd Regiment, now the Wiltshire Regiment, between the years 1830 and 1846.
- 980.—Helmet**, worn by the Officers of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), from 1830 to 1846.
- 981.—A Lithograph** in Colour of Lady Jane Dundas presenting Colours to the 3rd Regiment of Royal East India Volunteers on 29th June, 1799.
- 982.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the 27th Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leatham*
- 983.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the 25th, The King's Own Borderers.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leatham.*
- 984.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the East Kent Militia and Two Coattee Buttons.—*Given by Colonel Sir H. C. Perrott, Bart., C.B.*
- 985.—Shako Plate** and Two Embroidered Cap Badges of the East Kent Militia.—*Given by Colonel Sir H. C. Perrott, Bart., C.B.*
- 986.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the Royal Manx Fencibles, found behind the rafters of a cow-shed in the Isle of Man. The Corps served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798.—*Given by H. E. Colonel Lord Raglan, C.B., Governor of the Isle of Man.*
- 987.—Ashanti Drum**, taken from the Sacrifice Palace of King Prempeh, 21st January, 1896.—*Given by Walter L. Nickel, Esq.*
- 988.—Regulation Bayonet**, 1907 pattern.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 990.—Spetum** of the time of Henry VII.—*Transferred from the Tower of London.*
- 991.—Thirty-five Buttons** of Militia Regiments used previous to 1881.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Webb*

- 992.—Officer's Helmet Plate**, Belt, Buckle, Cap Badge and Button of the late Royal Engineers Militia.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*
- 993.—Busby Grenade** of the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, worn previous to 1881.—*Given by Corporal T. Simpson, The Black Watch.*
- 994.—Gurkha Kukree**, with engraved metal handle.—*Given by Lieut.-General H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I.*
- 995.—A Curiously Painted Indian Shield**, picked up by the donor on the Battlefield of Goojerat, 21st February, 1849.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. Dickinson, C.S.I.*
- 996.—A Kaffir Witch-Doctor's Apron**, S. Africa.—*Given by Lieut. G. D. Warren, R.N.R.*
- 997.—Turkish Yataghan**, with engraved metal handle.—*Given by John Sargeant, Esq.*
- 998.—King's Colour** of the 109th Regiment (now the 2nd Batt. of the Leinster Regiment). It forms one of the pair which was presented to the Regiment at Aden, on the 23rd January, 1866, by Mrs. Raines, wife of General Raines, C.B., commanding the Garrison. They were the first Colours presented to the Regiment as a British Regiment, it having been before that time the Third Bombay European Regiment. The Colours were used until 2nd April, 1906, when they were replaced by a new pair at Mauritius, the presentation being made by the Governor of the Island, Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel C. S. B. Evans-Lombe and the Officers, 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment.*
- 999.—Regimental Colour** of the above-mentioned pair.—*Given as above.*

- 1025.—Long War Club**, with spiked circular head. New Caledonia.
- 1026-1027.—War Club**, pick-shaped. New Caledonia.
- 1026-1029.—War Club**, with circular head. New Caledonia.
- 1030-1031.—War Club**, with knobbed head. Wallis Island.
- 1032.—War Club**, with circular head, carved throughout. Friendly Islands.
- 1033.—War Club**. New Zealand.
- 1034.—Short Canoe Paddle**. Easter Island.
- 1035.—Heavy War Club**. Fiji Islands.
- 1036.—Canoe Paddle**. New Caledonia.
- 1037.—Circular War Club**, carved throughout. Hervey Islands.
- 1038.—Wooden Club**. British New Guinea.
- 1039.—Small War Club**. Solomon Islands.
- 1040-1041.—Long Paddle**. Easter Islands.
- 1042.—War Club**. British New Guinea.
- 1043.—Small Wooden War Club**. New Zealand.
- 1044.—Canoe Paddle**. Fiji Islands.
- 1045.—Combined War Club and Paddle**. St. Christopher's Island.
- 1046.—Canoe Paddle**, with carved blade. Fiji Islands.
- 1047.—War Club**, carved throughout. Friendly Islands.
- 1048.—Canoe Paddle**. St. Christopher's Island.
- 1049.—Carved War Club**. Friendly Islands.
- 1050.—Knife-shaped War Club**. Friendly Islands.
- 1051.—Carved War Club**, inlaid with Ivory. Friendly Islands.
- 1052.—Wooden Spear**, with sharks' teeth barbs. Kingsmill Islands.  
—*Given by Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.*
- 1053.—A Three-pronged Spear**, with sharks' teeth barbs. Kingsmill Islands.—*Given by Sir George Arthur, Bart.*
- 1054.—Canoe Paddle**, with serrated edge. Hervey Islands.
- 1055.—Spear**, with cross-piece of sharks' teeth for barbs. Kingsmill Islands.
- 1056.—Short Spear**, with sharks' teeth barbs. Kingsmill Islands.
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- 1057.—Short Wooden Sword**, with sharks' teeth forming the edge of the blade. Kingsmill Islands.
- 1058.—War Club**, with sharks' teeth edges. Kingsmill Islands.
- 1059.—Spear**, bifurcated, with sharks' teeth barbs, and handle wrapped with leaves. Kingsmill Islands. — *Given by Sir George Arthur, Bart.*
- 1060.—Stick**, surrounded with sharks' teeth. Kingamill Islands. — *Given by Sir George Arthur, Bart.*
- 1061-1062.—Stick**, edged with sharks' teeth. Kingsmill Islands.
- 1063.—Handsomely Carved Paddle**. Hervey Islands.
- 1064.—Handsomely Carved Paddle**. Sandwich Islands. — *Given by W. Huggins, Esq.*
- 1065 —Long Paddle**, with serrated edge. Hervey Islands.
- 1066.—Carved Paddle and Club Combined**. Friendly Islands.
- 1067-1068.—Circular War Club**, with carved handle Fiji Islands.
- 1069.—Paddle**, with broad blade. Fiji Islands.
- 1070.—War Club**, with heavy bifurcated head. Fiji Islands.
- 1071.—Light Carved Canoe Paddle**. Hervey Islands.
- 1072.—Combined Club and Paddle**. Friendly Islands.
- 1073.—Combined Club and Paddle**. St. Christopher's Island.
- 1074.—Circular Drum**. Hawaii.—*Given by Lord Byron.*
- 1075.—Wooden Spear**, with carved head. Solomon Islands.
- 1076.—Bow and Arrows**. Humbolts Bay.
- 1077.—Two Javelins**. Humbolts Bay.
- 1078.—Wooden Spear**, with sharks' teeth edge. Kingsmill Islands.
- 1079.—Cane Shield**. Solomon Islands.
- 1080.—Borneo Shield**, carved wood.
- 1081 —Wicker Shield**. Solomon Islands.
- 1082.—Canoe Paddle**. Savage Islands.
- 1083.—Long Indian Lance**, richly painted.

**1084.—A Portrait** in oils of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

Sir Charles Napier was born on 6th March, 1786, the son of Captain the Honourable Charles Napier, R.N., of Merchistoun Hall, Stirling. He entered the Navy on the 1st November, 1799, as First-Class Volunteer on board the "Martin" sloop, and was soon transferred to the "Renown," flagship of Sir John Borlase Warren. As Commander of the "Recruit" brig he was wounded in action with the French corvette "Diligente," and he later distinguished himself in the pursuit of three French ships, ending in the capture of the "Hautpoul," and was promoted to Captain in 1809. He served as a Volunteer with the Army in Portugal, and was present at the Battle of Busaco. Napier commanded the "Euryalus" in the expedition to Alexandria, in America, and at the destruction of shipping in the Potomac in 1814. He subsequently entered the service of Don Pedro and established Donna Maria on the Throne of Portugal by his victory over the fleet of Don Miguel off Cape St. Vincent in 1833. He was Second-in-Command of the fleet, under Sir Robert Stopford, in the operations on the Coast of Syria in 1840, when he bombarded and stormed Sidon, and defeated a large force of Egyptians near Beyrout. Having taken part in the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, he commanded the Baltic Fleet in the war with Russia (1854-5).

Napier was created a K.C.B. on the 4th December, 1840. He also wore the Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa of Austria, and the Cross of the Order of St. George of Russia, and the Insignia of the Second-class of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. He died in 1860.—(*Purchased.*)

**1085-1086.—Flint-lock Pistol** made by North, Southampton, date 1820.—*Given by Captain W. Halpin.***1087.—Breach-loading Army Revolver (U.S.A.)**—*Given by the Government of the United States.***1088.—American Volcanic Repeating Pistol.**—*Given by E. Hazlewood, Esq.***1089.—Dutch Revolver.**—*Given by the Minister of War. Holland.***1090.—Witten, Daw & Co's. Improved Revolver.** *Given by Witten, Daw and Co.***1091.—Oullier's Flint Lock Revolver.****1092.—Revolving Pistol,** first pattern made by Colonel S. Colt. —*Given by Colts Fire Arms Co.***1093.—Colt's Breach-loading Army Revolver.**—*Given by the Government of the United States.***1094.—Colt's Six Chambered Revolver.**—*Given by Colonel S. Colt.***1095.—Colt's Original Revolver.**—*Given by Colonel C. Manby, F.R.S.*

- 1096-1098.—Long Wooden Spear**, with numerous wooden barbs.  
Fiji Islands.
- 1099-1100.—Spear with Four Prongs.** Fiji Islands.
- 1101-1103.—Long Wooden Spear**, with numerous wooden barbs.  
Fiji Islands.
- 1104-1105.—Long Canoe Paddle.** Society Islands.
- 1106.—Canoe Paddle.** Marquesas Islands.
- 1107.—Small War Club.** Sandwich Islands.
- 1108-1109.—Canoe Paddle**, Long. Marquesas Islands.
- 1110-1111.—Canoe Paddle.** New Zealand.
- 1112-1113.—Canoe Paddle.** Marquesas Islands.
- 1114.—Four-sided War Club.** British Guiana.
- 1115-1116.—War Club.** Solomon Islands.
- 1117.—Suit of Pikeman's Armour**, late 17th century, consisting of casque, gorget, breastplate, backplate and *gardes-reines* *Given by the Master General of the Ordnance.*
- 1118.—Suit of Pikeman's Armour**, late 17th century, consisting of casque, gorget, breastplate, backplate and *gardes-reines*.
- 1119.—Suit of Maltese Armour**, 16th century, consisting of morion, gorget, breastplate, backplate, and armpieces, from the Armoury of Candia.
- 1120.—Suit of Pikeman's Armour**, early 17th century, consisting of casque, gorget, breastplate, backplate and *gardes-reines*.
- 1121.—Suit of Pikeman's Armour**, late 17th century, consisting of casque, gorget, breastplate, backplate and *gardes-reines* (painted black).
- 1122.—Suit of Pikeman's Armour**, late 17th century, consisting of casque, gorget, breastplate, backplate, and *gardes-reines* (painted black).
- 1123.—Italian Cabasset**, 16th century.
- 1124.—Morion**, 16th century.
- 1125.—Italian Cabasset**, handsomely engraved, 16th century.
- 1126.—Morion**, 17th century.
- 1127.—Italian Cabasset**, 17th century.
- 1128.—Morion**, 17th century.
- 1129-1130.—Cabasset**, 17th century.

- 1131-1132.—Casquet**, late 17th century (painted.)
- 1133.—Flint-lock Hand Mortar** of about 1720.—*Given by Captain Viscount Mahon, Grenadier Guards.*
- 1134.—Spring Gun**, with flint lock, 17th century.
- 1135-1136.—Flint-lock Pistol** by T. Rea, 91, Minories, London, octagonal barrel, date about 1830.
- 1137-1144.—Casque**, late 17th century.
- 1145.—Morlon** from the Venetian Armoury, Candia, 17th century.
- 1146.—Italian Cabasset** from the Venetian Armoury, Candia (painted).—*Given by Colonel Patrick Campbell, R.A.*
- 1147.—Helmet with Vizor**, 16th century (painted).
- 1148.—Casque**, 16th century (painted).
- 1149.—Burgonet**, 17th century.
- 1150.—Helmet**, 17th century.
- 1151-1152.—Canoe Paddle**, carved throughout. Sandwich Islands.—*Given by W. J. Huggins, Esq.*
- 1153.—War Club.** St. Christopher's Island.
- 1154-1155.—War Club.** Friendly Islands.
- 1156.—War Club.** New Zealand.
- 1157-1158.—Spear**, with numerous wooden barbs. Fiji Islands.
- 1159-1160.—Long Spear**, with sharks' teeth barbs. Kingsmill Islands.—*Given by Sir Alexander Malet.*
- 1161.—Wooden Spear**, with numerous wooden barbs. Fiji Islands.
- 1162-1163.—Four-pronged Wooden Spear.** Fiji Islands.
- 1164-1166.—Wooden Spear**, with numerous wooden barbs. Fiji Islands.
- 1167-1169.—Spear**, with wooden barbs. Solomon Islands.
- 1170.—Wooden Spear.** Friendly Islands.
- 1171.—Model of Nordenfelt's Four-barrelled one Inch Machine Gun**, 1872.—*Given by Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton K.C.B.*
- 1172.—Small Iron Swivel Gun**, taken at Amoy.—*Given by Officers H.M. 55th Regiment.*
- 1173.—Chinese "Silk Gun,"** taken at Sykee in 1842.—*Given by Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B.*

- 1174.—Piece of Oak** from an English Ship sunk in the harbour of Calais by the fleet under the Duke of Guise in 1558.—*Given by R. W. Powell, Esq.*
- 1175.—Ancient Double Gun**, particulars unknown.
- 1176.—Small Iron Gun**, with flint-lock action, dredged up at Gibraltar.
- 1177.—Burmese Bell**, captured at the Shoedagon Pagodah, Rangoon, 14th April, 1852.—*Given by the Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment.*
- 1178.—Chinese Bell**, taken from one of the Temples on the heights above Canton. Captured on 29th December, 1857, by the French and British Forces, and allotted to Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., by whom it was presented to the Royal United Service Museum. (For inscription on the bell see label).—*Given by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B.*
- 1179.—Chinese Bell**, taken on the occupation of Tung Chow (near Peking) by the landing party from H.M.S. "Barfleur," during the march to the relief of the Pekin Legations, 1900.—*Given by the Officers and Seamen of H.M.S. "Barfleur."*
- 1180 & 1181.—French Percussion Pocket Pistol**, by Dumarest, Paris.
- 1182.—Truck**, from the Flag-taff of Fort Pharos, Alexandria, taken during the campaign against Arabi Pasha, Egypt, 1882.—*Given by Colonel N. L. Walford, R.A.*
- 1183.—Part of a Port-Timber** of H.M.S. "Albion," 74 guns, containing a Turkish shot fired into her at the Battle of Navarino, 10th October, 1827. (*See 530*).—*Given by Rear-Admiral Sir J. Gordon, K.C.B.*
- 1184.—Part of the Mizzen Mast** of H.M.S. "Blenheim," which was shot through by the accompanying 32-pound shot when engaging the batteries at the entrance of the river Narowa, near St. Petersburg, 18th June, 1855.—*Given by Captain W. H. Hall, C.B., R.N.*
- 1185.—The Last Fragment of the Keel** of H.M.S. "Thetis," which was recovered by means of a Diving Bell near Cape Frio, at the depth of 8 fathoms, in 1833. It was presented to King William IV. by Admiral F. F. De Ros. (*See 548*).—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 1186.—Part of a Shot** fired from H.M. Steam Paddle Ship "Nemesis," taken out of the muzzle of a Chinese brass gun at the capture of Woosung, 1842.
- 1187.—Carcase of 32-Pounder Rocket**, first used at Boulogne on October 8th, 1806. Average range 3,000 yards.—*Given by Colonel Sir Augustus Fraser, K.C.B.*

- 1188.—Model** of a 24-inch searchlight, projector mounted on Tower's Hydro-gyrostad or steady platform. It is on a scale of one-fourth full size. By means of this apparatus a searchlight or other object can be kept quite steady on a small vessel in the roughest sea. It is actuated by a rapidly revolving wheel or gyroscope situated between the four cylinders to which it regulates the admission of water pressure in such a way as to completely neutralise the angular motion due to pitching and rolling.
- 1189.—Model** of an ice-boat which was built for Captain Parry's Polar expedition, February, 1827. Its object is to enable the seamen to travel by land or water. These boats were drawn over the ice and snow by twelve men, who dwelt and slept in them; when water was reached the wheels were taken off, and the boat propelled by paddles.
- 1190.—Four specimens of Hales War Rocket**, fitted with timer and concussion-fused shell.
- 1191.—The Cleaning Rod** of the Boer six-inch gun "Long Tom," captured and destroyed during the Siege of Ladysmith, on December 7th, 1899.—*Given by Captain T. S. Allison.*
- 1192-3.—Two Canoes** from Southern Nigeria.—*Given by Captain A. D. Lewis.*
- 1194.—Battle-axe**, Bechuana Tribe, South Africa.
- 1195.—Dervish Shield** brought from Suakim in 1885.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 1196.—Dervish Shield**, bearing the following inscription:—"Suakim Expedition, 1885. Native Shield and Spear humbly presented to Her Majesty The Queen by her faithful and loyal servant, V. B. Kennett-Barrington."—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 1197.—Model** of a Burmese Canoe.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 1198.—Model** of a Burmese Canoe.—*Given by Colonel A. Sall.*
- 1199.—The Obturator** of the Boer gun "Long Tom" used in the South African War, 1899.
- 1200.—Piece of the Muzzle** of the Boer gun "Long Tom," which was captured and destroyed during the Siege of Ladysmith on December 7th, 1899.
- 1201.—Bell** from the Lindegner Drift on the South Bank of the Vaal River. It was used to summon the pont when required.—*Given by Colonel G. G. Cunningham, C.B., D.S.O.*
- 1202.—A Greenland Canoe.**—*Given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*

- 1203.—A Canoe** from New Guinea.
- 1204.—Portion of the Trunk** of a cocoanut tree with two musket-ball holes in it, which were received at the time of the affray at Karakakooa Bay, Hawaii, when Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator, was killed.—*Given by Captain W. H. Bruce, R.N.*
- 1205.—Needham's Breech-loading Gun** and carriage.
- 1206.—A Three-pounder Gun** with tackling as a lower-deck gun, mounted on Captain Marshall's improved gun carriage.
- 1207.—Model** of a sheer-hulk with double sheers.—*Given by Rear-Admiral Ross, C.B.*
- 1208.—An Anchor** from the wreck of H.M.S. "Edgar," 70 guns, which blew up at Spithead, October 15th 1711, when all on board perished. It was recovered in 1840.—*Given by Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B.*
- 1209.—A Half Model** with painting of the screw-steamer "R.S. Stockton," built in 1838. She was the first vessel propelled by a screw.
- 1210.—Model** of a Chinese Mandarin boat.
- 1211.—Model** of a Canton River smuggling boat.
- 1212.—Model** of a Chinese trading boat.
- 1213.—A French Musket** brought from the Field of Waterloo.—*Given by Charles Kean, Esq.*
- 1214.—A Flint-lock Cavalry Carbine**, marked "6th Dragoons, A.42," brought from the Field of Waterloo.—*Given by Charles Kean, Esq.*
- 1215.—Gun** of H.M.S. "Bounty" from Pitcairn Island.—*Given by Captain H. N. Bruce, R.N.*
- 1216.—Sea-chest** which belonged to John Adams, the Mutineer of H.M.S. "Bounty." It was landed with other things when the ship was burnt in 1789. It was given to the Rev. W. H. Holman, Chaplain of the Fleet, and given by him to the Museum.
- 1217.—A Painting** in water colours, by Thomas Dutton, of the Battle of Trafalgar. Thomas Dutton painted and exhibited numerous pictures between the years 1858 and 1879.—*Given by Arthur Brock, Esq.*
- 1218.—The Head of a Partizan**, engraved with the Arms of the Spanish Line of the Bourbon family.—*Given by B. E. Sargeaunt, Esq., Assistant Curator of the Museum.*

- 1219.—Flag** carried by the assaulting column under Brigadier-General Sir William Jones, K.C.B., at the capture of Delhi in 1857, and given by him to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 1220.—A Line Engraving** of George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney, Colonel of the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot (1666-1737).
- 1221.—A Mezzotint Engraving** of Richard Temple, Field Marshal Viscount Cobham, Colonel 4th Dragoons, 1710.
- 1222.—Lee-Metford Rifle**, Mark II., 1891 pattern.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 1223.—Martini-Henry Rifle**, Calibre .45, seven grooves.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 1224.—Steel Mace** of Indian manufacture, and used during the Mutiny in India, in 1857. The head consists of eight radiating wings. The hilt is of the pattern common to so many forms of Indian swords. The mace is a very ancient weapon, and was known to the Egyptians and Assyrians. It was used for stunning, and was especially prominent in the Middle Ages in the time of heavy plate armour.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1225.—A Gurkha Battle-axe** with curved head and an elephant carved on the side of the handle. The entire weapon is of steel: at the centre the handle unscrews, and a stiletto is found contained in the handle of the axe.—*Given by C. Coleman, Esq.*
- 1226.—Colours** of the 102nd Regiment or Queen's Royal Volunteers. This Regiment was raised in October, 1760, and was first commanded by Major David Wedderburn, an officer associated with Vellinghausen. It was disbanded in 1763.
- The above-named Regiment must not be confused with Rowley's 102nd Regiment, which was raised in Ireland in March, 1780, when large demands were made for troops for North America, the West Indies, and the East Indies. This Regiment, like the Royal Queen's Volunteers, had only a short existence, being disbanded at the close of the war with Tippoo Sahib. It formed part of the force under Colonel Fullarton, previous to its surrender as part of the Garrison of Bednore in the same year. Neither of these Regiments are in any way associated with the Madras European Regiment, afterwards the 102nd Foot, and now the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—*Given by The Officers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.*
- 1228.—The Field Trumpet** used by Trumpet-Major Henry Joy, 17th Lancers, at Balaclava, on 25th October, 1854, to order the Cavalry Charge. Henry Joy was orderly trumpeter to Major-General the Earl of Lucan at the time, and the trumpet was subsequently presented to him by the Colonel and Officers of his Regiment, and is engraved, "Presented by the Colonel of the 17th Lancers to Trumpet-Major H. Joy, on which the Balaclava Charge was sounded on October 25th, 1854."



In 1898 this relic was sold by auction at Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Son's rooms for 750 guineas to Mr. T. G. Middlebrook, and on 30th January, 1908, it was again under the hammer at the same rooms, and was purchased by Mr. W. W. Astor.

**The Medals** of the above-mentioned Trumpet-Major Henry Joy, 17th Lancers, consisting of :—

- (a) The Crimean Medal with 4 clasps.
- (b) The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.
- (c) The Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.
- (d) The Turkish Military Medal.

—Given by W. W. Astor, Esq.

**1229.—The Flag** of the United States Frigate "Chesapeake," taken by H.M.S. "Shannon" on 1st June, 1813 :—

The Flag was sold by auction on 30th January, 1908, at Messrs. Debenham, Storr and Son's rooms, and was bought by Mr. Astor for 850 guineas (for a description of the Engagement see No. 531).—Given by W. W. Astor, Esq.

**1230.—A Spanish Pioneer's Sword.** Date about 1810.—Given by B. Harcourt, Esq.

**1231.—Dirk** worn by an Ensign of the Chester-le-Street Volunteers, a Corps raised in the year 1803. It is similar in design to the pattern carried by Midshipmen of the same date.—Given by Captain F. B. Heritage.

**1232.—Small Marble Bust** of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., by Robert Physick, 1852.—Given by John Barrow, Esq., F.R.S.

**1233.—Colts' Five-Chambered Revolving Rifle**, patented November, 1857.—Given by O. Chadwick, Esq., C.M.G., and A. Richardson, Esq.

**1234.—A Four-Barrelled Percussion Pistol**, French.—Given by O. Chadwick, Esq., C.M.G., and A. Richardson, Esq.

**1235.—Gauntlet Sword**, "Patá," straight blade of European manufacture; long gauntlet hilt, completely protecting the forearm, of brass ornamented in niello; that part immediately covering the hand is in the form of a tiger's head, from the mouth of which the blade issues. Oude.—Given by the Secretary of State for India.

**1236. Gauntlet Sword**, "Patá," straight rapier blade of burnished steel with long gauntlet hilt. Oude.—Given by the Secretary of State for India.

**1237.—Gauntlet Sword**, "Patá," straight rapier blade of burnished steel with long gauntlet hilt. It was taken at Cabul on 15th September, 1842.—Given by Captain Hoban, 18th Light Infantry.

- 1233.—Sword** with straight blade widening towards the end : the back and lower part of the blade are strengthened with perforated steel supports, enriched with gold damasceening.—*Given by Rear-Admiral Hon. D. H. Mackay.*
- 1239-40.—Two Swords**, "Firangi," straight blades trebly grooved, padded basket hilts, and spiked pommels. — *Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1241.—Sword**, "Firangi," straight blade with broad furrow : basket hilt and spiked pommel. The blade of Augsburg manufacture.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1242.—Sword**, "Firangi," straight blade furrowed : basket hilt and spiked pommel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1243.—Sword**, "Firangi," straight trebly grooved blade of European manufacture; basket hilt and spiked pommel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1244.—Sword**, "Firangi," straight doubly grooved blade ; basket hilt and spiked pommel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1245.—Sabre**, with trebly grooved blade : basket hilt with spiked pommel. Tinneveli.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1246.—Sword**, "Firangi," with straight rapier blade of Spanish manufacture; padded basket hilt and spiked pommel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1247.—Sword**, "Firangi," with straight furrowed blade : silver basket hilt and spiked pommel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1248.—Sword**, "Firangi," with straight furrowed blade ; padded basket hilt and spiked pommel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1249-50.—Two Kukris**, with bright steel grooved blades ; handles of wood Nepal.—*Given by Mrs. Martin.*
- 1251-2.—Two Miniature Kukris**, being the concomitants of the larger weapons.
- 1253-4.—Two Indian Lances**, with heavy steel spade-shaped heads and sockets ; steel butts. The shafts of bamboo are ornamentally painted throughout.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1255.—Indian Lance**, with sharp quadrangular point, supported by a silver socket. A similar socket of silver holds the butt, which is long and pointed.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*

- 1256.—Malayan Spear**, with carved black shaft and a gold ferrule of 8 inches, with ornamented cap. Singapore.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1257.—Indian Lance**, with very long flat head, doubly grooved. Beneath the socket, which is attached to the bamboo shaft by means of studs, is a large knob of wood, which is detached from the bamboo. The butt is of steel, and very short.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1258.—Lance**, Southern India, with painted cane shaft and quadrilateral head; steel socket. A portion of the butt is missing.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1259-60.—Two Burmese Lances**, with sharp two-edged heads and Malacca shafts.—*Given by the G.O.C. Burmah Expeditionary Force, 1886.*
- 1261-2.—Burmese Lances**, with sharp two-edged narrow heads and Malacca shafts.—*Given by the G.O.C. Burmah Expeditionary Force, 1886.*
- 1263-4.—Two Lances**, Southern India, with large flat heads, brass sockets and wooden shafts.—*Given by the G.O.C. Burmah Expeditionary Force, 1886.*
- 1265.—Mahratta Lance** of steel throughout; the head being quadrilateral and very long and slender.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1266.—Very heavy Mahratta Steel Lance**, with long slender quadrilateral head and heavy knob of steel at the butt, added to facilitate the balance and assist the thrust.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1267.—Heavy Mahratta Steel Lance**, being quadrilateral throughout except at the grip where it is circular. The butt possesses a heavy knob of steel. The lance is engraved on the shaft.—*Given by the Secretary for State for India.*
- 1268-9.—Two Steel Mahratta Lances**, with long quadrilateral heads. They are both engraved.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1270.—Short Lance**, Southern India, quadrilateral head and silver socket; steel butt.
- 1271.—Very handsome Spear**, Southern India, in the form of the English Partizan, the head being embossed and damascened in gold. The shaft is of cane, and ornamentally painted throughout.—*Given by The Hon. Lady Grey.*
- 1272.—Lance**, Southern India, in two sections; the head is quadrilateral, and the cane shaft painted throughout.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*

- 1273.—Partizan**, Southern India, with two-edged head and lateral projections. The cane shaft is painted throughout.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1274.—Lance**, Southern India, with quadrilateral head and painted cane shaft.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1275.—Spear**, Burmese, with spade-shaped head, and long wooden shaft bulging at the grip and tapering to a point at the butt end.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1276.—Spear**, Southern India, with painted cane shaft.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1277.—Partizan**, Southern India, the tongue of the head missing; the shaft is of cane painted throughout. It was found on the field of the battle of Seringapatam.—*Given by Lieutenant P. Rainier.*
- 1278.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Pattum Jamdadu" (death giver), an elongated form of the Katar.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1279.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," the blade chiselled in low relief, with representations of the chase. The Katar Dagger, together with the straight sword, are probably the national arms of India.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1280.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," blade thickened at the point, straight guards transverse hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1281.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," with a *langue de bœuf* blade thickened at the point, and strengthened towards the hilt with a stout rib.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1282.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," blade thickened at the point.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1283.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," the blade thickened at the point. The hilt is coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1284.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," the blade thickened at the point and strengthened by a rib.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1285.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," blade thickened at the point; the grip is curious, as also the grooving of the blade.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1286.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," blade thickened at the point and deeply grooved towards the hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*

- 1287.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," the blade ribbed and grooved and thickened towards the point.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1288.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," ribbed blade thickened towards the point. The hilt bears marks of damasceening.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1289.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," blade ribbed; grooved, and thickened towards the point. The hilt exceptionally heavy.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1290.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," exceptionally thick blade, very deeply grooved and ribbed towards the hilt. The grip consists of four bars instead of two, as customary.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1291.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," of light construction.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1292.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," very light; it possesses four bars at the grip, and also bears signs of damasceening.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1293.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," of light construction, blade thickened at the point and ribbed near the hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1294.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," very heavy, the blade being very thick at the point. Six bars form the grip.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1295.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," light construction, ribbed blade.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1296.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," broad ribbed blade and curious grip. It was once damascened.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1297.—Very Small Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," with short thick blade.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1298.—Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," thickened at the point, ribbed and grooved blade.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1299.—Very small Mahratta Dagger**, "Katar," with engraved hilt and lower portion of blade, which is short and thick.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1300.—Scimitar**, "Tulwar," with bright blade and steel hilt. Rajputana.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1301.—Sabre**, "Tulwar," doubly grooved blade and steel hilt. Rajputana.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1302.—Sabre**, "Tulwar," doubly grooved blade, and silver-coated hilt. Rajputana.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*

- 1303.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," doubly grooved blade, hilt damascened in silver. Rajputana.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1304.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," trebly grooved blade. engraved steel hilt. Rajputana.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1305.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," bright blade, steel hilt coated with silver. Rajputana.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1306.—Sword,** "Tulwar," with straight grooved blade and steel hilt. Rajputana.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1307.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," with steel hilt coated with silver and engraved.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1308.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," with engraved steel hilt coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1309.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," with engraved steel hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1310.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," trebly grooved blade; hilt of steel damascened with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1311.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," hilt of steel, damascened with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1312.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," trebly grooved blade, signed; the hilt steel and engraved.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1313.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," doubly grooved and signed blade; plain steel hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1314.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," very light, bright blade, steel hilt damascened with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1315.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," plain blade signed, engraved steel hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1316.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," grooved blade, plain steel hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1317.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," grooved blade, plain steel hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1318.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," bright blade, steel hilt coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1319.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," plain blade, steel engraved hilt.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1320.—Sabre,** "Tulwar," trebly grooved blade, the hilt engraved and damascened.
- 1321.—Scimitar,** "Tulwar," bright plain blade; the hilt engraved and damascened, knuckle guard.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*

- 1322.—Sabre**, "Tulwar," doubly-grooved and signed blade; hilt silver-coated and engraved.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1323.—Sabre**, "Tulwar," broad grooved and signed blade; the hilt silver coated and engraved.—*Given by Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.*
- 1324.—Indian Scimitar**, with plain bright blade and elaborate hilt, the quillons turning towards the blade.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1325.—Sabre**, Indian, grooved and signed blade; the hilt of steel elaborately engraved. Quillons turning towards the blade.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1326.—Khyber Knife**, the blade near the handle damascened with gold, and fitted to the bone handle with brass. Taken from a Sikh at the Battle of Sobraon.—*Given by James Isaac, Esq.*
- 1327.—Khyber Knife**, with ivory handle and brass socket.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1328.—Khyber Knife**, with bone handle and grooved blade, brass socket, ornamented fringe on edge nearest to blade. Taken at Ghuznee.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel C. Carmichael, C.B.*
- 1329.—Khyber Knife**, grooved blade, horn handle, decorated brass socket, and brass rib at back of handle.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel C. Carmichael, C.B.*
- 1330.—Khyber Knife**, grooved blade, ivory handle, fixed by means of a brass ornamented socket.—*Given by Capt. W. Lamb.*
- 1331.—Khyber Knife**, grooved blade, horn handle, steel socket.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1332.—Khyber Knife**, grooved blade, horn handle fixed with a brass socket.—*Given by Colonel Honble. E. J. Forester.*
- 1333.—Khyber Knife**, grooved blade, horn handle, brass socket; taken at Cabul. The blade has been repaired.—*Given by Colonel I. Cox, C.B.*
- 1334.—Khyber Knife**, very light, plain blade, bronze handle.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1335.—Khyber Knife**, plain blade, ivory handle, brass socket.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1336.—Dagger**, "Peshkabz," the upper part of the blade damascened with gold, bone handle, Peshawar.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1337.—Dagger**, "Peshkabz," horn handle.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*


- 1338.—**Dagger**, "Peshkabz," wooden handle.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1339.—**Dagger**, "Peshkabz," plain blade and steel handle.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1340.—**Dagger**, "Peshkabz," plain blade, bone handle.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1341.—**Dagger**, "Peshkabz," plain blade, wooden handle.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1342.—**Dagger**, "Peshkabz," plain blade, much ground, wooden handle.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1343.—**Dagger**, "Peshkabz," plain blade, much worn, bone handle.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1345.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade with signature; hilt, with knuckle-guard, damascened with silver.—*Given by Admirable Honble. D. Mackay.*
- 1346.—**Heavy Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade with signature; steel hilt with knuckle guard engraved.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1347.—**Heavy Sabre**, "Tulwar," double grooved blade with signature; steel hilt and knuckle guard.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1348.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade with signature; steel hilt and knuckle guard damascened with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1349.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," double grooved blade, steel hilt with knuckle-guard, silver coated.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1350.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade; the hilt with knuckle-guard damascened with silver. *Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1351.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," double grooved blade; hilt and knuckle-guard of steel damascened with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1352.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade; hilt of steel with knuckle-guard, both silver-coated.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1353.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade, steel hilt, and knuckle-guard.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1354.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade; the hilt with knuckle-guard damascened.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1355.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, signed blade, engraved steel hilt, with knuckle-guard.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*



- 1356.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar" signed and grooved blade; steel hilt and knuckle-guard.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1357.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," double-grooved signed blade; steel hilt with knuckle-guard, both coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1358.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade, steel hilt with knuckle-guard damascened.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1359.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade, signed hilt and knuckle-guard of steel coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1360.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade, signed; steel hilt and knuckle-guard, both coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1361.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade signed, the hilt and knuckle-guard of steel damascened.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1362.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade, the hilt and knuckle-guard of steel damascened.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1363.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," slightly curved grooved blade; the hilt and knuckle-guard of steel, coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1364.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade; hilt and knuckle-guard of steel damascened.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1365.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade signed, the hilt with knuckle-guard of ornamented steel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1366.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade signed; hilt with knuckle-guard of ornamented steel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1367.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," slightly curved blade grooved; hilt with knuckle-guard of ornamented steel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1368.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade; hilt with knuckle-guard of steel, coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1369.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade; hilt with knuckle-guard of ornamented steel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1370.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," trebly grooved blade; hilt with knuckle-guard of ornamented steel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*


- 1371.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade signed; the hilt with knuckle-guard of ornamented steel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1372.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade; hilt with knuckle-guard of steel, coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1373.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade; hilt with knuckle-guard engraved and damascened.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1374.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade signed; hilt with knuckle-guard of steel, coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1375.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," plain blade strengthened towards the hilt with ribs of steel; hilt with knuckle-guard of ornamented steel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1376.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," doubly-grooved signed blade; hilt with knuckle-guard of steel engraved, and coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1377.—**Mahratta Scimitar**, plain blade, hilt with knuckle-guard of steel, coated with silver.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1378.—**Sabre**, "Tulwar," grooved blade, hilt with knuckle-guard of ornamented steel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1379.—**Heavy Sword**, "Firangi," plain blade; steel basket hilt and spiked pommel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1380.—**Sabre**, "Firangi," one furrowed blade; padded ornamented basket-hilt with spiked pommel.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1381.—**Dagger**, "Jamdhar Katari," plain blade ribbed; steel handle, originally gilded.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1382.—**Trifurcated Head of a Lance** of steel, the outer prongs serrated.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1383.—**Afghan Bayonet** with triangular blade and ornamented base.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel C. Carmichael, C.B.*
- 1384.—**Sword**, "Dha," straight one-edged blade, the grip covered with plaited hair. The pommel of pierced metal. Bhotan.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1385.—**Sword**, "Dha," straight one-edged blade, the grip of gimp; ornamented brass pommel. Bhotan.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*

- 1386.—Sword**, "Dha," straight one-edged blade, grip of shark's skin and plaited hair; pierced metal pommel. Bhotan.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1387.—Sword**, "Dha," straight one-edged blade; grip of shark's skin; pierced steel pommel. Bhotan.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1388.—Sword**, "Dha," straight one-edged blade; grip covered with hide. Bhotan.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1389.—Burmese Krees**, undulating watered blade; handle missing. *Given by Capt. F. Marryat, R.N.*
- 1390.—Burmese Krees**, straight watered blade; carved wooden handle.—*Given by Capt. F. Marryat, R.N.*
- 1391.—Burmese Krees**, undulating blade; wooden handle.—*Given by Capt. F. Marryat, R.N.*
- 1392.—Battle-axe**, "Tabar," long curved blade; bamboo shaft terminating with steel ferrules. Chota Nagpur.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1393.—Another**, blade slightly engraved.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1394.—Steel Case** containing a stiletto.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1395.—Battle-axe**, "Tabar," forked engraved blade; wooden shaft with brass ferrules and brass bands.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1396.—Battle-axe**, "Tabar," forked engraved blade; wooden shaft with brass ferrule.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1397.—Hatchet**, "Ayda Katti," broad blade inlaid with brass; wooden handle, brass mounts. Malabar.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 1398.—Mauser Repeater Rifle**, 1888 pattern, weight 10 lbs. 3 oz. (German).—*Given by H.I.M. the Emperor of Germany.*
- 1399.—Mauser Magazine Rifle**, 1891 pattern (Argentine).

- 1400.—Lee, Fixed Magazine, Rifle**, 1888 pattern, made by Remington & Sons, U.S.A.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 1401.—Small Bore Mannlicher Magazine Rifle**, 1889 pattern.
- 1402.—Mannlicher Magazine Rifle** with bayonet, Infantry pattern 1888. (German.)
- 1403.—German Magazine Rifle**, 1891 pattern.—*Given by Messrs. Ludive, Loewe & Co., Berlin.*
- 1404.—Mannlicher Rifle** with bayonet, 1891 pattern, made by Ludive, Loewe & Co., Berlin.—*Given by Messrs Ludive, Loewe & Co., Berlin.*
- 1405.—Delft Breech-loading Rifle**, 1876 pattern.
- 1406.—French Rifle**, pattern 1874, with bayonet.
- 1407.—Breech-loading Rifle**, manufactured at Enfield in 1849, with bayonet and rammer.
- 1408.—Krag-Jorgensen Danish Magazine Rifle**, 1899 pattern, with bayonet.
- 1409.—Lee-Metford Mark I. Magazine Rifle**, 1890 pattern and bayonet.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 1410.—German Experimental Rifle**, with bayonet Particulars unknown.
- 1411.—French Breech-loading Experimental Rifle**, with bayonet; on the butt is inscribed, "I. S. M. Grenadier Guards."
- 1412.—Mauser Magazine Rifle**, with straight bolt, 1900.
- 1413.—Mauser Magazine Rifle** (Argentine), 1891 pattern.
- 1414.—Kropatschek Rifle** (Portuguese).—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 1415.—Turkish Magazine Mauser Rifle.**
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- 1416.—Schmidt-Rubin Magazine Rifle** (Swiss), with bayonet, 1889 pattern.
- 1417.—British Musket**, made at Enfield 1888, with bayonet.
- 1418.—British Rifle**, made by the Manchester Ordnance and Rifle Co.
- 1419.—Carr Percussion Rifle**, 1865, calibre .575.
- 1420.—Springfield B.L. Rifle**, 1878. U.S.A.
- 1421.—Schulke's Patent Magazine Rifle**, 1887.
- 1422.—Peabody Rifle** (U.S.A.) 1862 pattern, calibre .5.
- 1423.—Vertelli Rifle** (Swiss) with bayonet.
- 1424.—Berdau Bolt Rifle** (Russian) with bayonet.
- 1425.—Whitworth Percussion Patent Small Bore Hexagonal 33-inch Rifle**, with sword bayonet.
- 1426.—Wenzel Percussion Rifle**, with bayonet (Austrian).
- 1427.—Murata Single-loading Rifle**, 1888 (Japanese) with bayonet.
- 1428.—Whitworth Carbine** (Westley Richards) 1865 pattern.
- 1429.—A Sporting Percussion Rifle**, made by the Whitworth Ordnance Co., Manchester, with patent sights.
- 1430.—Kurtzsch's Patent Rifle**, made by Messrs. Potts and Hunt, London.
- 1431.—Patent Foreign Rifle** and bayonet, details unknown.
- 1432.—Werndl Patent Percussion Rifle.**
- 1433.—I. R. Cooper's Patent Rifle**, 1860, calibre .45.
- 1434.—Swinburne's Patent B.L. Rifle**, 1872.

- 1435.—Henry's Patent B.L Rifle.**
- 1436.—Teller's Patent B.L Rifle.**
- 1437.—Jouhand's Patent M.L Rifle.**
- 1438.—Walker and Money's Patent B.L Rifle.**
- 1439.—Major Fosbery's Patent B.L Rifle.**
- 1440.—W. Mont Storm's Patent B.L Rifle, 1860.**
- 1441.—The Improved Mont Storm Selwyn Patent B.L Rifle.**
- 1442.—Patent B.L Rifle,** the breech opening with a lever, the hammer being alongside the trigger beneath the block, with bayonet.
- 1443.—Oombalain's Patent B.L Rifle,** with long bayonet.
- 1444.—Captain Harrison's Patent B.L Rifle.**
- 1445.—W. J. Matthew's Patent B.L Rifle.**
- 1445.—Green Brothers' Patent B.L Rifle,** with bayonet.
- 1447.—Perry's Patent B.L Rifle.** U.S.A.
- 1448.—Albini and Braendlin's Patent B.L Rifle.**
- 1449.—H. Berdan's Patent B.L Rifle.** 1862.
- 1450.—Patent B.L French Rifle.** Particulars unknown.
- 1451.—B. Tieschang and Hingo Schmidt Patent B.L Rifle,** with sword bayonet.
- 1452.—The Springfield B.L Rifle,** 1863 pattern. U.S.A.
- 1453.—The Snorth B.L Percussion Rifle,** 1837, with bayonet, U.S.A.
- 1454.—Martini Henry Carbine,** 1881 pattern, with short bayonet.

- 1455.—Martini Henry Carbine**, 1887 pattern.
- 1456.—A Patent B.L. Carbine.** Particulars unknown.
- 1457.—The Springfield B.L. Carbine**, 1873 pattern. U.S.A.
- 1458.—Evan's Patent Repeating Carbine**, 1868. U.S.A.
- 1459.—Prince's Patent Carbine.**
- 1460.—R. F. Joslyn's Patent B.L. Carbine**, 1861. U.S.A.
- 1461.—Ballard's Patent B.L. Carbine**, 1861. U.S.A.
- 1462.—Spencer Repeating Carbine**, 1860. U.S.A.
- 1463.—Allen and Weelock Carbine**, patent 1860, calibre .425.
- 1464.—Bail's Patent Carbine**, 1863. U.S.A.
- 1465.—Colt's Patent Repeating Carbine**, 1883.
- 1466.—Sharp's Patent Rifle**, 1848. U.S.A., with bayonet.
- 1467.—Martini-Peabody Rifle.** U.S.A., with bayonet.
- 1468.—Millar and Burton's Patent B.L. Rifle**, calibre .448.
- 1469.—Hotchkiss Magazine Rifle.**
- 1470.—Carter and Edward's Patent B.L. Rifle**, 1867, calibre .577.
- 1471.—The Vetterlin Magazine Rifle**, 1885. Italian.
- 1472.—The Remington-Lee Rifle**, 1885, with bayonet.
- 1473.—Winchester Patent Repeating Rifle**, 1866.
- 1474.—Lee-Burton Fixed Magazine Rifle**, 1885, with bayonet.
- 1475.—Winchester Patent Repeating Rifle**, 1860.
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- 1476.—Needham's Patent Rifle**, with bayonet.
- 1477.—Burton's Patent B.L. Rifle**, 1859. Calibre .577.
- 1478.—Winchester Repeating Rifle**, 1876.
- 1479.—French B.L. Smooth Bore**, bolt action musket, details unknown.
- 1480.—Springfield B.L. Rifle**, 1864. U.S.A.
- 1481.—B.L. Rifle**, dated 1867. Details unknown.
- 1482.—Martini Rifle**, details unknown.
- 1483.—Needham's Patent Percussion Rifle.**
- 1484.—Persian Matchlock**, with wooden rammer, the barrel partially inlaid and held to the stock, which is strengthened with beaten brass, by means of brass bands. The weapon was taken from a Persian Pirate in the year 1899.
- 1485.—One-edged Sword**, with circular guard and large flat pommel; the grip of wood studded with copper; the blade of Oriental manufacture.
- 1488.—Battle-axe**, "Tabar," broad curved blade. Central India.
- 1437.—Persian Scimitar**, with brass guard and ivory handle terminating with a pommel carved so as to form a tiger's head. It was taken at Ghuznee on 23rd July, 1839.—*Given by Captain Hoban.*
- 1483.—Persian Scimitar**, with steel guard and handle of wood covered with hide.—*Given by Captain Kettlewell.*
- 1439.—Short Sword**, with one-edged blade and handle of wood mounted with brass; the scabbard of wood, and also mounted with brass. Burmese.
- 1490.—Sword**, "Firangi," with doubly grooved blade and padded basket hilt. The spike on the pommel is deficient. The sword was taken on the field of Jelalabad.—*Given by J. Fenwick, Esq.*
- 1491.—Very heavy Battle-axe**, with spike at back, brass mounted.



- 1492.—Persian Scimitar**, with engraved steel guard and grip of hide; steel pommel.
- 1493.—Sword**, "Dha," slightly curved blade, brass mounted wooden handle, equal in length to the blade, and curved in continuation of its curve. *Burmah.*
- 1494.—Battle-axe**, with curiously shaped steel head. The shaft of wood wrapped with brass rings and protected with brass at the two extremities. *Chota Nagpur.—Given by Captain W. H. Hall, R.N.*
- 1495.—Sword**, "Dha," the blade widening gradually from hilt to point. Wooden hilt, widening at the pommel, and brass mounted. *Darjeeling.*
- 1496.—Sword**, slightly incurved one-edged blade, single groove. Hilt and knuckle-guard of steel. *Deccan.*
- 1497.—Indian Juggler's Sword**, the whole being entirely of steel with blunted edges and circular point.—*Given by Lieut. Peter Rainier.*
- 1498.—Sikh Arm-guard**, or gauntlet, engraved at the edges.
- 1499.—Shield**, composed of two horns running parallel, which support a circular piece of steel, capped with a spike 5 inches in length.
- 1500.—Quadrilateral Spear-head** of solid steel, the socket and head being in one.
- 1501.—An Arab Sword** from the Sudan.—*Given by Lieut. Stair-Sandys, R.N.*
- 1502.—Short Spear**, with wide blade, from Central Africa.
- 1503.—Battle-Axe** from Central Africa.
- 1504.—Short Sword**, used by the Buck Indians of Demerara.
- 1505.—Curved Knife** from Central Africa.
- 1506.—Short Spear** from Liberia, West Africa.
- 1507.—Bow**, Mundo Tribe, Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*
- 1508.—Bow** from Central Africa.

**1509.—North-American Indian Bow.**

**1510.—Sheaf of Poisoned Arrows** from the New Hebrides.—  
*Given by Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart., G.C.B., etc.*

**1511.—Krooman's Knife** with wooden scabbard. West Coast of Africa.

**1512.—Combined North-American Tomahawk and Tobacco Pipe.** These weapons were given by the Hudson Bay Company to the Indians.

**1513.—North-American Indian Tomahawk.**

**1514.—Sword Club** from the Orinoco River district.—*Given by Sir R. K. Porter, K.C.B.*

**1515.—Battle Axe** with iron blade, from Central Africa.

**1516.—Wooden Club** from Central Africa.

**1517.—Wooden War Club** of the Omida Indians, N.W. Canada.

**1518.—Quiver of Poisoned Arrows** from Central Africa.

**1519.—Ivory Powder Flask,** South Africa. —*Given by The Hon. Lady Grey.*

**1520-1521.—Wooden War Club** of the Mandan Indians, North America.

**1522-1523.—Carved Wooden Club** from Central Africa.  
*Petherick Collection.*

**1524.—O canoe Paddle** from Canada.

**1525.—Two-pointed Dagger** from the Pampas of South America.

**1526.—Skin Pouch** containing Barbed Arrows of the Mundo Tribe, Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

**1527.—Two Bows** and a bundle of Barbed Arrows from the Upper Nile.

**1528.—Leather Quiver** with Hair ornament and 12 Arrows of the Dor Tribe, Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

**1529.—Quiver** containing 12 Arrows from Central Africa.

**1530.—Quiver** containing 18 Barbed Arrows. Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

**1531-1539.—Four-sided Club** from British Guiana.

**1540.—Soudanese Camel-Bit.**

**1541-1542.—Carved Wooden Stirrup**, made and used by the Llaneros, Columbia.—*Given by Sir R. K. Porter, K.C.H.*

**1543-1544.—Carved Wooden Stirrup**, made and used by the Llaneros, Columbia.

**1545-1546.—Carved Wooden Stirrup** from Mexico.

**1547-1549.—Barbed Assegai.** Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

**1550.—Ohlef's Lance.** Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

**1551.—Hunting Lance,** Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

**1552.—Hunting Spear** from Somaliland.

**1553-1555.—Arab Spear,** Sudan. *Given by Brig.-General Coghlan, Commanding Troops, Aden.*

**1556-1561.—Arab Spear,** Sudan. *Given by Brig.-General Coghlan.*

**1562.—Quiver and Arrows** from the Amazon River District, South America.

**1563-1564.—Bow** from the Banks of the Amazon River, South America.

**1565-1566.—Pipe Stem.** North-American Indian.

**1567.—Limber Wheel** of one of the 15-Pounder Guns of the 66th Battery, R.F.A., which suffered so severely in the Battle of Colenso, Natal, on 15th December, 1899. (*See label for further details*).—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*

**1588.—Relic** of Captain Parry's Arctic Expedition, 1821-1827, being a tablet marked "Observatory, A.D. 1824-25."

**1569.—Finger Post** found on Beechy Island 1850, being one of the first traces of the lost Franklin Expedition.—*Given by Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommaney, K.C.B.*

**1570.—Pair of Esquimaux Snow Shovels**, made of wood from the lost Arctic Expedition, brought from Hayes River by Lieut. Schwatka in 1880.

**1571.—Twenty-eight Assegais** from South Africa. Zulu.

**1572-1573.—Short Spear.** Zulu.

**1574.—Twenty-six Zulu Assegais** from South Africa.

**1575.—Brass Mortar** cast by Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore. It was cast by him when a boy, and studying the art of war during the reign of his father, Hyder Ali.—*Given by Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., G.C.H.*

**1576.—One of the two Chairs** on which the Emperor Napoleon III. and Prince von Bismark sat in the cottage at Doncherry on September 2nd, 1870, when the former surrendered himself after the Battle of Sedan.—*Given by General Sir Beauchamp Walker, K.C.B.*

**1577.—Four Arrows.** Central Africa.

**1578.—Iron Spear** in wood casing. Central Africa.

**1579.—Three Spears**, from the Fan Country, Central Africa. *Given by the Anthropological Society.*

**1580.—Five Spears.** Central Africa.**1581.—Tiller** of one of the Gunboats of the Boulogne Flotilla for the invasion of England.

Bonaparte, in 1804, assembled at Boulogne 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, together with a flotilla of 1,300 vessels, carrying 17,000 hands. On October 2nd Sir Sidney Smith unsuccessfully attempted to burn the flotilla with fire machines called "Catamarans."

**1582.—Coat and pair of Yellow Breeches** of an Officer of the 3rd Irish Horse, or the Carabineers, now 6th Dragoon Guards, of the middle of the 18th century. On the 1st July, 1751, a warrant was issued regulating the clothing, standards, colours, and appointments of the several regiments, and in this warrant the coat of the 3rd Irish Horse is described as being "Scarlet, the facings and lapells of pale yellow, the button-holes worked with white, the buttons of white metal, and a long slash pocket in each skirt. Officers' coats to be distinguished by silver lace and to be bound with silver embroidery, the button-holes being worked with silver, and a crimson silk sash being worn over the left shoulder. Waist-coat and breeches to be pale yellow."—*Given by John Seymour Lucas, Esq., R.A.*

**1583.—Shoulder-belt Pouch** of an Officer of the Staats Artillery of the South African Republic, as used at the time of the South African War, 1899-1903.

**1584.—The Figure-head** (Representing King George III.), Coat of Arms, and six carved figures from the stern of His Majesty's Royal Yacht, "Royal George."

The "Royal George" was laid down at Deptford in May, 1814, from the designs of Sir Henry Peake, Surveyor of the Navy, and launched in July, 1817. Her dimensions were as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 103 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 84 ft. 4½ ins.; breadth, extreme, 26 ft. 8 ins.; breadth, for tonnage, 26 ft. 6 ins.; depth in hold, 11 ft. 6 ins.; burthen in tons, 330 tons.

The "Royal George" was built of wood and rigged as a ship, and was remarkable for her excellent sailing qualities. She was laid up in Portsmouth Harbour in charge of the Master, and was only fitted out when specially required for the Royal Service. The lieutenants, mates, assistant-surgeon, and crew were employed on board the "Pantaloen," attached to the Royal Yacht as a tender. The "Pantaloen" was employed in looking after fisheries, conveying mails, and in any other service that might be required.

In August, 1842, the "Royal George" arrived at Woolwich and conveyed Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Forth. The yacht proceeded down the Thames in tow of the "Monkey," in which King George IV. crossed from Holyhead to Ireland in 1823. The escort consisted of Her Majesty's steam vessels "Shearwater," "Salamander," "Lightning," "Black Eagle," "Fearless," and "Rhodamanthus," and the Trinity House Yacht "Vestal." The "Trident" paddle-wheel steamer of 1,000 tons was hired to convey Her Majesty back to the Thames. The "Royal George," which had left the Forth at the same time as the "Trident," under sail, arrived at Woolwich on the 22nd September, five days after the arrival of the "Trident"; she then returned to Portsmouth.

In 1843 the "Royal George" was paid off on the new Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" being commissioned. From 1843 to 1902 the "Royal George" was used as a hulk in which the officers and crew of the "Victoria and Albert" were accommodated when the latter was not required for service. On the 9th September, 1905, His Majesty gave instructions for the "Royal George" to be broken up.—*Given by His Majesty The King.*

**1585.—Two-edge Long Knife**, with blunted end to form a club. West African.

**1586-1587.—Pair of Long Two-edged Knives** with sharp points, and steel point to handle. East African.

**1588.—Five Spear Heads** (Assegai). Zululand, South Africa.

**1589.—Two Pike Heads** (history unknown).

**1590.—Three Short Spear Heads** (Assegai). Zululand, South Africa.

**1591.—Nigerian Dagger** with sharp point.

**1592.—Knife**, leaf shaped. Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

**1593.—Broad-bladed Circular Knife**, hook shaped. Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

- 1594.—Small Dagger.** Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*
- 1595.—Small Dagger,** blade being made of a Spear head. Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*
- 1596.—Nigerian Knife.**
- 1597.—Dagger** in wooden sheath. Central Africa.
- 1598-1599.—War Club.** S.E. Africa.
- 1600.—War Club.** Zululand.
- 1601-1602.—War Club.** S.E. Africa.
- 1603.—War Hatchet** (Kaffir).
- 1604-1605.—War Hatchet** (Basuto).
- 1606.—War Hatchet** (Kaffir),
- 1607.—Basuto Battle-Axe.**
- 1608.—Kaffir Battle-Axe.**
- 1609.—Ten Long Arrows.** South American. The heads are of wood.
- 1610.—Seven Barbed Long Arrows.** South America. The heads are made from hard wood.
- 1611.—Canoe Paddle.** South America.
- 1612.—Sumpitan or Blow Pipe,** 9 feet 6 inches in length. South American.
- 1613.—Twenty-four Bows.** South American.
- 1614.—Iron Skull Cap.**

- 1615.—South American Lasso.**
- 1616.—War Trumpet.** Abyssinia.
- 1617.—Cross Bow** from the Fan Country. West Africa.
- 1618.—Sword, Club and Shield,** taken out of an Indian Canoe on the bank of the Orinoco River, South America.—*Given by Sir H. K. Porter, K.C.H.*
- 1619.—Quiver,** containing poisoned darts. South America.
- 1620.—Quiver with Arrows** from Cross Sound. N. W. America.
- 1621.—Two Bows.** Musquito Indians. South America.
- 1622.—Bundle of Indian Arrows** from California.
- 1623.—Nine Arrows.** Musquito Indians. South America.
- 1624.—Bundle of Indian Arrows.** South America.
- 1625.—Bundle of Arrows** with flint heads.
- 1626.—Four Arrows.** North American Indians.
- 1627.—Shield** of untanned hide. Bechuanaland. South Africa.
- 1628.—Shield** of thick untanned hide. White Nile District.
- 1629.—Basket-work Shield.** South Africa.
- 1630.—Wooden Shield,** with basket work at the ends. South Africa.
- 1631.—Kaffir Shield.** South Africa.



**1632-1635.—Zulu Shield**, taken at Ulundi, July 4th, 1879.

**1636-1637.—Percussion Pistol**, sea service, with steel swivel rammer.

**1638.—Sergeant's Sword** (Infantry) of the time of George III.

**1639.—Officer's Sword** (Infantry) in use up to 1894.

**1640.—Barbed Spear.** Soudan.

**1641-1643.—Spear**, with sharp-pointed head and four radiating ribs. Zanzibar.—*Given by Admiral Sir W. Parker.*

**1644-1645.—Long-bladed Spear.** Central Africa.—*Given by Admiral Sir W. Parker.*

**1646-1647.—Spear** from Madagascar.—*Given by Admiral Sir W. Parker.*

**1648.—Iron Spear.** East Africa.—*Given by Admiral Sir W. Parker.*

**1649-1650.—Nubian Spear**, ornamented with snake's skin.

**1651.—Barbed Bifurcated Spear.** East Africa.

**1652.—Bifurcated Spear.** East Africa.

**1653.—Double-barbed Spear.** East Africa.

**1654.—Spear**, with spiral barbs. Central Africa.

**1655.—A Barbed Spade-shaped Spear.** Central Africa.

**1656.—Hand Rocket Tube** with bayonet attached, 1801.

**1657-1658.—Japanese Lacquer Shield.**—*Given by Major-General G. M. Miller, C.B.*

**1659-1660.—Japanese Two-handed Sword.**—*Given by Major-General G. M. Miller, C.B.*

**1661.—Japanese Two-handed Sword.**—*Given by Major-General G. M. Miller, C.B.*

**1662.—Japanese Single-handed Sword.**—*Given by Major-General G. M. Miller, C.B.*

**1663.—Japanese Two-handed Sword.**—*Given by Major-General G. M. Miller, C.B.*

**1664-1670.—Japanese Short, Single-handed Sword.**—*Given by Major-General G. M. Miller, C.B.*

**1671.—Japanese War Hat,** with metal curtain.—*Given by Major-General G. M. Miller, C.B.*

**1672.—Japanese War Hat,** with curtain and ear protectors.—*Given by Major-General G. M. Miller, C.B.*

**1673.—A Turkish Yataghan.**

**1674-1678.—Boomerang.** North Australia. The Boomerang was a missile weapon of war and the chase, used by the Aborigines of Australia, consisting of a rather flat piece of hard wood, bent or curved in its own plane, and from 16 inches to two feet long. Generally, but not always, it is flatter on one side than on the other. In some cases the curve from end to end is nearly an arc of a circle, in others it is rather an obtuse angle than a curve, and in a few examples there is a slight reverse curve towards each end. In the hands of a skilful thrower the Boomerang can be projected to great distances, and can be made to ricochet almost at will; it can be thrown in a curved path, somewhat as a bowl can be "screwed," or "twisted," and it can be made to return to the thrower and strike the ground behind him. It is capable of inflicting serious wounds.

**1679.—Wammera** for projecting spears. North Australia.

**1680.—Wooden War Hammer.** Australia.

- 1681.—Wooden Club.** Australia.
- 1682-1683.—War Club.** Australia.
- 1684.—Combined Club and Paddie.** Australia.
- 1685.—Wooden Shield.** Australia.
- 1686.—Barbed Spear.** East Africa.
- 1687.—War Club.** South Australia.
- 1688.—War Hatchet.** West Africa. Given to the donor by the King of Dahomy in 1847.
- 1689.—West African Dagger.**
- 1690.—West African Dagger** in sheath, with flat end to stand upright.
- 1691.—Long-bladed Curved Knife.** West Africa.
- 1692.—Short Dagger.** West Africa.
- 1693.—Sharp-pointed Broad-bladed Dagger.** East Africa.
- 1694.—Moorish Powder Horn.**—*Given by General Sir Wm. Codrington, K.C.B.*
- 1695-1697.—Japanese Knife.**
- 1698.—War Trumpet** from the Bight of Benin. West Africa.
- 1699.—War Club.** New Zealand.
- 1700.—War Club.** West Africa.

- 1701.—Shield.** West Africa.
- 1702.—Bamboo War Trumpet** from Darnley Islands, Torres Straits.
- 1703-1704.—Leather Quiver** containing Arrows, from the Northern Territory of South Australia.
- 1705.—Boomerang.** West Australia.
- 1706.—Carved Knife.** West Africa.
- 1707.—Brass-hilted Dagger.** West Africa.
- 1708.—War Club.** West Africa.
- 1709.—Circular Wooden Shield** covered with hide.
- 1710.—Arabian Scimitar,** with bone handle.
- 1711.—Arabian Scimitar,** with wooden handle.
- 1712.—Abyssinian Dagger** in hide scabbard.
- 1713.—Broad-bladed Knife** from West Africa.
- 1714.—Arab Knife,** with curved blade.
- 1715.—Mandingo Dagger.**
- 1716.—Abyssinian Dagger** in scabbard.
- 1717.—Nubian Yataghan.**
- 1718.—Abyssinian Sword** in leather scabbard, with brass mountings.  
—*Given by Lord Napier of Magdala.*
- 1719.—Abyssinian Spear,** with long head.—*Given by Lord Napier of Magdala.*
- 1720.—Mandingo Powder Flask.** *Given by the Hon. Lady Grey.*
- 1721.—Mandingo Quiver** with Arrows.
- 1722.—Madagascar Bow,** 6 feet 8 inches long with bamboo string.

**1723.—Zanzibar Bow**, ornamented with horse hair.

**1724-1727.—Nubian War Club.**

**1728.—Flint-Lock Musket**, English make, George IV. Smooth bore, steel rammer, barrel 38 inches, taken from the Fantee Tribe.

**1729.—Flint-Lock Musket**, made by Barnett, London, date about 1820. Smooth bore, wooden rammer, barrel 50 inches. Taken from the Fantee Tribe.

**1730.—Short Flint-lock Carbine**, with fore and back sights. English make, date about 1840. Steel rammer. Taken from the Fantee Tribe.

**1731-1733.—Nubian Spear** with sharp point and four radiating ribs.

**1734.—Wooden Spear** with elaborately carved head. West Africa.

**1735.—Spear** with spade-shaped head. East Africa.

**1736.—Spear** on bamboo shaft. South-East Africa.

**1737.—Long-Bladed Spear.** Central Africa.

**1738.—Barbed Spear.** North-East Africa.

**1739.—Barbed Spear.** Central Africa.

**1740.—Pike.** Details unknown.

**1741-1743.—Spear** from Madagascar.

**1744.—Spear** from West Africa.

**1745.—Barbed Spear.** Central Africa.

**1746.—Malay Gun**, brass.—*Given by Lt.-Colonel R. F. S. Walker, C.M.G.*

- 1747.—Mandingo Knife** with scabbard.
- 1748.—Leaf-shaped Knife** with ivory handle. Central Africa.
- 1749.—Two-handed Long Japanese Sword.**
- 1751.—Wammera** for hurling spears. Northern Australia.
- 1752.—Waddy or War Club** of the Australian Aborigines. It is grooved in such a way that the edges of the grooves serve as cutting edges to increase the efficacy of the blow.
- 1753.—Nubian Long Bow.**
- 1754.—Leng Wooden Spear.** West Australia.
- 1755.—Long Spear** with barbed wooden bifurcated head fixed to the shaft by gum. North Australia.
- 1756.—Flint-headed Spear.** North Australia. The flint is fixed to the shaft by means of gum, and is sharpened.
- 1757.—Long Fish Spear.** West Australia. With wooden barb.
- 1758.—Light Spear.** West Australia. The head is formed of flints gummed in a line to the shaft.
- 1759.—Barbed Wooden Spear.** West Australia. The end of the shaft is cut so as to form the barbs.
- 1760.—Barbed Wooden Spear.** West Australia. The barbs are three inches in length.
- 1761.—Flint-headed Spear.** North Australia. *Given by A. C. Tupper, Esq.*
- 1762.—Three Pronged Wooden Spear,** the three heads being fixed by means of gum. Northern Australia.
- 1763.—Barbed Wooden Spear.** North Australia.
- 1764.—Barbed Wooden Spear.** North Australia. The head being attached to the shaft by gum and hair.

- 1765.—Barbed Wooden Spear.** Western Australia.
- 1766.—Wooden Spear** with carved head. New Zealand.
- 1767.—Barbed Wooden Spear.** Northern Australia. The head is fixed by means of gum and cord
- 1768-1774.—Australian Boomerang.** (*See 1674.*)
- 1775.—Boomerang.** Australian. One end is broadened.
- 1776.—Knife,** shaped like a Boomerang. Central Africa.
- 1777-1778.—Narrow Wooden Shield.** West Australia.
- 1779.—Australian Waddy.**
- 1780.—Wammera.** Northern Australia.
- 1781.—Nubian Club.**
- 1782.—Long Narrow-bladed Dagger,** with an engraved blade and metal pommel, the sheath is open work with brass fittings. District unknown.
- 1783-1784.—Shield** of Rhinoceros hide. Zanzibar.
- 1785.—Powder Horn.** Particulars unknown.
- 1786-1787.—Bhootanee Quiver** with Arrows.
- 1788.—Bundie of Arrows.** Nubia.
- 1789.—Leather Shield** from Abyssinia, with silver plates for decoration.—*Given by Lord Napier of Magdala.*
- 1790.—Leather Shield** of Rhinoceros hide.
- 1791.—Abyssinian Shield** made of hide.—*Given by Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.*
- 1792-1793.—Hide Shield.** North-East Africa.
- 1794.—Narrow Wooden Shield.** North Australia.

- 1795.—Wooden Circular Shield**, with painted designs. Borneo.
- 1796.—Short Wooden Paddle**, carved throughout. Hervey Islands.
- 1797.—Long Wooden Spear.** West Australia.
- 1798.—Eight-Barbed Spear.** North Australia.
- 1799.—Wooden Spear.** West Australia.
- 1800.—Eight-barbed Spear.** North Australia.
- 1801.—Native Hunting or Fighting Spear.** South-West Australia.
- 1802.—Barbed Spear.** British New Guinea.
- 1803.—Short Wooden Paddle**, carved throughout. Hervey Islands.
- 1804.—Bow** with five Arrows. Ceylon.
- 1805.—Suit of Fibre Armour** with head covering. Pleasant Island.  
—*Given by Colonel Sir G. Arthur, Bart.*
- 1806-1808.—Painted Spear.** Ceylon.
- 1809.—Ceylon Spear**, painted elaborately in scarlet and yellow, the Spear head is flat and damasceened.
- 1810.—Black Ceylon Spear**, the head damasceened.
- 1811.—Ceylon Spear**, painted red, black and yellow.
- 1812.—Ceylon Painted Spear**, with small head.
- 1813.—Long Wooden Ceylon Painted Spear**, with bifurcated head.
- 1814.—Painted Ceylon Spear**, with metal point.
- 1815.—Painted Ceylon Bill-hook.**
- 1816.—Carved War Club.** New Guinea.
- 1817-1818.—Match-Lock Musket** from Borneo.
- 1819-1820.—Borneo Sword**, the blade widening towards the point, carved wooden handle.—*Given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 1821.—Borneo Sword**, the blade widening towards the point, carved wooden handle.
- 1822.—Dyak Sword.** Borneo.
- 1823-1825.—Dyak Sword.** Borneo.
- 1826.—Javanese Knife.**
- 1827.—Borneo Krees.**



- 1828.—Javanese Krees** with wooden handle.
- 1829.—Javanese Knife.**
- 1830.—Javanese Krees.**
- 1831.—Javanese Knife.**
- 1832.—Javanese Krees.** — *Given by Major-General Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B.*
- 1833.—Javanese Knife.** — *Given by Major-General Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B.*
- 1834.—Malay Krees,** with leaf-shaped blade and wooden handle.
- 1835-1836.—Malay Knife,** with bone handle.
- 1837-1861.—Collection of Spears and Lances** from Borneo, Java, Malay, etc.
- 1862.—Borneo Sword,** broadening at the end.
- 1863-1864.—Javanese Sword** with wooden handle.
- 1865.—East Indian Kiewang or Sword** with broad end.
- 1866.—East Indian Kiewang** with wooden handle and broad-blunted end.
- 1867.—Javanese Sword** with wooden handle.
- 1868.—East Indian Kiewang,** with wooden handle and guard.
- 1869.—East Indian Kiewang** with wooden handle.
- 1870.—Match-Lock Musket** from Java.
- 1871.—Match-Lock Musket** from Sumatra.
- 1872.—Borneo Shield** with large Umbo.
- 1873.—Wood and Wicker Shield** from Borneo.
- 1874.—Sword** from Singo, Java.
- 1875-1884.—Collection of Spears** from the Naga Hills, Assam.  
—*Given by Major J. G. Burns, Bengal Army.*
- 1885.—New Zealand Paddle.**
- 1886.—Heavy War Club.** Fiji Islands.
- 1887.—Heavy Canoe Paddle.** Fiji Islands.
- 1888.—New Zealand War Hatchet** with metal head.
- 1889.—Long New Zealand Wooden War Hatchet.**
- 1890.—Long New Zealand Paddle.**

- 1891-1893.—Chief's Staff.** New Zealand.
- 1894.—Long New Zealand War Hatchet.**
- 1895.—New Zealand War Hatchet,** ornamented with feathers.
- 1895.—Broad Fiji Canoe Paddle.**
- 1897.—Canoe Paddle** with spade-shaped head. Solomon Islands.
- 1898.—Fiji War Club** with carved handle.
- 1899.—Canoe Paddle,** spade-shaped head. Solomon Islands.
- 1900.—Heavy War Club,** with carved handle. Fiji Islands.
- 1901.—Heavy War Club.** Fiji Islands.
- 1902-1905.—Heavy War Club** with bifurcated head. Fiji Islands.
- 1906.—Very Heavy War Club** with bifurcated head. Fiji Islands.
- 1907-1910.—Heavy War Club** with bifurcated head. Fiji Islands.
- 1911.—Heavy War Club** (New Caledonia), with bifurcated head.
- 1912.—War Hatchet,** with carved wooden handle and stone head.  
Hervey Islands.
- 1913-1914.—Leng War Hatchet** with elaborately carved wooden handle and stone head. Hervey Islands.
- 1915.—Heavy Wooden War Club** with two knobs. Otaheite.
- 1916-1918.—Short War Club** with heavy circular end. Fiji Islands.
- 1919.—Very Heavy Carved War Club,** 3½ inches in diameter.  
Fiji Islands.
- 1920.—Heavy Wooden War Club,** with circular end. Fiji Islands.
- 1921.—Stone War Hatchet.** Fiji Islands.
- 1922-1924.—War Club** with bent heavy head. Fiji Islands.
- 1925.—Large Copper Dervish Drum.**—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 1926.—Large Dervish Drum.**—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 1927.—Large Brass Bonares Gong.**—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 1928.—Bow** from the Island of Madeira.
- 1929.—War Club.** Friendly Island. Carved throughout, circular handle, and flat head.
- 1930-1931.—Circular War Club.** Fiji Islands. Carved throughout.

- 1932-1933.—Canoe Paddle.** Friendly Islands. Carved throughout.
- 1934-1935.—War Club.** Friendly Islands. Widening towards the end, carved throughout.
- 1936.—War Club.** Friendly Islands. Carved throughout, with broad head, flattened at the end.—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 1937-1938.—War Club.** Friendly Islands, carved throughout, with broad head.
- 1939-1940.—War Club.** Friendly Islands. Carved throughout, and flattening towards the end.
- 1941.—Carved Canoe Paddle.** Sandwich Islands.
- 1942-1964.—Collection of Spears, Lances, and Blow Pipes** from the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, etc.
- 1965.—Malay Shield.** Taken from Pirates.—*Given by Captain Sir Spencer L. H. Vassall, R.N.*
- 1966.—Malay Shield.**—*Given by the Hon. Lady Grey.*
- 1967.—Malay Shield.**
- 1968.—Malay Sword** with square pommel.
- 1969-1983.—Collection of Kreeses, Knives, Swords, etc.** from Malay and Java.
- 1984-2000.—Collection of Spears, Blow-Pipes, Lances, etc.** from Malay, New Guinea, Borneo, etc.
- 2001.—Drapeau du 52<sup>e</sup> Régiment,** formerly Le Régiment la Fère, formed in 1654, taken at Bastia, 1794. It is one of the earliest French Colours known to be in existence. It is white, with a tricolour of blue, white, and red, in the upper canton, showing that it belonged to the 1st Battalion. It has also a tricolour border of blue, white, and red on either of the three edges. Otherwise it resembles the Colour of the 26<sup>e</sup> Régiment. (2005).—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bt., K.C.B.*
- 2002.—Drapeau des Volontaires du Département de la Corse, 1791-94.** Taken at Bastia in 1794. It is a tricolour of blue, white, and red; the blue being on the top, and then the Colours white and red. On the one side, within a wreath, are the words "Viver. Liber. l.O. Morire" in gold, evidently the Corsican patois for "Je meurs pour vivre libre"; and on the reverse, "Republica-Francese." Napoleon was the first Colonel of the Regiment.—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bt. K.C.B.*

**2003.—Drapeau du 2<sup>e</sup> Bataillon du Département des**

**Bouches du Rhône**, 1791-94, taken at Bastia in 1794. It is an ordinary tricolour of red, white, and blue, and is seven feet deep on the pole. It has a border of alternate blue, white, and red. On the one side, in gold, are the words "Département des Bouches 2<sup>me</sup> Bon," and on the reverse, "Egalité, Liberté 2<sup>me</sup> Bon."—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bt., K.C.B.*

**2004.—Drapeau du 1<sup>e</sup> Bataillon du Département de**

**l'Aveyron**, 1792-94, taken at Bastia. It is a tricolour of blue, white, and red, with a white stripe across the centre, and is five feet nine inches square. On the one side are the words "Subordination, Obéissance à la Loi," and on the reverse, "1<sup>er</sup> Bataillon d'Aveyron République Française" in gold.—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bt., K.C.B.*

**2005.—Drapeau du 26<sup>e</sup> Régiment**, 1792-94, taken at Calvi.

It is the same both sides, white, with the letters and numerals in gold. The wreath surrounding the number is green. At either end of the cross are tricolour lozenges of blue, white, and red, which, by a decree of 28th November, 1792, were ordered to be placed over the fleurs de lys, which had, before that, adorned the Colours of the French Army.

The 26<sup>e</sup> Régiment, formerly Le Régiment Bresse, was formed in 1775 from the 2nd and 4th Battalions of the Régiment de Poitou, and in 1794 was incorporated in the 52nd Demi-Brigade.—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bt., K.C.B.*

**2006.—Guidon** (Provisional) of the 22nd Regiment, 1812, taken in

Wellington's victory over the French at Salamanca. It was brought home and laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by Captain Lord Clinton, 16th Light Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Wellington.—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bart., K.C.B.*

**2007.—Guidon** (Provisional) of the 62nd Regiment, 1812, taken in

Wellington's victory over the French at Salamanca. It was brought home and laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by Captain Lord Clinton, 16th Light Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Wellington.—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bart., K.C.B.*

**2008.—Russian Brass Band Instrument**, taken in the War in the Crimea.—*Given by Miss Hume.***2009.—Russian Helmet** of the 26th Regiment, from the Crimea.—*Given by Miss Hume.***2010.—Russian Short Sword**, as carried by Pioneers in the Crimean War.—*Given by Miss Hume.*

**2035-2036.—Colours of the 33rd Regiment,** 1832-54, then known as the 1st Yorkshire (West Riding) which were presented to the battalion, in 1832, at Weedon, by General Sir Charles Whale, K.C.B., colonel of the regiment. The first is the ordinary Royal colour, or Great Union; and the second, or regimental colour, the Red Cross of St. George on a white field, and only two honours are attached, those of "Peninsula" and "Seringapatam." They have never been on active service, but they are associated with two interesting military events. From 1838 to 1840 the 33rd were at Gibraltar, and there under these colours H.R.H. the late Commander-in-Chief, then Prince George of Cambridge, was attached for duty to the battalion on his first introduction to the British Army. The 33rd, as is well known, monopolised most of the regimental service of the great Duke of Wellington, and at his funeral on the 18th November, 1852—to attend which the regiment was brought to London from Glasgow—these colours proved a conspicuous mark. The colours were retired from service at Dublin in 1854, prior to the 33rd proceeding to the Crimea. They were deposited at Danesbury, Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, with the commanding officer; and were presented by his widow to the Royal United Service Museum on 13th April, 1861.

**2037-2038.—Colours of the 43rd Monmouthshire Light Infantry,** 1818-27, now the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, one of the regiments of the celebrated Light Division of Peninsula fame. The 1st or Royal colour, is the Great Union; and the second, or regimental colour, the Red Cross of St. George on the white field. They only bear the one distinction. "Peninsula," the other honours shortly afterwards authorised not having been added. They were made to replace those carried with such distinguished honour in the Peninsula, and were presented to the regiment in 1818 at Valenciennes by Lady Blakeney, wife of Colonel Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., commanding the 7th Fusiliers, which, with the 23rd Fusiliers and 43rd Light Infantry, formed Major-General Sir James Kemp's brigade of the Army of Occupation in France. Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Patrickson, C.B., commanded the 43rd, with Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Napier, C.B., the historian of the Peninsula War, for his major. The colours were carried on parade at the celebrated review held on 23rd October, 1818, the day before the break-up of the Army, when the whole of the British, Hanoverian, Saxon, and Danish contingents, commanded by the Duke of Wellington, were paraded before the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia near Valenciennes. They were again on parade when the 43rd were inspected at Gibraltar, in 1822, by General Foissac le Tour, commanding the French army in Spain; the occasion when he was forced to admit that the regiment moved quicker than the French infantry, whom he had hitherto prided himself were the fastest in Europe. Their last public act was to

accompany the regiment to the Peninsula, in 1827, when 5,000 British troops were despatched under General Sir Henry Clinton, owing to the disturbed state of Portugal and the hostile attitude of Spain. A few months later the colours were retired from service, when a new set bearing the eleven additional honours authorised in 1821 were presented by Mrs. Haverfield, wife of the commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel William Haverfield. On the death of Colonel Haverfield, in 1830, the old colours came into the possession of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Booth, K.H., who died in 1841. On 8th April, 1895, they were presented to the Royal United Service Museum by Colonel J. Johnstone and the officers of the 43rd (now the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry), to be placed alongside those of the sister-battalion, the 52nd Light Infantry.

**2039-2040.—Colours of the 52nd Light Infantry, 1824-52,** now the 2nd Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and they appropriately hang next those of their linked battalion and old Peninsula comrades, the 43rd. The Royal or King's colour, is the Great Union, and is so dilapidated that it can scarcely hold the honours attached to it. The regimental colour, which is in much better condition, is of buff silk, and bears fifteen honours—the largest number granted at the time to any corps, save one, the Rifle Brigade. They were presented to the regiment at St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1823, to replace the colours which the 52nd had so nobly borne in the Peninsula and Waterloo. In that great struggle, the 52nd were commanded by the celebrated Lieut.-Colonel John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton, he whom Napier justly described as "a man of singular talents for war, and capable of turning the fate of a battle." This distinguished soldier, who had so often led the regiment to victory, and never hurried it into defeat, commanded the 52nd when these colours were taken into use in 1824. They have never faced a foreign foe, but they were silent witnesses of the steady discipline and bravery of the regiment on board the transport "Marquis of Huntly," which was nearly lost in a hurricane in the Atlantic in 1831. It is a coincidence that these colours and those of the 43rd, lying alongside, faced each other on parade when the two regiments relieved each other at the Beggar's Bush Barracks, in Dublin, on 1st February, 1833. They accompanied the 52nd at home and abroad for nearly twenty-eight years, and were borne on parade for the last time at Dublin on Her Majesty's birthday in 1852, when the regiment received a new set from their Lieut.-Colonel, Cecil William Forester. When Siborne's celebrated model of Waterloo was shortly afterwards placed in the Royal United Service Museum, Lieut.-Colonel Forester and the officers of the regiment presented the old colours to be placed near it.

**2041-2042.—Colours of the 66th Regiment, 1812-14.** or 2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment, which have a peculiar

history attached to them. The 2nd Battalion of this regiment, with the 2nd Battalion 48th, the Buffs, and 31st, were in Colborne's brigade at Albuera, which was nearly destroyed. The loss of the four battalions amounted to 1,413, of which the 66th reached 272; and so weak had they become that it was found necessary to form them into Provisional Battalions, when the 66th and the 31st were formed into a battalion commanded by Colonel Leith, of the 31st. It was necessary to supply the 66th with new colours after the battle. They duly arrived early in 1812, but were not taken into use because the colours of the 31st, as the senior regiment, were carried by the Provisional Battalion. They were, therefore, sent home, and when the regiment arrived in England in the summer of 1814, were sent to Plymouth to meet the battalion. But they were lost, never reached their destination, and it was necessary to make another set for the battalion. Not long afterwards they turned up again, but too late to be taken into use. They came into the possession of the commanding officer, and were presented to the Royal United Service Museum on 8th March, 1876, by Miss Louisa Nicolls, a relative.

**2043-2044.—Colours of the Sirmoor Light Infantry,** 1844-50, now the 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment. They were presented to the regiment about the year 1844, and retired from service about 1850. The first is the ordinary Queen's colour, or Great Union; and the second, or regimental colour, is a plain black sheet with the words, "Sirmoor Light Infantry," encircled by a wreath; the uniform of the regiment being dark green, with black facings and black lace. Both are perforated with bullets and stained with blood. They were carried by the regiment in the campaign on the Sutlej, in 1845-46, and were present when it saved the cantonment and city of Loodianah, and in the subsequent defence of the city. They were in the Battles of Bhuddiwal, and Aliwal, in the latter of which the battalion suffered severely. In Lord Gough's victory over the Sikhs at Aliwal, where the regiment lost 145 killed and wounded, the colours were nearly shot to pieces. The pole of the King's colour was shot in half, and is now spliced. The native officer carrying the black regimental colour was killed, and the colour captured, but the enraged Gurkhas, by a frantic effort, recovered what was left of it, but without the pole, for which they substituted the bamboo on which its honoured remains now hang. They were presented to the Museum by General Sir Charles Reid, G.C.B., who was adjutant and second in command of the battalion in the campaign.

**2045-2046.—Colours of the Sirmoor Rifle Battalion,** 1850-63, the successors of the two above described. They were presented about 1850, and retired from service in 1863. The first or Queen's colour is the Great Union, and the second or regimental colour, black, with the words in

gold letters in the centre, "Sirmoor Light Infantry," surrounded by a wreath. They were with the regiment—one of the few which remained loyal—during its brilliant service in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857-59. They were at the battle of Badlee-Ke-Serai, and throughout the celebrated siege of Delhi, when this brave band of Gurkhas sustained and defeated twenty-six separate attacks upon their posts on the right of the ridge, in which they lost eight officers killed and wounded out of nine, and 327 men killed and wounded out of 490 of all grades. Both colours have been shot through and are blood-stained. The black regimental colour was cut clean in two by a 32-pounder round shot, which killed and wounded three officers and ten men. For its distinguished services the regiment was permitted, though a rifle battalion, to continue carrying colours, and was further granted an extra or honorary regimental colour. In 1863, when the regiment decided to discontinue carrying colours as unsuitable to a rifle battalion, Her Majesty the Queen presented it with an honorary truncheon, which was publicly delivered to the regiment on parade, and now holds a distinguished place in the corps. These colours were presented to the Museum in 1895, by General Sir Charles Reid, G.C.B., who commanded the regiment with greatest distinction during the Mutiny.

**2047. - Royal Colour of the Kumaon Local Battalion** (now the 1st Bn.) **3rd Gurkha Rifles**, being the Great Union.

**2048. - Regimental Colour of the same Regiment**, being a field of Black with a Union, and a wreath encircling the words "Kumaon Local Battalion."

**2049.—The Regimental Colour of the 2nd Light Infantry of the British Swiss Legion**, being a red cross on a black ground, with the name of the Regiment in the centre and its number on the Union in the Upper Canton. The Battalion was raised for service in the Crimea.

**2050.—The Royal Colour of a Regiment**, untraceable.

**2051.—Regimental Colour of the 6th Light Infantry Battalion of the British-German Legion.** Raised in 1855 and disbanded in 1857. It is similar in description to No. 2049.

**2052.—Regimental Colour of the Royal Merioneth Militia** (now 4th Bn. Royal Welsh Fusiliers). The Colour dates from 1810, and was carried during the latter few years of the Peninsula War Embodiment. It is blue with a small Union in the Upper Canton. It was returned to the Tower in 1839.



- 2053.—Regimental Colour of the Herefordshire Militia** (now 4th Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry). It is Apple Green with the County Arms in the centre. It was carried during the last few years of the Peninsula War Embodiment, being presented in 1810, and returned to the Tower in 1839.
- 2054.—Regimental Colour of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion of the British-Swiss Legion.** Its description and history are similar to 2049.
- 2055.—Royal Colour of the 4th Light Infantry Battalion of the British-German Legion,** being the Great Union with Royal Crown in the centre and the name of the Regiment labelled beneath it. It was carried between 1855 and 1857.
- 2056.—Regimental Colour of the South Hampshire Light Infantry Militia,** being yellow with the Small Union in the Upper Canton. The Colour was in use between the years 1812 and 1839. Edward Gibbon, the Roman Historian, was at one time Colonel of the Regiment.
- 2057-2058.—Two Standards of the 2nd Life Guards,** 1820-30, carried during the ten years of George IV. reign, and presented to the Museum on 14th May, 1849, by the late General St. John A. Clerke, K.H., Colonel of the 75th Regiment. They are made of crimson damask, fringed and embroidered with gold. They have never been on active service, and are associated rather with ceremonies of State. They did duty at the coronation of the King, when the regiment appeared for the first time in bearskin grenadier caps. They accompanied the regiment at the funeral of H.R.H. the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and at the funeral of George IV. They were again displayed at the accession of William IV., the founder of this Institution.
- 2059-2061.—Three Standards of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards,** 1820-37. The first, or King's standard, is of crimson damask, of the guidon shape, and edged all round with gold and crimson fringe. In the centre is the Union badge of the rose, thistle, and shamrock on one stalk; underneath is the word "Peninsula" in a scroll; and in each of the four corners, in blue silk, an oval badge. The second standard is of blue damask, fringed with gold, and the small ovals at the corners on red silk. In the centre is the Star of St. Patrick. These standards have seen no service more actual than the suppression of riots in England and Ireland: but like those of the 2nd Life Guards, they recall many State ceremonies and escorts. They are associated, in this manner, with Queen Adelaide, William IV., Don Miguel of Portugal, and the Queen of Portugal. They were taken into use about the time when the regiment was reduced to six troops. Previous to this

the troops were classified according to the colour of the horses, there being two black troops, two brown troops, two bay, one bright bay, and one chestnut. Presented to the Museum by the late General Sir Edward Cooper Hodge, G.C.B., colonel of the regiment, on 6th June, 1858.

**2062-2065.—Four Guidons of the 23rd Light Dragoons,** *circa*, 1803-16, believed to have led the regiment in its celebrated charge at Talavera in 1809. The regiment was in Anson's brigade, which was ordered by Sir Arthur Wellesley to attack Villatte's Division, and the 23rd, starting at a canter, and increasing their speed as they advanced, rode headlong against the enemy, but in a few moments came upon the brink of a hollow cleft, which was not perceptible at a distance. The regiment plunged down without a check; men and horses rolling over each other in dreadful confusion. The survivors mounted the opposite bank, by twos and threes, and rallying, passed through the midst of Villatte's columns, which poured in a fire from each side, and fell upon a brigade of French Chasseurs in the rear. The combat was fierce, but short; for fresh troops came up when the 23rd, already overmatched, could scarcely hold up against the Chasseurs. The regiment lost two hundred and seven men and officers, or about half the number that went into action. The facings of the regiment being crimson, the first guidon was, as usual, of that hue. For distinction's sake, though hardly in accordance with the Regulations, the other guidons were blue. It is impossible to decide with exact certainty the date when they were made, but probably soon after the regiment was renumbered, in 1803; the battle honours, "Peninsula," "Talavera," were added in 1815 or 1816, where space could be found for them. On the conversion of the regiment into Lancers, in 1816, the standards were discarded. The 23rd Light Dragoons were raised in 1795, as the 26th Light Dragoons, and were renumbered the 23rd in 1803, converted into Lancers in 1816, and disbanded in 1817. The standards were presented to the Museum by Major F. Bolton, on 20th August, 1872.

**2066.—Model of the Field and Battle of Waterloo,** 18th June, 1815. The construction of this Model of the great victory achieved by the British Army under the Duke of Wellington, assisted by the Prussians under Field-Marshal Blücher, was, with the approval of the Authorities, commenced in 1831 by Captain William Siborne, late of the 9th and 47th Regiments, an officer familiar to the Army as the Author of the "History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815."

For a considerable time Captain Siborne was employed upon the field, in taking an accurate survey of the ground, and in ascertaining, with the greatest mathematical precision, the position and extent of every object and enclosure, and the level of the surface and its undulations. Every village, every house and farm-yard, every knot of trees,

every field is given with the closest accuracy, from a six months' personal observation, aided by the most authentic information.

The Model is constructed upon a scale of nine feet to a mile. It is 21 feet 4 inches in length, by 19 feet 8 inches in breadth, and comprises an area of 400 square feet.

It affords a complete representation of the ground on which the battle was fought. As nearly as possible it shows the disposition of the hostile armies at 7.45 p.m., the turning point of the battle, when the second column of the French Imperial Guard was received in front by Major-General Peregrine Maitland's Brigade, consisting of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 1st Foot Guards, and attacked in flank by Major-General Frederick Adam's Brigade, composed of the 52nd Light Infantry, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and the 95th (Rifle) Regiment.

Captain Siborne spared no exertion in endeavouring to procure accurate information as to the position of the divisions of both armies at this crisis of the battle. With the permission of the Commander-in-Chief he addressed every officer in the Service, who, from the command which he then held, or from the circumstance in which he was placed on that occasion, was likely to be able to afford assistance.

The Model was exhibited for a short time in public, after which, in response to a generally expressed desire that it should be procured for the country, its purchase was effected in 1851, and it was presented to the Royal United Service Museum. No fewer than fourteen Regiments of Cavalry, and forty-seven Battalions of Infantry, as well as the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, contributed to its acquirement. Prominent in liberality amongst the individual subscribers was His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and, amongst regimental subscribers, the Brigade of Guards in which the Non-Commissioned Officers as well as the Officers contributed handsomely.

The long road stretching from the centre of the Eastern side of the Model to the opposite side, is the road from Brussels to Charleroi. Brussels formed the centre of the Duke of Wellington's original position. Thence, at dawn on the 16th June, he marched on Nivelles and Quatre Bras. Defeating the French Marshal Ney at Quatre Bras, he proceeded on the 17th June to his position in front of Waterloo, on the field of which the troops bivouacked in the open: throughout the night preceding the Battle of Waterloo it rained incessantly, and very little rest was in consequence afforded the troops.

The line nearest the Eastern side from which smoke is proceeding is that of the Allies, engaged with the French in their front. On the left of the Brussels-Charleroi Road are Kempt's and Lambert's British Brigades; on the right are the King's German Legion, the Brigades of Hanoverians, Nassaus, Brunswickers, and Halkett's, Maitland's and Adams' British Brigades. The last three British

Brigades are engaged in meeting the final effort of Napoleon's Imperial Guard, which was the crisis of the great battle. The position of Napoleon at this moment was between La Haye Sainte and La Belle Alliance on the right of the Brussels-Charleroi Road. Wellington's position was in rear of the right of Maitland's Brigade.

The advance upon the British Line, of the French Imperial Guard under a tremendous fire from the British batteries on the high ground on their left was the crisis of the Battle, for on its success or failure depended the fate of Napoleon, and the destinies of Europe. The dark mass, almost in the centre of the model and on the right of the Brussels-Charleroi road, is the first column of Napoleon's devoted band of warriors, consisting of four Battalions of the Middle Guard, which having sustained a signal defeat by Major-General P. Maitland's 1st Brigade of British Foot Guards, aided by Major-General Sir C. Halkett's Infantry Brigade, is flying in disorder towards the high ground, intersected by the road, upon which the Emperor was standing.

Napoleon's final effort, which ended in its defeat in the wildest confusion, was the attack of the second column, consisting of the remaining four battalions of the Middle Guard and two battalions of his Old Guard, in the overthrow of which the 52nd Light Infantry (whose Colours [2039 and 2040] hang from the gallery above the model) distinguished themselves. The Imperial Guard is shewn engaging Adam's and Maitland's Brigades.

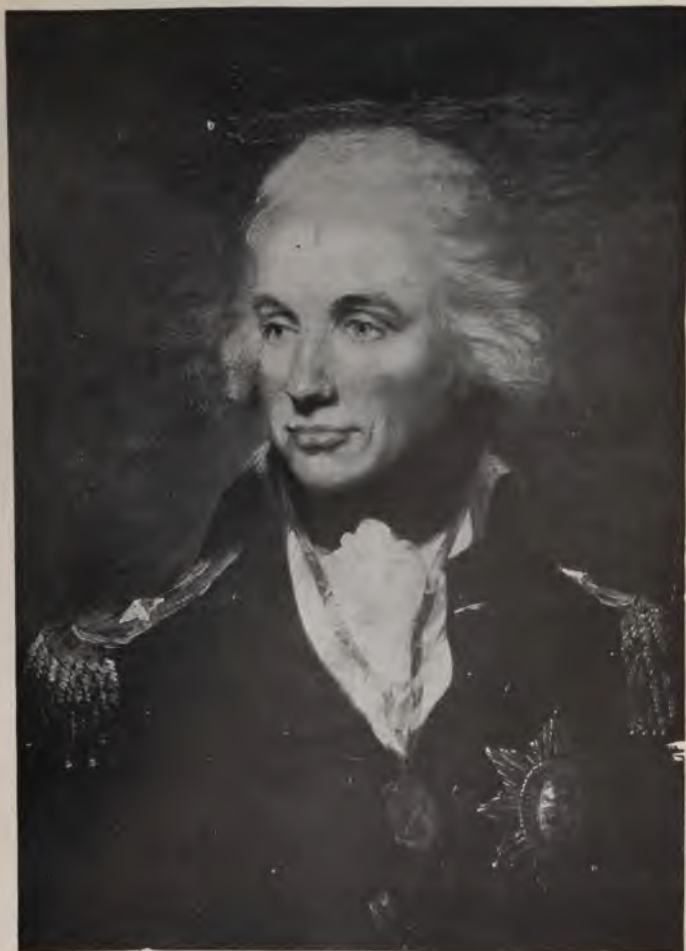
On the extreme right are skirmishers of the 51st Light Infantry engaged with those of Prince Jerome Napoleon's Division. To the left of the Skirmishers is seen in the trees the house Hougomont in flames; this house was the right of the Allied position, and was defended throughout the day by the British Foot Guards with the greatest gallantry. It was set on fire by the French.

In the far left corner of the model is the village of Planchenoit, occupied by the French Young Guard and part of the Old Guard, the Prussian 25th Regiment is just emerging from the wood to the east of the village. In the middle of the left side of the model the Prussian Skirmishers are seen engaging those of the French.

**2067.—Model of the Battle of Trafalgar.** Fought on 21st October, 1805, when the British Fleet under Vice-Admiral Viscount Nelson, K.B., obtained a great victory over the combined Fleets of France and Spain. The Model was completed in 1862 by Mr. Thomas D. Dighton, and shows the disposition of the Fleets at twenty minutes past noon. The table on which the Model stands is made from the timbers of Lord Nelson's Flagship the "Victory," and was presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The Model was constructed to illustrate Lord Nelson's Plan of Attack as explained by him to his Flag-Officers and Captains previous to the battle. Lord Collingwood with his Lee Column was to break through the enemy's





VICE-ADMIRAL VISCOUNT NELSON, K.B.

*(From the portrait by Lemuel Francis Abbot in the National Portrait Gallery.)*



Own) Hussars, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Hussars, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, 14th (King's) Hussars, 15th (The King's) Hussars, 16th (Queen's) Lancers, 18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars, Royal Horse Artillery, Staff Pattern.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*

**2096.—An Iron Treasure Coffe**, dug up at Caumartin, France, on the site of the Battle of Crecy.—*Given by E. Tupper, Esq.*

**2097.—A Russian Eikon** brought from the Crimea, 1857, by Captain R. S. Dunbar, 42nd Highlanders.—*Given by John Barrow, Esq.*

**2098-2100.—Three Russian Eikons** from the Crimea, 1857.

**2101.—Model of Burmese Boat.**

**2102.—Model of Burmese Minister's Boat.**

**2103.—Model of Burmese Boat.**

**2104.—Model of a Burmese State Boat.**

**2105.—Model of a Chinese Fishing Catamaran**, under sail.

**2106-2107.—Two Chairs** of the Emperor Napoleon I., from Malmaison.—*Given by Lady Sarah Lindsay. In Memoriam 'of the late Lieut.-General Sir James Lindsay, K.C.M.G.*

**2108. - Chair** used by the Emperor Napoleon I. at St. Helena. It stood by his bedside during his last illness. It was given by Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe to Admiral Sir F. Moresby when in command of H.M.S. "Menai" at St. Helena.—*Given by Admiral J. C. Prevost (son-in-law to Sir F. Moresby).*

**2109.—Writing Desk** of Napoleon I.

**2110.—Chair** used by Napoleon I. at St. Helena. It stood in the room in which he died.

**2111.—Model of a Line-of-Battle Ship** of the year 1650. The model represents one of the fleet of the Hanseatic League, and was taken out of the Arsenal at Hamburg by Captain Sir John Marshall, R.N., in the year 1804. It was subsequently rigged and fitted, so far as possible, to the date of her construction to form a contrast with the model of H.M.S. "Cornwallis" which lies alongside. In 1903 it was found necessary to re-rig the model, and at the same time certain defects in the masts, yards, and bowsprit, were rectified, and the vessel, as now exhibited, is a perfect pattern of the ships of 1650. The alterations were



- 2125.—Short Partizan.**
- 2126.—Pike,** date about 1700.
- 2127.—Pike,** time of Charles II.
- 2128.—Halbard,** time of Henry VII.
- 2129.—Partizan,** time of Edward IV.
- 2130.—Linstock,** about 1600.
- 2131.—Spetum,** time of Henry VIII.
- 2132.—Boar Spear.**
- 2133.—German Catchpole,** 16th century.
- 2134.—Scaling-ladder Fork,** about 1600.
- 2135. Danish "Morning Star,"** a weapon much used in trenches and on board ships.
- 2136.—Sergeant's Halberd,** time of William III.
- 2137.—Short Boar Spear.**
- 2138.—Scottish Lochaber Pole-axe.**
- 2139.—Long-shafted Scottish Lochaber Axe,** the national weapon of Scotland.
- 2140.—Glaive,** found in the thatch of an old house at West Mudford, Somerset, 16th century.
- 2141. Boar Spear.**
- 2142.—Steel War Hammer,** carried by horsemen.
- 2143.—Long Partizan,** end of the 16th century.
- 2144.—Swedish Catchpole.**
- 2145.—Partizan,** 16th century.
- 2146.—Gisarme,** 16th century.
- 2147.—Glaive,** time of Henry VII.
- 2148.—Tilting Lance,** 16th century.
- 2149.—Halberd,** time of William III.
- 2150.—Partizan,** time of Edward IV.
- 2151.—Officer's Spentoon,** 17th century.

- 2152.—Sergeant's Halberd**, time of William IV.
- 2153.—Pike**, 17th century.
- 2154.—Officer's Spontoan**, time of George III.
- 2155.—Boar Spear.**
- 2156.—Spontoan**, 18th century.
- 2157-2158.—Two Plug Bayonets**, time of William III. (*See* No. 255).
- 2159.—Small Calabrian Knife.**
- 2160.—Spanish Dagger.**
- 2161.—Highland Dirk**, with fox engraved on blade, date about 1780.
- 2162.—Broad-bladed Dagger** (probably Spanish), with engraved blade.
- 2163.—Five-bladed Cutlass** for boarding.
- 2164.—Spanish Matador's Knife.**
- 2165.—Long Calabrian Knife**, with bone handle.
- 2166.—Crossbow, or Latch**, of the 17th century. The stock is inlaid with ornamented plates of brass, the bow, of steel, is bent by means of a "pied-de-chevre" lever. It bears the words, "Johnson, Wigan."
- 2167.—German Crossbow** of the 17th century, having a stock inlaid with ivory. The steel bow is bent by means of a lever acting on the two cords, which are composed of fine twines.
- 2168.—German Crossbow** of the 16th century. The stock consists of wood and ivory. The bow is of steel, and the cord is composed of parallel twines. A portion of the lever is missing.
- 2169.—German Crossbow** of the 16th century, with "pied-de-chevre" lever. The Stock is of steel with a wooden base. The Steel Bow was bent by means of two cords composed of parallel twines.
- 2170.—Blade of an Arab Scimitar**, about 1850.
- 2171.—Sword** of a Persian Officer, with his name engraved on scabbard.
- 2172.—Light Cavalry Sword** of the pattern used in 1830
- 2173.—Artilleryman's Sword** of 1800.

- 2174.—Venetian Sword** of Solingen manufacture, having a basket guard with wire grip and steel pommel.
- 2175.—Officer's Dress Sword** of the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry.
- 2176.—Officer's Sword**, Madras Light Cavalry.
- 2177.—Naval Officer's Sword**, 1745.
- 2178.—Sword** (Staff pattern) worn by Lieutenant B. B. Hawley, 51st Light Infantry, A.D.C. to Lord Hill at the Battle of Waterloo.
- 2179.—Heavy Cavalry Sword**, 1853.
- 2180.—Yeomanry Cavalry Sword**, 1830.
- 2181.—Heavy Cavalry Sword**, 1830.
- 2182.—Heavy Cavalry Sword** (Officer's) 1860.
- 2183.—Combined Sword and Pistol**, made in 1841.
- 2184.—Light Cavalry Sword**, 1822.
- 2185.—Heavy Cavalry Sword**, 1822.
- 2186.—Officer's Sword**, Madras Light Cavalry, 1840.
- 2187.—Light Cavalry Sword**, used by Lieutenant W. Hay, 12th Light Dragoons, at the Battle of Waterloo.
- 2188.—Sword** of the pattern used by the British Artillery in Spain.
- 2189.—Cavalry Sword** used by Ibriham Pasha's army.
- 2190.—Model of a 9-Pr. M.L., S.B. Gun**, with camel draught, formerly used by the Jodhpur Legion, Rajputana, India. The Model was made under the direction of Sir Richmond Shakespear.—*Given by Colonel J. F. D. E. Hall.*
- 2191.—Model of a Malay Pirate Prow.**
- 2192.—Model of a Chinese Pleasure Junk**, taken from a Temple at Chapoo, where it was deposited as a sacred object. The Cabins form a spacious suite of apartments, ante-room, dining-room, bedroom, and kitchen, fitted up with tables, chairs, and hanging lamps, and furniture adapted to each room. The mast is formed of two spars, fitted together as sheers; the sail is of silk, square, and fitted with bamboos parallel to the yard, by means of which it is reefed; the sheet is led aft, and has a complicated bowline rove through a threefold block.—*Given by Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B.*
- 2193.—Two-handed Sword**, of German manufacture, with double quillons and a long indented blade. These swords, though in appearance awkward, were excellently poised. The right hand was usually placed near the cross-guard, and the left hand held the pommel. Date about 1500.

**2194.—German Sword** of about 1820, with brass hilt and slightly curved blade.

**2195.—German Sword**, with brass hilt and straight blade. On the blade is engraved "streitet fur die gerechtigkeit." Date about 1810.

**2196.—Straight Sword**, with steel hilt. Date about 1830.

**2197.—German Two-handed Sword**, with straight blade, broad quillons, and two smaller quillons on blade curved towards the handle. These smaller ones were probably invented for the purpose of making the sword more difficult to wrest away.

**2198.—Long Plug Sword-bayonet**, about 1670. The plug was the earliest form of fixture of the bayonet to the musket. It was succeeded by the ring fastening which made it possible to fire the musket with the bayonet fixed.

**2199.—Main-Royal-Mast-Head of the French Flagship "Orient,"** blown up in Lord Nelson's great victory of the Nile, 1st August, 1798.

In this victory, the French fleet, under Admiral Brueys, although having the advantage in ships, guns and men, was totally defeated with the loss of eleven sail of the line and two frigates. 3,105 of the French, including the wounded, were sent on shore by cartel, and 5,225 perished. The British loss amounted to 895 killed and wounded.

It was shortly after nine in the evening, that the fire on board the "Orient" (a huge three-decker, of 120 guns) broke out. The brave French Admiral Brueys was dead. He had received three wounds, yet would not leave his post; a fourth cut him almost in two, yet he desired not to be carried below, but to be left to die upon deck. The flames soon mastered his ship. Her sides had just been painted, and the oil-jars and paint-buckets were lying on the poop. By the prodigious light of this conflagration, the situation of the two fleets could now be perceived, the colours of both being clearly distinguishable. About ten o'clock the ship blew up with a tremendous explosion, which was followed by a silence not less awful; the firing immediately ceased on both sides; and the first sound which broke the silence was the dash of the shattered masts and yards falling into the water from the vast heights to which they had been exploded. It is upon record that a battle between two armies was once broken off by an earthquake—such an event would be felt like a miracle; but no incident in war, produced by human means, has ever equalled the sublimity of this co-instantaneous pause and all its circumstances.

About seventy of the "Orient's" crew were saved by the British boats, but the greater number went down with the ship, together with the £600,000 which she had on board. Among the many hundreds who perished were the Com-

modore, Casa-Blanca, and his son, a brave boy only ten years of age. The popular legend, as related in verses dear to young people, is fictitious in all, save the fact that the Casa-Blancas, father and son, did perish. They were hurled into the water together, and were seen swimming; but, in spite of efforts to save them, were lost sight of in the darkness and drowned. It was prior to this battle that Nelson made the remark to his officers, "Before this time to-morrow I shall have gained a Peerage or Westminster Abbey." He was raised to the Peerage as Baron Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe; and, amongst other rewards, received a pension of £2,000 per annum, and a grant of £10,000 from the East India Company.

This Trophy, which formerly stood in the Hall of Merton Place, when Nelson and the Hamiltons resided there, was presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

**1200.—Model of a 78-gun Ship**, on the stocks ready for launching, made by a French Prisoner at Portsmouth, about 1800.—*Given by Captain Barrow, R.N.*

**1201.—Small Model of a Ship**, which was made within a bottle and put together by a French Prisoner in Norman Cross Barracks. The bottle was bought in Peterborough Market, and given to him by Commander Cole, R.N., for whom he executed the work in the year 1810.—*Given by Commander Cole, R.N.*

**1202.—Model of the Maltese Galley "La Capitana,"** built under the Galley Arches at Malta early in the 18th Century.

The earliest ships of all nations were of the galley class, that is to say, they were vessels depending primarily on their oars for propulsion, but possessed at least one sail as an auxiliary. The war-galley of the Greeks originally had a single mast carrying one square sail amidships, later two masts were introduced, but the oars were always resorted to when a high speed was necessary. Galleys continued in use in the Mediterranean and other seas till the middle of the 18th century, ordinary ones in later times having from five to twenty-five oars on a side in a single row, each oar worked by several men, with two or three masts and triangular sails.

The Sister-vessel of the galley which this model represents was sunk by the Turks, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem ever afterwards carried striped sails on "La Capitana" as a tribute of mournful respect.—*Given by Captain Sir William Symonds, Kt., C.B., F.R.S., R.N.*

**1203.—The Axe of a Guillotine**, used by the French Republicans at Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, until it was cut down by Vice-Admiral Scott on the capture of the island in 1794. By that time upwards of fifty Royalists had been executed by it.

Guadaloupe has been several times governed by the British, and once by the Swedes. It is now a French colony.—*Given by The Reverend M. Scott, M.A.*

- 2204. - Headsman's Axe** with which, up to 1851, all criminals were decapitated in the Island of Mauritius. No fewer than eighty prominent persons suffered under it, the last being an Indian, Shick Latibe, for murder, on the 22nd August, 1851.

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505. It became a British possession in 1810.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police in the Island, 1867-81.*

- 2205. - War Trumpet**, made from the tusk of an elephant, taken in the Ashanti War of 1824.

- 2206. - A Captain's Commission**, granted by King Charles II. to Basil Woodd, Esq.; and a pass for this Officer signed by General Fairfax in 1646.

- 2207. Piece of the Gate of Hougomont**, on the battle-field of Waterloo, perforated with musket balls.

The Post of Hougomont, though attacked without intermission and set on fire by the French, was gallantly held by the English Foot Guards to the last.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel P. Faddy, R.A.*

- 2208. - Facsimile** (dated 1816) of the lines written by the late Rev. Charles Wolfe on the burial of Sir John Moore, on the back of a letter to a friend, Jno. Taylor, Esq., Cashel, Ireland. The Rev. Charles Wolfe was the author of the poem.—*Given by Lieutenant W. P. Newenham, R.N.*

- 2209. - Two-edged German Executioner's Sword** of the 17th century, with long handle and heavy pommel. The blade bears an inscription on either side with a figure of Justice. The inscriptions, when translated, read as follows:—"To prevent crime I mete out judgment," and, "When the criminal has been convicted he is handed over to me." From the Museum at Basle.—*Given by Captain T. B. Williams.*

- 2210. - Long Sword** found in the Thames in 1739 when excavating for Westminster Bridge. It is of wrought iron, two-edged with point and ridged blade, and possesses curved quillons and a large pommel three inches in diameter. Three pieces of silver, being the lockets of the scabbard, are seen on the blade; these bear the Arms of the Owner. The date of the Sword is 15th century.

- 2211. - Tulwar**, picked up after the capture of the Fortress of Bhurt-pore, in 1826.

- 2212.—German Hunting Sword** of the 18th century, with two hounds' heads on the guard.
- 2213.—German Hunting Sword** of the 18th century, with two hounds' heads on the guard.
- 2214.—Short French Sword**, with curved quillons and back guard, the handle being of brass, bearing the French Emblem of liberty. Date about 1796; it was probably a sword of office.—*Given by Lieut. P. Rainier, R.N.*
- 2215.—Italian Cabbasset** for foot soldiers of the 16th century, in iron, beaten, chased and damascened in gold. It is probably Venetian.—*Given by John Davidson, Esq.*
- 2216.—A Two-edged Straight Iron Sword** of the 16th century, with straight quillons, worked pommel and pas-d'âne.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Campbell, R.A.*
- 2217.—A Sabre** of the 16th century, with bone handle. Quillons curved in opposite directions, and a pas-d'âne.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Campbell, R.A.*
- 2218.—A Sabre** of the 16th century, with wooden handle, curved quillons and a pas-d'âne, probably Turkish.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Campbell, R.A.*
- 2219.—Hilt of a Two-edged Sword** of about the date 1600. It possesses straight quillons (one missing) a small iron pommel and a pas-d'âne. Probably English.—*Given by The Master-General of the Ordnance.*
- 2220.—Hilt of an English Two-edged Sword** of about the date 1600. It possesses straight quillons and a pas-d'âne.—*Given by The Master-General of the Ordnance.*
- 2221.—Hilt of an English Two-edged Sword** of about the date 1620. One of the quillons, which are straight, is missing. The pommel is fluted.—*Given by Lieutenant C. H. Lorimer, R.N.*
- 2222.—Guard of a Sword** of about 1650, the portion around the tang being skilfully worked.
- 2223.—Crossbow** of the 15th century, probably French. The steel bow is bent by means of a moulinet or windlass, which is fitted with pulleys, and which is detached for firing. To bend the bow the foot is placed in the stirrup, and both hands are employed to wind up the windlass.—*Given by R. Parrett, Esq.*
- 2224.—Halbert Head** (Bavarian) of the latter part of the 17th century. Richly engraved.
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- 2225.—Two-edged Sword** of Spanish manufacture with richly chased hilt which comprises an elaborate pommel, a horn handle, straight quillons, and a pas-d'âne. The blade is 3 feet 6 inches in length, which fixes the date of the sword as being from 1600-30. The scabbard is of black leather with brass ornaments.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel J. Mitchell.*
- 2226.—Italian Rapier** of the 17th century, with Estoc guard and shell. The blade is four feet in length, and the pommel is circular.
- 2227.—An English Backsword** of about 1640 (probably a Cavalier's), with brass basket hilt and pommel.
- 2228.—Hilt of a Two-edged Sword** of the early part of the 17th century, with a straight guard and shell.—*Given by Lieutenant C. H. Lorimer, R.N.*
- 2229.—Rapier** (Spanish), with blade 3 ft. 6 in. and circular guard, about 1670.
- 2230.—A German Sword** of the 17th century, with thumb-ring and half-covered guard, also back guard, and circular pommel.
- 2231.—An English Crossbow** of the late 17th century. The stock is of oak inlaid with steel plates. The two cords of the steel bow are of platted twine, and the bow is bent by means of a pied-de-chevre lever, and bears the words, "Sikes Dronfield."—*Given by M. Manns, Esq.*
- 2232.—Sword** manufactured at Bilbao, in Spain. The blade is broad and 3 feet 1 inch in length. The guard is of solid steel, and there are also a cross guard and back guard. The handle is wound round with copper wire which is flattened and secured by ribs of steel.
- 2233.—One of the earliest Highland Claymores**, with basket hilt, the date being about 1715. The blade is 2 feet 6 inches long and grooved.
- 2234.—Claymore** of the late 18th century. It formerly belonged to Field-Marshal His Royal Highness The Duke of York.—*Given by Colonel Sir Augustus Fraser, K.C.B., R.H.A.*
- 2235.—Blade of a Solingen Rapier**, 3 ft. 1 in. in length, engraved. Early 18th century.
- 2236.—Italian Rapier** of the early 18th century, with shell guard. Blade 3 ft. long.
- 2237.—Spanish Stiletto**, with steel basket guard, and cross guard, 18th century.



- 2238.**—**German Wheel-lock Pistol** of the 16th century. The wood-work is richly inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl, which in turn are elaborately carved. The pommel is massive and inlaid with beaten and chased gold. At the end are to be seen two horsemen in combat.—*Given by John Davidson, Esq.*
- 2239-2240.**—**Two Long German Wheel-lock Pistols** of the 16th century. The entire wood-work is richly inlaid with ivory figures representing the Chase. The barrel is 20 inches in length.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel J. Mitchell.*
- 2241.**—**A Double-barrelled Long Wheel-lock Pistol**, probably German. The stock is inlaid in places with ivory designs. The barrels are 22 inches in length. About the end of the 16th century.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel J. Mitchell.*
- 2242.**—**German Wheel-lock Pistol**, of the 16th century, inlaid in places with ivory, with large circular pommel.
- 2243.**—**French Wheel-lock Pistol** of the late 16th century, with steel fittings.
- 2244.**—**A Miniature Wheel-lock Pistol** of the 16th century.
- 2245.**—**A General's Sword**, with fancy scabbard. History unknown. The blade is probably Indian.
- 2246.**—**A Damascus Sabre** with English mounting.
- 2247.**—**An Arabian Scimitar** with wavy edge, given by the Pasha of Tripoli to Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., 1822.—*Given by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.*
- 2248.**—**An Indian Scimitar**, with ivory handle and gold mounting, given by the Sultan of Zanzibar to Captain Crawford, R.N.—*Given by Captain Crawford, R.N.*
- 2249.**—**Short Indian Scimitar**, with partially damascened blade and elaborate guard.
- 2250.**—**Indian Scimitar**, the blade embossed with figures of animals, handle of worked ivory, capped with a steel ferrule. It was purchased in Paris in 1825.—*Given by J. Davidson, Esq.*
- 2251.**—**Indian Scimitar**, blade embossed with figures of animals. The hilt is of the usual tulwar pattern.
- 2252.**—**Indian Scimitar**, with serrated blade, probably dates back to the 17th century.
- 2253.**—**Indian Scimitar**, with wavy blades lightly damascened. The hilt is missing.

- 2254-2255.—Two Turkish Sabres** with bone handles and brass guards. They were taken from pirates.—*Given by Lieutenant G. W. Rabett, R.N.*
- 2256.—Arab Sword**, with blade 3 ft. long, two-edged, with steel guard and handle wrapped with leather.—*Given by The Duke of Northumberland.*
- 2257.—Arab Sword**, two-edged and grooved, made at Damascus, brass guard with handle wrapped with leather.—*Given by The Duke of Northumberland.*
- 2258.—Borneo Sword**, one-edged, with blade widening towards the end, which is jagged. The entire hilt and guard are of carved wood, ornamented with hair.—*Given by W. Heinke, Esq.*
- 2259.—**Another.
- 2260.—A Moorish Sword**, with trebly grooved blade. The quillons are curved, and there is also a back guard; the handle is of bone. The date is 16th century.—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B.*
- 2261.—Chinese Two-edged and Ridged Executioner's Sword**, with inscription on blade. The hilt is of brass, ornamented, and the handle is wrapped round with cord.
- 2262.—A Mexican Sword**, with straight blade and guard. The handle is cut to fit the fingers of the hand.
- 2263.—Long Zaquebar Sword**, with two edges and inscription on blade. The hilt has a circular guard covered with leather.—*Given by Commander S. O. Woolridge, R.N.*
- 2264.—A One-edged West African Sword**, with sharp point and curious circular handle.
- 2265.—**Another.
- 2266.—Nepaul Sword**, called Konkri-kora.
- 2267.—Turkish Dagger** from the Island Scio, the blade hexagonal, the dagger being used for stabbing only. The handle and scabbard are of chased silver.—*Given by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.*
- 2268.—Turkish Flissa**, with sharp point and metal handle. It was brought from the Soudan.—*Given by H. Christy, Esq*
- 2269-2275.—Seven Turkish Yataghans.**
- 2276.—Arab Flissa**, with wooden handle.—*Given by Captain M. Quin, R.N.*

- 2277.—Indian Kandgiar**, with bone handle.
- 2278.—A Curved Yataghan** of Tonarik manufacture, brought from Kordofan.—*Given by The Duke of Northumberland.*
- 2279.—A Burmese Outlass-Sabre**, with worked wood handle, mounted with gold. The blade is engraved.—*Given by Major-General Sir J. May, K.C.B.*
- 2280.—Hindoo Khouttar**, with langue de Bœuf blade, bearing figures of the chase. The arm pieces are lacquered.—*Given by Colonel The Hon. E. W. Forester.*
- 2281.—Hindoo Khouttar**, with long blade and shell guard.
- 2282.—Persian Kandgiar**, with handle richly worked with gold. Taken from a Persian pirate.
- 2283.—Small Indian Dagger**, with two blades and peculiarly shaped guard.—*Given by Major H. Lloyd.*
- 2284.—Double-barrelled Flint-lock Pistol**, containing a dagger, the pommel of the pistol forming the handle of the dagger. The barrels are damascened and the stock is inlaid with silver.—*Given by H. Christy, Esq.*
- 2285.—Albanian Flint-lock Pistol.** The stock is covered with beaten brass.
- 2286.—Chinese Executioner's Sword.**—*Given by Colonel Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B.*
- 2287.—Burmese Sabre**, the handle being formed of an elephant's tusk elaborately carved.
- 2288.—Small Sabre**, probably Indian, found in the palace of the King of Kandy, in Ceylon.—*Given by Major-General Hardwicks.*
- 2289.—Sword**, with curious bone handle, similar in shape to the Yataghan, probably Indian.
- 2290.—Burmese Sabre**, with horn handle.
- 2291.—Long Krees** (Javanese), with bone handle.
- 2292.—Long Krees** (Javanese), with wooden handle.
- 2293.—Long Krees** (Borneo), with very long handle.
- 2294.—Long Krees**, with straight blade and wooden handle and sheath.
- 2295.—Javanese Krees**, with wooden handle.
- 2296.—Malay Krees**, with carved wooden handle and wooden sheath contained in a metal case.

- 2297.—Malay Krees**, with carved wooden handle and wooden sheath in metal case.
- 2298.—Indian Kandglar.**
- 2299.—Malay Krees**, with carved ivory handle and blade damascened in gold. Between the handle and the blade are eight uncut diamonds mounted in gold.
- 2300.—Malay Krees**, with straight blade and carved wooden handle.
- 2301.—Javanese Krees**, with straight blade and curved wooden handle.
- 2302.—Malay Krees**, with straight blade and carved wooden handle.
- 2303.—A Scythed Yataghan** of Tonarik manufacture. The handle is of knitted twine.
- 2304.—Qurkha Kukree**, with ivory handle. The sheath is of velvet mounted with silver and contains two small kukrees.  
—*Given by Major-General Sir J. May, K.C.B., K.C.H.*
- 2305.—Indian Kandglar.**
- 2306.—Indian Kandglar**, with ivory handle. The blade is slightly curved.
- 2307.—Greek Dagger** with ivory handle, in velvet sheath, mounted in silver and jewelled.
- 2308.—Nootkan Dagger**, N. W. America, with curious handle. The work on it has been executed by the Natives, the blade is ribbed and indicates European make.
- 2309.—Spanish Poniard**, with pear-shaped blade, and brass-mounted handle. It is hinged and closes like a pocket knife.
- 2310.—Hindoo Battle-axe**, manufactured of brass, with steel blade which is engraved. The scabbard is velvet mounted with brass.
- 2311.—**The same as 2310.
- 2312.—Horseman's Battle-axe** of North West India.
- 2313.—Afghan Dagger**, with silver-mounted handle and sheath.
- 2314.—Qurkha Kukree** in velvet sheath, with two small kukrees.
- 2315.—Greek Dagger** in silver sheath with ivory handle. The blade is ribbed and slightly curved.
- 2316.—Turkish Poniard** in leather sheath with silver mounts. The blade is ribbed and slightly curved.

- 2317.—Nubian Stiletto** in steel sheath.
- 2318.—Small Burmese Dagger**, with bone handle and worked brass mounts, in a wooden silver-mounted sheath.
- 2319.—Burmese Knife.**
- 2320.—Burmese Dagger** with blade similar to an anelace, in sheath of plaited straw.
- 2321.—Persian Dagger**, curved, silver mounted and in silver sheath.
- 2322.—Kandjar**, with jewelled handle and beaten brass scabbard.
- 2323.—Moorish Dagger**, with curious handle and sheath, which are highly worked.
- 2324.—Small Turkish Yataghan** in embossed silver sheath.
- 2325.—Indian Kukree**, with horn handle.
- 2326.—Indian Kandjar**, with glass handle with velvet sheath mounted with brass.
- 2327.—Malay Poniard** in wooden sheath.
- 2328.—Turkish Battle-Axe** from Constantinople.
- 2329.—Hindoo Knife**, with silver handle.
- 2330.—Moorish Dagger**, with silver handle and leather sheath silver mounted.
- 2331.—Kandjar**, with chalcedony handle and silver sheath. *Given by The Duke of Northumberland.*
- 2332.—Syrian Dagger**, with ivory handle, in velvet silver-mounted sheath.—*Given by The Duke of Northumberland.*
- 2333.—Afghan Knife.**
- 2334.—Armenian Dagger**, with stone handle crowned with a lion's head in chalcedony.
- 2335.—Indian Dagger**, with steel handle.
- 2336.—Hair (in frame) of Murdered Women and Children**, over 200 of whom were massacred at Cawnpore on July 15th, 1857, by order of the Nana.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Alexander.*
- 2337.—Spear** thrown at Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith during the Kaffir War, 1835.
- 2338.—Silk Punkah**, with silver rod, taken from the Rajah of Bhurtpore at the storming of that place in 1826.—*Given by Madam Von Gumpach.*

**2339.—A Cossack Pouch and Belt** taken at the Battle of Inkerman.

**2340.—Plaster Bust** of Field-Marshal His Grace The Duke of Wellington, K.G., bearing the inscription :—

OIKETI MEMPTOI.

(beyond criticism).

The Duke of Wellington was the fifth son of Richard, first Earl of Mornington, and was born in Ireland in 1769. He was educated at Eton and at a military school at Angiers, in France. On 7th March, 1787, he received a commission as ensign in the 73rd Regiment of Foot. From 1797 to 1805 he served with great distinction in India during the Mysore and Mahratta campaigns. From 1806 to 1814 he was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Peninsula, and gained a series of famous battles, breaking the power of France in the lines of Torres Vedras. For these services he was created a Duke. In 1815 he commanded the Army in Belgium against Napoleon, whom he utterly defeated in the decisive battle of Waterloo. In 1828 Wellington became Prime Minister. He died in 1852 at Walmer Castle.

**2341.—Marble Bust** of Napoleon I.

**2342. Russian Officer's Pair of Epaulettes**, together with an Infantry bugle; picked up after the taking of the Redan in the Crimea.—*Given by Captain W. Spencer Beaumont.*

**2343. Large Russian Elk** taken out of one of the houses in Sebastopol the day after the assault.—*Given by Sir John Barrow, K.C.B., F.R.S.*

**2344. —Galeka**, Chieftain's Ring of Honour, given by General Sir Arthur Cunningham who commanded the combined forces in South Africa, 1877-78, to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*

**2345.—Brass Bell and Stand** from Sebastopol.—*Given by F. Miller, Esq.*

**2346.—Part of Fetish Tree** at Coomassie, under which 80 slaves were annually sacrificed. It was destroyed by the British forces in January, 1896.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*

**2347.—Case** containing collection of Officers' Shako and Helmet plates, and belt buckles of Line and Militia Regiments worn previous to 1881. (For particulars see label).

**2348.—Marble Bust** of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B., sculptured by E. R. Mullins in 1879.



FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.

*(From the portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, painted by  
Count Alfred D'Orsay in 1845.)*





- 2349.—Piece of the Union Flag** which was flying on H.M.S. "Victory" at the Battle of Trafalgar. The flag was carried by specially selected seamen of the "Victory" at Lord Nelson's funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral; when the flag was about to be lowered into the grave the seamen who assisted at the ceremony rent it in pieces that each might preserve a fragment.—*Given by Captain W. H. Dobbie, R.N.*
- 2350.—Coloured Print** descriptive of the ceremony of Lord Nelson's funeral in St. Paul's Cathedral, January 9th, 1806.—*Given by B. E. Sargeant, Esq.*
- 2351.—Coloured Print**, descriptive of the funeral procession of Lord Nelson on January 9th, 1806.—*Given by B. E. Sargeant, Esq.*
- 2352.—A Painting** of Lord Nelson's last signal, with a letter from Lieutenant Pasco of H.M.S. "Victory" in charge of the signals at Trafalgar. The frame is made from the oak of the "Victory."—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Baylis, V.D., K.O.*
- 2354.—Barometer**, which formerly belonged to Admiral Earl Howe, K.G. Lord Howe was born in 1725, and died in 1799. He commanded the British Fleet off Ushant in the Action against the French Fleet, known as "The glorious First of June," 1794.
- 2355.—Clock Face** taken from the break of the poop of the French Ship "Ville de Paris" in Lord Rodney's Action, 12th April, 1782. The hand was turned by the Sentinel at the expiration of each hour.
- 2356.—Flint-lock Pistol**, King's Dragoon Guards pattern, of the time of George I. It is fitted with a wooden rammer and has a brass pommel and mounts; the barrel is 13 inches long.
- 2357.—A Flint-lock Cavalry Pistol**, King's Dragoon Guards pattern, of the time of George II., made by Edge in 1759. The barrel is 12 inches long, brass fittings.
- 2358.—A Flint-lock Cavalry Pistol** of the time of Queen Anne, barrel 14 inches long, brass fittings and wooden rammer.
- 2359.—A Flint-lock Pistol**, with revolving barrels (two), 13 in. long, made about 1750. The fittings are of steel.
- 2360.—A French Wheel-Lock Pistol**, late 16th century, with steel fittings.
- 2361-2362.—Two French Wheel-lock Pistols** of the 16th century, found in the thatch of an old house in St. Andrews, N.B., silver mounted.

- 2363.—A Snaphaunce Self-loading Petronel** of the time of Charles I., with brass barrel and fittings.
- 2364.—A Flint-lock Pistol** (Scotch), 18th century, made by Bisse, and with the initials R. H. R.
- 2365.—A Flint-lock Pistol** of the time of George II., with brass stock.
- 2366.—A Small Flint-lock Pistol**, made by Oakes of London and used by the City of London Light Horse Volunteers, 1803.
- 2367.—Flint-lock, Smooth-bore Musket**, breech-loading, period George III., G. D. Egg, London.
- 2368.—Percussion Rifled Carbine**, Reeves' Patent, breech loading, bolt-action, 1845.
- 2369.—Breech-loading Percussion Carbine**, rifled, drop action, Edward Manners, 1845.
- 2370.—Carbine**, breech-loading, smooth-bore, percussion, North's Patent, 1841, lever action.
- 2371.—Flint-lock, Breech-loading Musket**, smooth-bore, G. Rowland, date about 1800.
- 2372.—Carbine, with Bayonet**, of the Queen's Light Dragoons time of George III., flint-lock, marked H. Nock, steel rammer, barrel 28 inches.
- 2373.—Rifle, with Sword Bayonet**, of the City of London Light Horse Volunteers, 1803. Flint-lock, marked E. Baker, barrel 31 inches. Steel rammer.
- 2374.—Flint-lock Musket**, dated 1762, marked "Grice," steel rammer, barrel 46 in.
- 2375.—Short Blunderbuss**, early 18th century, brass barrel 16 inches long, marked "London," flint-lock, marked "Tow," brass trigger guard and name plate; wooden rammer.
- 2376.—Another.**
- 2377.—Short Blunderbuss**, about 1750, brass barrel marked "London," 14 inches long, flint-lock, marked "Bunney"; wooden rammer.
- 2378.—Another.**
- 2379.—Blunderbuss**, about 1700, with steel barrel 17 in. long flint-lock, unmarked. Brass heel and fittings, rammer *missing*.

- 2380.—Cavalry Carbine** of George IV., smooth-bore, browned barrel 16 inches long, steel swivel rammer, brass fittings.
- 2381.—Double-barrelled Pistol**, with moveable Shoulder-piece, flint-locks marked "H. Nock," the barrels are 18 inches long, the bore of one is rifled, the other smooth, steel rammer and brass fittings, early 19th century.
- 2382.—A Breech-loading Percussion Rifle** (Maynard's Patent), 1845. One trigger controls the hammer spring, the other the breech, a moveable sight on leaf.
- 2383.—Musket and Bayonet** of the time of George II., flint-lock marked "Farmer" 1746, barrel 43 inches long, wooden rammer with brass ends.
- 2384.—Musket with Grenade Cup**, flint-lock, marked "Farmer," 1744; barrel 36 inches long, wooden rammer brass tip.
- 2385.—Flint-lock Musket**, with bayonet, about 1770, lock marked "Clark," barrel 39 inches long, marked "London." Steel rammer.
- 2386.—Heavy Blunderbuss**, with rest, of about 1720, flint-lock marked "Brand and Pott," brass barrel 23 inches long, rammer missing.
- 2387.—Flint-lock Musket**, time of George III., marked "T. Probin," barrel 46 inches long, wooden rammer and steel fittings.
- 2388.—Flint-lock Musket**, with bayonet (Volunteer), George III., barrel 40 inches long, steel rammer.
- 2389.—Flint-lock Musket**, with bayonet, time of George III., the lock marked "Freeman," with Prince of Wales's Feathers, the barrel marked "Royal Welsh," 44 inches long, wooden rammer with steel fittings.
- 2390.—Musketoon** of the time of George II., brass barrel marked "Knubley, London," 24 inches long. The rammer is missing.
- 2391.—Heavy Flint-lock Musket** (or Wall-piece) for firing with rest, the barrel is one inch in diameter, and 56 inches long. Date 1744. It was made by London. The rammer is of steel with brass sockets.
- 2392.—Italian Magazine Flint-lock Gun**, date 1666. The action is peculiar, and when fired from the magazine the fire would be very rapid.
- 2393.—Flint-lock Musket**, with long barrel, with Spanish inscription, formerly the property of the Brazilian General Don Vedro Ivo.

- 2394.—Muzzle-loading Flint-lock Gun**, made by "T. Richards," date 1820.
- 2395.—Old Flint-lock Musket**, hexagonal barrel, and much worn.
- 2396.—Short Flint-lock Musket**, time of James II., lock marked "Brooke," barrel 33 inches long, rammer missing.
- 2397.—Old Flint-lock Musket** brought from Kerets, on the shore of the White Sea, and used by the natives.
- 2398.—An Italian Wheel-lock Fowling-piece** with two hammers. The barrel 36 inches long, is engraved "Batt Francino." The Stock is richly decorated with embossed silver plates. It has a wooden rammer. Probably 17th century.
- 2399.—A French Flint-lock Rifle.** The barrel is 48 inches long marked "John Small, Vincennes." The butt is decorated with brass and steel plates. It has a wooden rammer. Date about 1800.
- 2400.—An English Fowling-piece**, by "Govers," flint-lock, barrel 37 inches long, wooden rammer, with brass furniture. Date about 1800.
- 2401.—American Rifle, Flint-lock**, date about 1815, barrel 43 inches long, with detachable binding bands, steel rammer and heel plate.
- 2402.—French Musket**, percussion lock, date about 1841, with safety cap (systeme Charoy) made at St. Etienne, moveable binding bands and steel rammer. The barrel is 41 inches long.
- 2403.—The First Uniform appointed to be worn by Officers in the Navy**, introduced in the year 1748. This was the Regulation Dress for Lieutenants.—*Given by The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 2404.—The First Uniform appointed to be worn by Officers in the Navy**, introduced in the year 1748. This was the Regulation Dress for Post-Captains of less than three years' service.—*Given by The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 2405.—The First Uniform appointed to be worn by Officers in the Navy**, introduced in the year 1748. This was the Regulation Dress for Post-Captains of three years' service and upwards.—*Given by The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 2406.—Musket**, with bayonet and rest, percussion lock, steel rammer, brass fittings, date about 1830. The barrel is 39 inches long.

- 2407.—Percussion Musket** (American), with bayonet, the lock marked "Springfield, U.S.," steel rammer and bands, length of barrel 39 inches. Date about 1830.
- 2408.—Percussion Musket**, with bayonet, date about 1840. Steel rammer, the lock marked "Lacey & Co." barrel 39 inches long, marked "Bank of England."
- 2409.—Heavy Percussion Musket** with Indian lock and swivel rammer. The barrel which is ribbed is 38 inches long. It was taken in the Indian Mutiny, 1857.
- 2410.—Percussion Rifle** with bayonet, by "Beckwith, London," with General Boileau's grooving, steel rammer, bed and leaf back sight. Date about 1860.
- 2411.—Flint-lock Musket** of the reign of James II. The butt divides and forms a grenade cup, the lock is marked "Peddell"; the barrel is 33 inches long, and has on the left a rammer (missing) and underneath a steel rest.
- 2412.—Percussion Musket**, with bayonet, Needham's Patent. The rammer missing.
- 2413.—Percussion Musket**, with bayonet, steel rammer, and wooden rest, the lock marked "Major-General W. Morrison, C.B."
- 2414.—Percussion Rifle**, with bayonet by "Beckwith, London," with General Boileau's grooving, steel rammer and leaf-sight.
- 2415.—Short Percussion Rifle** with sword-bayonet and steel rammer, by "Beckwith, London," with General Boileau's grooving, leaf-sight.
- 2416.—Flint-lock Rifle** from Mongolia, probably of Russian manufacture.
- 2417.—Bavarian Percussion Rifle** with bayonet, steel rammer, lock mark "Amberg, 1860," leaf-sight up to 1200 yards.
- 2418.—French Flint-lock Musket**, with bayonet and steel rammer, date about 1810, length of barrel 46 inches, steel moveable bands, lock marked "De Charleville." Brought from the field of Waterloo.
- 2419.—Bavarian Musket**, percussion lock, with bayonet, steel rammer and moveable steel bands. Marked "Amberg, 1860."
- 2420.—Prussian rifled Musket** with bayonet, steel rammer and brass moveable bands, the lock marked "Potsdam." Date about 1840.

- 2421.—Dutch Flint-lock Rifle** of the 18th century, made by "Thone. Amsterdam," steel rammer and brass moveable bands.
- 2422.—Snaphaunce Musket** of the 17th century, barrel 47 inches long, rammer missing.
- 2423.—German Matchlock Musket** of late 17th century. The stock throughout is handsomely inlaid with ivory, bearing figures of the chase; it has a wooden rammer; the barrel is 47 inches long.
- 2424.—French Percussion Musket** of about 1840, with steel rammer and moveable steel bands.
- 2425.—French Percussion Musket**, date 1840. Steel rammer and moveable brass bands.
- 2426.—Old Flint-lock Musket** with rest. History unknown.
- 2427.—Wall-piece** with rest, made by "E. Barnett," 1793, with flint lock and steel rammer, barrel, 4 feet 5 inches in length, brass fittings.
- 2428.—Flint Dog-lock Musket** of the time of William III. The lock is curious having a catch for the hammer. The barrel is 46 inches long; the rammer (wooden) is missing.
- 2429.—Flint Dog-lock Musket** of the time of Queen Anne. The lock is marked "R. Wooldridge, A."; the barrel is 46 inches long; the rammer is missing.
- 2430.—Flint-lock Carbine** of the time of William III. Barrel 37 inches long. Steel bands, rammer missing.
- 2431.—Flint-dog-lock Musket** of the time of William III. The barrel is 43 inches long; the rammer is missing.
- 2432.—Flint-lock Carbine** of the time of William III. Barrel is 36 inches in length, with wooden rammer.
- 2433.—French Flint-lock Carbine** by "J. C. Niquet," of Liège, taken on Lange Dyke, 2nd October, 1799. Steel rammer and duplicate sight. The barrel is 29 inches long and the fittings are brass.
- 2434.—German Flint-lock Musket** of about 1820, with moveable brass bands, steel rammer, duplicate sight; the barrel is 34 inches in length.
- 2435.—German Wheel-lock Sporting Gun**, handsomely inlaid in silver, with designs indicative of the chase and the battlefield. The barrel is octagonal and 33 inches in length, the brass back-sight is detachable, the door of the trap slides outwards. The barrel bears the following inscription:—"Des Morgens fruger stoltz get der Edle hiersze Holtz." It is 17th century manufacture.

- 2436.—Flint-lock Musket** of the time of George III. Barrel 42 in. in length; rammer missing.
- 2437.—Short Flint-lock Musket**, with pike attached; the lock marked 1787. The length of the barrel is 29 inches. With pike extended the total length is 8 feet. Steel rammer.
- 2438.—Percussion Musket**, with "Standidge Bayonet," date about 1750, the length of the barrel is 39 inches, the steel rammer is attached to the left side.
- 2439.—A Six-chambered Revolver Rifle**, made by "James Warner, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A." Percussion action, hexagonal barrel.
- 2440.—Percussion Musket**, with pike attached, of about 1830. The length of the barrel is 32 in. With the pike extended the total length is 8 feet.
- 2441.—**The same as 2440.
- 2442.—A Russian M. L., S. B., Percussion Musket**, with bayonet Date about 1852 Brass moveable bands, with steel rammer; length of barrel, 37 inches.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2443.—Flint-lock Musket**, with octagonal barrel 40 inches long, of early 18th century. The trap in the butt slides outwards, wooden rammer. The brass lock-plate is marked "I. M."
- 2444.—Sea Service Musket** (percussion), with sword-bayonet. Date about 1840. Barrel 31 inches in length, steel rammer.
- 2445.—Scottish Snaphaunce Musket**, with hexagonal barrel, 41 inches long. Dated 1685.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2446.—Cavalry Blunderbuss**, flint-lock, with brass furniture. Date about 1790.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2447.—Flint-lock Cavalry Carbine**, with brass furniture, date 1830. Steel swivel rammer, lock marked "E. Baker." Length of barrel 20 inches.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2448.—Hand Mortar**, with flint lock, date about 1720.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2449.—Blunderbuss**, with brass barrel 28 inches in length, brass-tipped wooden rammer, flint-lock. Date about 1750.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2450.—**The same as 2449.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*

- 2451.—Heavy German Flint-lock Fixed Gun**, with rest attached. The barrel is sighted and grooved, and is 1½ inches in diameter, and 39 in length. The lower portion of the butt is made of ivory, the stock is inlaid and contains a massive steel rammer. The flint lock is marked "Joseph Winstaler in Baden."—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2452.—Russian Flint-lock S. B. Cavalry Carbine**, with steel rammer. Date about 1820.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2453.**—The same as 2452.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2454.—Portuguese Flint-lock S. B. Cavalry Carbine**, with wooden rammer. Date 1792.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2455.—Rifled Flint-lock Carbine**, with pistol grip and steel swivel rammer. Lock "E. Baker." Date about 1840.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2456.—Russian Flint-lock S. B. Cavalry Carbine**, with steel rammer. Date about 1805.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2457.—Russian Percussion S. B. Musket**, with bayonet, with steel rammer and moveable bands. Date 1850.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2458.—French Flint-lock Cavalry Carbine** of about 1800. Steel rammer and detachable brass bands. With inscription "From the 1st Consul to the 2nd Cavalry Regiment" on the butt, lock marked "manufacture de Versailles."—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2459.—French Walking-stick Gun**, with moveable lock (German), made about 1780.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2460.—Combined Lance and Carbine**, with flint-lock, date about 1800. Steel rammer on the side of the lance.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2461.—Large heavy Matchlock**, probably Indian, late 17th century.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2462.—Carbine** with double wheel-lock, of German manufacture, wooden rammer. Date about 1700.
- 2463.—German Flint-lock Breech-loading Sporting Gun**, with octagonal barrel, date about 1790.
- 2464.—Cavalry Carbine** (French), percussion lock, marked "Mre. Ree de Maubenge," about 1850.



- 2465.—French Fusil**, with sword-bayonet, percussion lock, steel rammer, and leaf-sight. Date about 1850.
- 2466.—Fusil de Brayon**, with bayonet, 1855, percussion lock, steel rammer, moveable bands, lock marked "Mre. Impale de Chatellerault."
- 2467.—Mosquetonde Gendarmerie** (1850) with bayonet, steel rammer, percussion lock, marked "Mre. Impale de St. Etienne."
- 2468.—French Carbine**, with sword bayonet, 1853 percussion lock, steel rammer and leaf-sight.
- 2469.—Belgian Rifled Musket**, with bayonet, about 1855, percussion lock, steel rammer, and leaf-sight.
- 2470.—French Carbine**, 1848, with sword bayonet, percussion lock, steel rammer, and leaf-sight.
- 2471.—French Artillery Musket**, 1853, percussion lock, steel rammer, and moveable brass bands.
- 2472.—French Fusil de Voltigeur**, with bayonet, steel rammer and percussion lock. Date 1853.
- 2473.—Spanish Musket** (1852), with bayonet, percussion lock, steel rammer, and moveable brass bands.
- 2474.—Spanish Musket**, 1860, sea service, with bayonet, steel rammer, percussion lock.
- 2475.—Belgian Rifle**, with sword-bayonet, percussion lock, steel rammer. Date about 1850.
- 2476.—Spanish Rifle**, with bayonet, steel rammer, percussion lock. Date about 1860.
- 2477.—Belgian Rifle** with sword-bayonet, percussion lock, steel rammer. Date about 1850.
- 2478.—Spanish Rifle**, 1859, with bayonet, steel rammer, hinge sight.
- 2479.—Spanish Rifle**, 1855, with bayonet, steel rammer, percussion lock, leaf-sight and moveable brass bands.
- 2480.—Spanish Rifle**, 1858, with bayonet, percussion lock, steel rammer, fixed sight.
- 2481.—Spanish Regulation Rifle**, 1858, with bayonet, percussion lock, leaf sight and steel rammer.—*Given by Sir William Codrington, K.C.B.*
- 2482.—Spanish Musket**, 1859, with bayonet, steel rammer, percussion lock, fixed sight.

**2483.—Japanese Matchlock.**

**2484.—Japanese Matchlock.**

**2485.—Matchlock.**

**2486.—Indian Matchlock.**

**2487.—Indian Matchlock.**

**2488.—Indian Matchlock.**

**2489.—Chinese Matchlock.**

**2490.—Indian Matchlock** with steel lock plates and damascened barrel 49 in. long, steel rammer.

**2491.—Flint-lock Musket**, the lock English (Hurst), dated 1799. The barrel and stock Indian, and of 17th century manufacture, the holding bands silver. Steel rammer.—*Given by the Government of India.*

**2492.—Indian Matchlock**, with brass lock plates, plain steel barrel, rings at either end, and 48 in. in length. Inscription, "Indian manufacture."

**2493.—Turkish Carbine**, flint locked, hexagonal grooved barrel damascened, and 30 in. in length, held to an ornate stock inlaid with ivory and gold by silver bands. Wooden rammer.—*Given by Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, Bart.*

**2494.—Indian Matchlock** taken at Mooltan. The barrel is plain steel 48 in. long, and held by 18 brass bands. The stock is ornamented with brass plates and small caps.—*Given by General Salter.*

**2495.—Indian Matchlock**, with plain steel barrel 48 inches long held by two brass bands. The stock is of painted wood.—*Given by Captain E. Gibson.*

**2496.—Indian Matchlock**, with steel lock plates, plain barrel 46 in. in length, held by seven broad brass bands. The stock is plain; steel rammer.

**2497.—Flint-lock Musket** (Indian) of native manufacture. The barrel is plain, 48 in. in length; the stock about the lock is decorated with mother-of-pearl and gold. The lock is curious, the fore-end is plated with gold.

**2498.—Greek Flint-lock Musket**, with barrel 42 inches in length, held by five bands. The lock plates are steel and the stock is decorated with silver plates. Steel rammer.

**2499.—Turkish Musket**, with English flint-lock, by Trigg, 1782. The barrel is 30 in. in length, engraved and damascened; the stock is arcuated. Steel rammer.

- 2500.—Indian Matchlock**, with barrel 54 in. in length, held by six brass bands, the stock is of plain wood without ornamentation.
- 2501.—Indian Matchlock**, with barrel 27 in. in length, steel lock plates and rammer.
- 2502.—Bhootanee Matchlock**, with barrel 58 in. in length. There is no lock or holder, the charge being ignited by means of a hand match. The bands are missing.
- 2503.**—The same as 2502.
- 2504.—Moorish Flint-lock Musket.** The barrel is 48 in. long and slightly decorated, and held by six broad brass bands. The stock is plain steel with rammer. The lock is curious.—*Given by J. Davidson, Esq.*
- 2505.—Handsome Indian Musket**, formerly the property of the King of Kandy. It has a flint lock which is on the left side. The barrel, richly damascened in gold, is 62 in. in length; the butt is a solid piece of carved wood. The date appears to be about 1640.—*Given by Rear-Admiral The Hon. H. D. Mackay.*
- 2506.—Indian Matchlock**, with barrel 7 ft. 3 in. in length, held by two brass bands; the stock is short and plain.
- 2507.—Indian Matchlock**, with engraved barrel 44 in. in length, steel lock plates and plain stock; steel rammer.
- 2508.—Indian Matchlock**, barrel 64 in. in length; the stock is studded with ivory, steel rammer.
- 2509.—Indian Matchlock**, barrel 50 in. in length, held by seven narrow brass bands, steel lock plates. The butt is tipped with ivory, steel rammer.
- 2510.—Indian Matchlock**, with engraved barrel 56 in. in length, steel lock plates. The stock is of a hard yellow wood and tipped with ivory, steel rammer.
- 2511.—Turkish Flint-lock Musket**, barrel 50 in. long, held by five brass bands. The stock is strengthened throughout with steel; steel rammer.
- 2512.—Indian Matchlock**, barrel 50 in. long, brass lock plates, stock tipped with ivory, steel rammer.
- 2513.—Indian Matchlock**, with barrel 50 in. long, damascened at either end, lock plates brass, stock tipped with brass. Taken at Delhi, 1857.—*Given by General Sir A. Barnard.*
- 2514.—Indian Matchlock** from Delhi, 1857. Barrel 50 in. long, damascened at both ends. The lock plates are steel, and the lock is constructed to fire two charges. The stock is decorated, steel rammer.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel J. Smith, Madras Cavalry.*

- 2515.—Indian Matchlock**, barrel 50 in. long, slightly damascened at either end, and held by eight steel bands. The stock is plain but tipped with ivory.—*Given by Sir Samuel G. Higgins.*
- 2517.—Moorish Flint-lock Musket**, the barrel 52 in. in length, decorated at the butt-end with precious stones, etc., and held by nine silver bands. The lock is similarly decorated, the butt is capped with ivory. It has a wooden rammer.
- 2518.—Moorish Flint-lock Musket**, barrel 58 in. in length, surrounded with brass foil. The stock is decorated with stones.—*Given by Lieut.-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B.*
- 2519.—Flint-lock Magazine Musket** for seven charges, the barrel dated 1786, is 41 in. in length. The charges are fired by means of pressing the two triggers in succession until the 7th is pulled to full extent of the butt. The lock is marked "Jova and Belton."
- 2520.—Indian Matchlock**, with heavy hexagonal barrel, 42 in. in length, held with five steel bands. It has steel lock plates, and fitted with a rest; steel rammer.
- 2521.—Flint-lock Revolver Musket**, with four chambers. The barrels are of English make, the locks and stock Indian. The chambers revolve on the catch on the right side being released.
- 2522.—Turkish Flint-lock Carbine**, with grooved barrel 22 in. long. The lock is English. It was picked up at the battle-field of Ahmed-Khel, Egypt, 1880.
- 2523.—Flint-lock Musketoon** (Afghan), probably cavalry weapon, with steel rammer and engraved barrel.
- 2524.—Revolver-Musket**, with matchlock and five chambers, which revolve from left to right, the powder being retained in the feeding cups by means of steel slides. The entire barrel is engraved. It is Indian and the date is about 1750. Steel rammer.
- 2525.—Air-gun**, with globular chamber under barrel. It is fired by means of a lock which, when the trigger is pulled, causes a needle to penetrate the door of the globe, and so release the air. Lock marked "Wheeler." Wooden rammer.
- 2526.—Cockran Rifle**, 1867. A breech-loader with a drop action, charged from underneath.
- 2527.—Schneider's Improved Snider Rifle.**
- 2528.—Air-gun** (German), with air-chamber in butt. It is loaded by winding the key in the butt with a crank. Wooden rammer.

- 2529.—Spencer Rifle**, breech-loader, drop action, 1860.
- 2530.—Carter and Edwards' Patent B. L. Rifle**, with bolt action, 1857.
- 2531.—Storm's Patent B.L. Rifle**, 1864, block action.
- 2532.—Wilson's Patent Bolt-action Rifle**.
- 2533.—Ames' Patent B.L. Rifle**, with lever action, percussion hammer on right side, 1845.
- 2534.—A Double-barrelled B.L. Pin-fire Sporting Gun**, with curious breech action.
- 2535.—Spencer Rifle**, with bayonet, B.L., drop action. 1860.
- 2536.—Potts and Hunt's Patent B.L. Rifle**, block action.
- 2537.—Needham's Patent B.L. Rifle**, side block action, 1866
- 2538.—Wilkinson's Under-lock Rifle**, M.L.
- 2539.—A German Sporting Gun**, made in Presbourg; wooden rammer and trigger guard.
- 2540.—Patent B.L. Rifle**, with upper block action.
- 2541.—Henry's Patent B.L. Rifle**, with drop action, percussion lock.
- 2542.—Storm and Braendlin's Patent B.L. Rifle**, block action, 1866.
- 2543.—Mont-Storm Patent B.L. Rifle**, block action, percussion lock, 1861.
- 2544.—Sear's Patent B.L. Rifle**, bolt action, pin fire.
- 2545.—Selwyn Patent Magazine Rifle**.
- 2546.—Remington B.L. Rifle**, with bayonet.
- 2547.—Kerr's Patent B.L. Rifle** with bolt action.
- 2548.—Newark's Patent Converted Rifle, B.L.**, block action.
- 2549-2563.—Collection of Chinese Arms.**
- 2549.—Spear.
- 2550.—Half-moon Spear.
- 2551.—Three-pronged Spear.
- 2552.—Half-moon Spear.
- 2553.—Barbed Spear.

- 2554.—Glaive.  
 2555.—Half-moon Spear.  
 2556.—Glaive.  
 2557.—Spear.  
 2558.—Three-pronged Spear.  
 2559.—Double-hook Spear.  
 2560.—Barbed Spear.  
 2561.—Three-pronged Spear.  
 2562.—Bill.  
 2563.—Glaive.

*Given by Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B.*

**2564.—Cossack's Sword** of 1854.

**2565.—Cossack's Pistol** of 1854.

**2566.—Russian Sword**, taken at the Battle of Tchernaya, 16th August, 1855.

**2567.—Russian Drummer's Sword** of 1854.

**2568.—Short Curved Russian Sword**, with brass hilt, 1854.

**2569.—Japanese Sword-Spear** (Naginata), s. Seki Kanezumi of Noshiu.

**2570.—Japanese Spear.** On the handle gilt characters "Hayashi" and crest, s. Tsunahiro of Soshiu, 4th Ansei, August, 1857.

**2571.—Japanese Spear** (Yari), s. Taira-no-Motoaki of Sasshiu.

**2572-2573.—Two Helmets** of the Russian 26th Regiment, from the Crimea.

**2574.—Model of a New Zealand War Pah**, executed by the donor in 1851.—*Given by Lieutenant Balneavis, 58th Regiment.*

**2575.—Suit of Page's Armour** time of King James I.—*Given by the Rev. T. B. Murray.*

**2576.—A Complete Suit of English Armour** of the 16th century, consisting of helmet and beaver and visor, gorget, breast-plates with tassets and cuisses, back-plates with garde de rein; pouldrons, vambraces, and gauntlets.—*Given by Captain T. B. Williams.*

**2577.—A Halberd** of the 16th century, believed to have come from Nottingham Castle.—*Given by Captain T. B. Williams.*

**2578.—French Drummer's Sword** of about 1850.

**2579.—Officer's Undress Sword** of the Westminster Yeomanry Cavalry.

- 2580.—Drummer's Sword** of 1880.
- 2581.—Officer's Sword** of the Madras Light Cavalry.
- 2582.—Two-handed Swiss Sword** of the 16th century, with long straight quillons and large pommel. From the Venetian Armoury.
- 2583.—Sea Service Outlass**, time of George III.
- 2584.—A Dress Sword**, with brass hilt, made in 1858 at Chicopee U.S.A. The blade grooved, the handle bound with copper gimp. The scabbard would be of black leather with brass fittings.
- 2585.—Two-handed Sword**, with scabbard, time of Henry VIII. The blade is flat and 37 in. long by 2 in. wide, tapering towards the point; the pommel is 2½ in. in diameter. The quillons are straight and extend 4½ in. on either side of the blade. The handle is 10 in. in length and surrounded with gimp.—*Given by The Honourable Lady Grey.*
- 2586.—Morion**, late 16th century.
- 2587.—Italian Cabasset**, 16th century, richly engraved.
- 2588.—Two-handed German Sword**, 6 ft. 2 in. in length, 15th century. The blade, 3 ft. 2 in. long from the lower guard to the point, has sinuous edges. The quillons are curved and engraved. The pommel is 2 in. in diameter. The handle, 20 in. long, is bound with cloth and velvet.
- 2589.—Morion**, late 16th century.
- 2590.—Suit of Armour**, Pikeman, of the 17th century, consisting of casque, gorget, breast-piece, back-piece, and garde de rein.
- 2591.—Chamfron** of the 16th century, with attachment for main piece.
- 2592.—New Zealand Meri** of Jade stone. (A Meri is a war club, which was used by the natives of New Zealand. It is seldom less than a foot or more than 18 in. long, and is made of wood, bone, basaltic stone, or green jade.)
- 2593-2599.—Seven New Zealand Meri** of stone.
- 2600.—New Zealand Meri** of green jade stone. *Given by The Lord Byron.*
- 2601-2604.—Four New Zealand Meri** of bone.
- 2605-2608.—Four New Zealand Meri** of carved wood.

- 2609.—New Zealand Adze** of green jade. *Given by The Lord Byron.*
- 2610.—New Zealand Adze** of stone. *Given by The Lord Byron.*
- 2611.—New Zealand Adze** of green jade. *Given by The Lord Byron.*
- 2612-2613.—Two Shells**, worn by the natives of the Naga Hills.
- 2614.—Cast of a Bust of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B.**, by J. Flaxman, R.A., in the United Service Club.
- 2615.—Chamfron** of the 16th century.
- 2616.—Mauser Rifle**, bent bolt, manufactured at Berlin, surrendered during Boer War.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2617.—Martini-Henry Rifle**, with Metford rifling, made by Westley Richards & Co., taken at Cronje's trenches in the South African War.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2618.—Westley Richards' Patent Carbine**, 1866, percussion lock, surrendered during the Boer War.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2619.—Martini-Henry Rifle**, made specially by Westley Richards & Co., for the South African Republic, taken in the Boer War.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2620.—Remington Rifle**, with bayonet, taken during the war in the Phillipines.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2621.—Mauser Carbine**, bent bolt, manufactured at Berlin, 1896, taken during the Boer War.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2622.—Martini-Henry Carbine**, taken during the Boer War.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2623.—Snider Rifle**, surrendered by the Boers at Paardeburg, February 18th, 1900.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2624.—Sporting Gun**, by Kieser, of Capetown, percussion lock, surrendered by the Boers in 1900.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon C. M. Beadnell, R.N.*
- 2625.—Cossack Lance** from the Crimea.
- 2626.—Russian Side-drum**, picked up in the Shipka Pass Turco-Russian War, August, 1877. When found the head of a decapitated Russian drummer was on it.



- 2627.—Percussion Musket** of 1860, with bayonet, leaf sight, marked "Tower, 1863."
- 2628.—Converted Enfield Snider Rifle**, with bayonet, 1862.
- 2629.—Flint-lock Musketoon** of about 1690, with steel rammer. Length of barrel 35 in.
- 2630.—Flint-lock Musketoon** of about 1760, with steel rammer. Barrel 35 in. long.
- 2631.—Double-barrel Flint-lock Sporting Gun**, by Tatham, London, about 1820. The barrels are placed the one over the other, instead of side by side; rammer missing. It bears the Royal Arms.
- 2632.—Revolver-Rifle** with six chambers. Barrel 42 in. in length. Date about 1870.
- 2633.—Flint-lock Musketoon**, found in the Solomon Islands. It is of Turkish manufacture. Steel rammer. Length of barrel 15 in.
- 2634.—Russian Rifle**, percussion lock, steel rammer and brass fittings. Butt marked "Inkerman, November 5th, 1854."
- 2635.—Russian Musket**, with bayonet, date 1841, from the Crimea.—*Given by Colonel H. C. Daubeney, C.B.*
- 2636.—Russian Percussion Musket**, dated 1849, from the Crimea.
- 2637-2638.—Two Russian Percussion Muskets**, with bayonets, dated 1848. From the Crimea.—*Given by Major-General Freeth.*
- 2639.—Umbrella** of King Koffee Kalcalli, who was defeated at Comassie by the British Troops under Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley. The umbrella was presented to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and transferred to this Museum from Windsor Castle in 1903, by command of His Majesty King Edward VII.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2640.—Umbrella** of King Prempeh, who was taken prisoner by the British Troops under Colonel Sir Francis Scott at Comassie in 1896. The umbrella was presented to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and was transferred to this Museum from Windsor Castle in 1903, by Command of His Majesty King Edward VII.—*Given by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 2641.—Sword**, Indian Cavalry pattern (Guides).—*Given by Colonel G. H. Elliot.*
- 2642.—Jingle Johnny**, used in the Band of the late 3rd West India Regiment (Zouaves).

- 2643.—Signal Box of H.M.S. "Victoria,"** sunk off Tripoli, on the 22nd June, 1893, by collision with H.M.S. "Camperdown." Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and 388 Officers and men were drowned.—*Given by Lieutenant Lord Gifford, R.N.*
- 2644.—Entrenching Spade,** with folding handle, invented by Commander E. B. Boyle, R.N.—*Given by Commander E. B. Boyle, R.N.*
- 2645.—Double-headed Bar Shot,** fired into H.M.S. "Asia," at the Battle of Navarino.—*Given by Colonel A. E. Codrington, C.V.O., C.B.*
- 2646.—Nautical Night-glass,** as used up to about the year 1840. *Given by Admiral J. F. L. P. Maclear.*
- 2647.—Model** to scale of a Splinter-proof Rope Mantlet, for placing between naval guns. Submitted to the Admiralty by Captain A. B. Tulloch, 69th Regiment, in 1869, and adopted and placed in naval gunnery Regulations.—*Given by Major-General Sir A. B. Tulloch, K.C.B., C.M.G.*
- 2648.—Field Canteen** of Major-General James Wolfe, who died in Action at Quebec, on September 13th, 1759, at the age of 33. He was the son of an Officer of the Army, and was born at Westerham.
- The City of Quebec was besieged in June, 1759, by 9,000 British Troops, under Major-General Wolfe, assisted by a fleet of 22 ships of war, under Admiral Holmes. The place was defended by about 16,000 French, under Montcalm. Wolfe was too weak numerically for an investment and his object was to draw Montcalm into an engagement. On July 31st he was defeated in an attack on Montcalm's lines outside the City, but on September 13th, having landed above Quebec, he met and defeated the French, who evacuated the place on the 17th.
- The Canteen became the property of the Honourable Robert Monckton, the second in command at Quebec, who subsequently attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. It remained in the possession of his family until given to this Museum in June, 1906.—*Given by Colonel The Viscount Galway, C.B., A.D.C., Sherwood Rangers (Nottinghamshire) Imperial Yeomanry.*
- 2649.—Pair of Colours** of the late 39th Madras Native Infantry, 1870-82. The Royal Colour is the great Union, and the Regimental Colour is dark green in accordance with the facings of the Regiment. Formerly the 1st Battalion of the 20th Madras Native Infantry, it was raised at Tanjore in October, 1804; its war services including the 2nd Mahratta War in 1817-18. The Regiment took part in the remarkable battle and defence of Seetabuldee on the 26th and 27th November, 1817, and the battle of Nagpore, fought on the 16th December, 1817, both of which victories



KING JAMES I.

In whose reign the Banqueting House of Whitehall Palace  
was erected.

*(From the bust by Le Sueur, in the Royal United Service Museum.)*



are emblazoned on the Colours. In the former action a British Force of under 1,400 men engaged and defeated a Mahratta Army of nearly 20,000 men under the Regent, Appa Sahib. The Colours here exhibited were retired from service in June, 1882, when the Regiment was disbanded in consequence of the reduction of the Madras Infantry.—*Given by The Secretary of State for India.*

**2650.—Bust**, by Le Sueur, of His Majesty King James I. (1603-25), in whose reign this building was erected as the Banqueting House of Whitehall Palace.

**2651.—Sword**, presented in 1804 to Captain John Hilton, 2nd Regiment Loyal London Volunteer Infantry, by the 5th Company of the Regiment "as a testimony of their respect for his conduct as a Gentleman, and ability as an Officer." Captain Hilton commanded the 5th Company.—*Given by James Hilton, Esq., F.S.A., per General Sir J. A. R. Raines, G.C.B.*

**2652.—A Universal Dial** (8 ins.) with azimuth plate, provided with two spirit levels and adjusting screws, no maker's name on it, but its date is about 1720.—*Given by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.*

**2653.—A Universal Dial** (8 ins.) by John Heath, of London, with azimuth plate, compass, adjusting screws, and two spirit levels. Equations of time are shewn on the azimuth plate, Longitudes of towns on the vertical circle, date about 1790.—*Given by Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.*

**2654.—Brass Sundial** (7 ins.) on square plate with gnomon hinged on the plate. It has a compass and two spirit levels, made by J. Sisson, of London, date about 1800.—*Given by Captain The Duke of Northumberland, R.N. (4th Duke.)*

**2655.—Brass Sundial** (6 ins.), the small circle works round the hour circle by rack-work.—*Given by Commander C. J. Austin, R.N.*

**2656.—A Brass Plummet Quadrant**, radius 12 ins., with fixed sight-hole and cross wires on adjustable stand, the small stud is for the plummet. The quadrant plate is engraved with projection of the sphere, &c., made by J. Sisson, London.—*Given by Captain The Duke of Northumberland, R.N. (4th Duke.)*

**2657.—Backstaff or Davis Quadrant** in wood, with divided scales, the sights are wanting.—*Given by Lieut. W. P. Newenham, R.N.*

**2658.—A Brass Scale** inscribed "T. Carwitham, Inventor," and "Thos. Heath Fecit." Engraved on both sides with various scales, etc., etc.

**2659.—A Brass Sight Instrument**, with 9 in. plate and compass in the centre, with fixed and moveable sights and scale. It is on a ball and socket joint beneath and tube for fixing on support. Ornamental open work within engraved circle. Made by Tobias Caspar, of Hamburg, 1667.

**2660.—Earl's Niometrican**, with suspension apparatus, its use would appear to be that of the present protraction.

**2661.—A Sight Azimuth Instrument**, made by J. H. Steward, Strand, W.C.

**2662.—A Large Brass Sextant**, 20 in. radius, attached to brass tube by universal joint and socket. It has two telescopes. Made by J. Bird, London. Probably intended for horizontal angles.

**2663-2666.—Four Pikes** used by the Welsh Chartists in their attack on Newport in 1840.

About 10,000 chartists from the neighbouring mines, armed with guns, pikes, etc., arrived at Newport, 4th November, 1839. They divided themselves into two bodies—one, under the command of Mr. John Frost, an ex-magistrate, proceeded down the principal street, whilst the other, headed by his son, took the direction of Stow-hill. They met in front of the Westgate Hotel, where the magistrates were assembled with about 30 soldiers of the 45th Regiment, and several special constables. The Rioters broke the windows and fired on the inmates, by which the Mayor, Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Phillips, and several other persons were wounded. The soldiers returned the fire, and dispersed the mob, which fled, leaving about 20 dead and others wounded. A detachment of the 10th Royal Hussars arrived from Bristol, and the town became tranquil.

"Chartism was a movement in Great Britain for the extension of political power to the working classes, rising out of national distress and popular disappointment, with the result of the Reform Bill of 1832. The Chartists' demands were six in number—Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Payment of the Members, the Abolition of the Property Qualification, and Equal Electoral Districts.—Given by Captain Howell, Royal Glamorgan Militia.

**2667-2670.—Four Pikes** used at the Battle of Vinegar Hill, 21st June, 1798, in the Irish Rebellion.

Vinegar Hill is near Enniscorthy, in Wexford. Here the Irish Rebels, headed by Father John, a priest, encamped and committed many outrages on the surrounding country. They were gradually surrounded by the British troops commanded by Lake, and after a fierce struggle, with much slaughter, totally dispersed.



**2671-2672. - Two Pikes** used by the rioters during the Fenian Insurrection in 1865-6.

The Fenians consisted of a "brotherhood" in the United States and Ireland, united to liberate Ireland and establish a Republic. The agitation was begun, it is said, by James Stephens in March, 1858, and in 1864 enlistments and secret drillings took place. The Fenian Oath is, "I promise by the divine law of God to do all in my power to obey the laws of the Society F.B., and to free and regenerate Ireland from the yoke of England. So help me God."

**2673. - Model** of the Alcantara Bridge across the Tagus during the Peninsula War. One of the principal arches was blown up by the British Army in 1809, and the breach made was 90 feet wide and 150 feet above the water-line. When it was necessary to re-establish communication over the bridge unknown to the French, Major Sturgeon invented an application of cordage which could be removed and replaced at ease, and prepared secretly. It was completed on 11th June, 1812, on which day the Siege Artillery crossed it.

The model was made by Lieut. A. Lane-Fox, Grenadier Guards.—*Given by Lieut. A. Lane-Fox, Grenadier Guards.*

**2674. - The Cage** in which Mrs. Noble was imprisoned in China for ten days during the winter of 1839-40, having her hands and feet in irons, and never being allowed out for any purpose. The "Kite," of which vessel her husband was master, was wrecked on the coast of China and all the crew were made prisoners (except Captain Noble, who was drowned), and confined in cages of a similar description. After 10 or 12 days' suffering they were taken out of the cages and lodged in Temples in different parts of the City of Ningpo, the irons were taken off and a small amount of liberty granted. At the end of six months the survivors were finally released and handed over to the Commander of the British Force at Chusan.

**2675. - Arms of the late Orange Free State**, hauled down on the occupation of Bloemfontein by the British troops on March 13th, 1900.—*Given by Major-General Sir G. T. Pretyman, K.C.M.G., C.B.*

**2676. - Coat** of quilted armour taken in action from Koer Singh, the famous Rajput Chief of Jugdespore, on August 12th, 1857, by Major Vincent Eyre, commanding the Field Force which relieved Arrah.—*Given by Major-General Sir V. Eyre, K.C.S.I., C.B.*

**2677. - A Complete Suit of Silkh Chain Armour** with head-piece, and plate protection for chest and wrists. The entire suit is very finely knitted.—*Given by D. F. McLeod, Esq.*

**2678. - Indian M.L. Swivel Gun**, taken at Kabul in 1842.—*Given by the Secretary of the State for India.*

- 2679.—Burmese Iron Swivel Gun.**—*Given by the Officers, 55th Regiment.*
- 2680.—Iron M.L. Gun.**
- 2681.—Burmese Brass M.L. Swivel Gun.**—*Given by the General Officer Commanding Expeditionary Force, 1886.*
- 2682.—Brass 4 Pounder B.L. Gun,** found in the Pelsart Group N.W. Coast of Australia.—*Given by Capt. Wickham, R.N.*
- 2683.—A Malay Iron M. L. Swivel Gun.**—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel R. S. F. Walker, C.M.G.*
- 2684.—Iron B.L. Swivel Gun.**
- 2685.—Iron Burmese M.L. Swivel Gun** with sights.
- 2686.—Iron B.L. Swivel Gun** taken at Amoy.—*Given by the Officers 55th Regiment.*
- 2687.—Chinese B.L. Wall Piece** taken at the Bogue Forts.—*Given by the Officers 55th Regiment.*
- 2688.—Small Burmese M. L. Swivel Gun.**—*Given by G. O. C. Burmah Expeditionary Force 1886.*
- 2689.—Gun,** 7 ft. 6 in. long, weight 11 cwt, diameter of bore  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. The piece is less than a 3 pr., and composed apparently of copper and tin bouched with iron. It is embossed all over with a Vandyke pattern. The gun was taken at the Hill Fort of Copiddroog on 2nd June, 1858, by a column under the command of Major-General D. Macleod.—*Given by Major-General D. Macleod, Madras Army.*
- 2690.—Burmese Iron B. L. Swivel Gun.**
- 2691.—Chinese B.L. Wall Piece,** taken at the Bogue Forts.—*Given by the Officers 55th Regiment.*
- 2692.—Gun** captured with nine other pieces of artillery on 27th January, 1897, from the Fulahs, at Bida, in the Niger-Sudan Campaign, by the Hausa Troops of the Royal Niger Company.—*Given by the Royal Niger Company.*
- 2693.—Flint-lock Boat-gun** made in 1793.
- 2694.—Burmese B.L. Swivel Gun.**—*Given by G. O. C. Burmah Expeditionary Force, 1886.*
- 2695.—Brass 3-pr. B.L. Gun.**
- 2696.—Long Match-lock Wall-piece.**
- 2697.—Chinese B.L. Gun** with very handsomely moulded muzzle and serrated rib down the barrel.



- 2698.—Brass Muzzle-Loading Swivel Gun** from the South Pacific.
- 2699.—Long Match-lock Wall-piece.**
- 2700.—Old Chinese Swivel Gun.**
- 2701.—Heavy Match-lock Wall-piece.**
- 2702.—Swivel Gun** captured from the stronghold of the African Chief Nanna, during the operations on the Bonin River, 1894.—*Given by Rear-Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, C.B.*
- 2703.—Brass Indian Gun** taken at Kabul in 1842.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 2704.—Long Brass Indian Gun** cast by Tippoo Sahib, and taken at the storming of Seringapatam, 1799.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 2705.—B.L. Gun** discovered at the mouth of Aunai River in British Guiana by the Macusi Indians. Supposed to be of Dutch manufacture, and cast about the year 1680.—*Given by C. B. Brown, Esq., Guiana Geological Survey.*
- 2706.—A B.L. Pistol**, patented 25th October, 1864, by H. Hammond.—*Given by P. F. Nursey, Esq.*
- 2707.—A Pair of Brazilian Iron Spurs.**—*Given by Captain G. D. Barnes.*
- 2708.—A Pair of Moorish Spurs.**—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. Le Blanc.*
- 2709.—A Pair of Moorish Spurs.**—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. Le Blanc.*
- 2710.—A Pair of Spanish Spurs** of about A.D. 1500.—*Given by Lieut. J. B. Williams, 4th Dragoon Guards.*
- 2711.—A Pair of Brazilian Spurs.**—*Given by Colonel Tucker, R.E.*
- 2712.—A Pair of Moorish Spurs.**—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 2713.—A Pair of Spanish Spurs** from Brazil.—*Given by Captain C. A. Barnes.*
- 2714.—A Spur** found in the water at Stanford, Tottenham Brook.—*Given by T. Pownall, Esq., B.N.*
- 2715.—Spur**, found in the ruins of Halesowen Abbey, Shropshire.—*Given by J. C. Breckets, Esq.*
- 2716.—Military Spur** worn during the thirty years war 1618-1648.—*Given by A. W. Franks, Esq.*

- 2717.—Wooden Spurs** from Patagonia.—*Given by Captain Graves, R.N.*
- 2718.—Spur** found in the ruins of Halesowen Abbey, Shropshire.—*Given by J. C. Brekets, Esq.*
- 2719.—A Model** of "Long Cecil," a gun made at Kimberley during the siege in 1900 by Mr. Labran, an American engineer, who was killed shortly after his work was completed. The model is made out of Boer Ammunition fired into Kimberley, or taken from Boer prisoners captured by the Kimberley Garrison.—*Deposited by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 2720-2723.—Models of Four Field Guns** made from the metal of guns taken from the Sikhs at the battle of Ferozeshah.
- 2724-2726.—Models of Three Siege Guns** made from gun metal of guns captured during the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46.—*Given by General Sir George Brooke.*
- 2727.—Model of a Howitzer Gun** made from the metal of guns captured during the Sikh War of 1845-6.—*Given by General Sir George Brooke.*
- 2728.—Model of the Limber of a Field Gun** (Sikh), 1845-6.
- 2729.—Model of a Sikh Forage Cart**, 1845-6 (incomplete).
- 2730. A Brass Model of 32-pr. Gun**, on Naval carriage, for working on an inclined plane.
- 2731.—A Brass Model of a Chinese Gun**, on Naval carriage.
- 2732.—Model of an 8 in. Howitzer Gun**, heavy field pattern, with carriage and limber.
- 2733.—Model of Pontoon Cooking Range**.—*Given by Surgeon-Major Stanfield.*
- 2734.—Model of a Double Wedge B.L. Gun** on levelling Field Carriage.—*Given by Lieut. Gybbon Spilsbury, 5th West York Militia.*
- 2735.—Model of a Grasshopper Gun**.—*Given by the Duke of Northumberland.*
- 2736.—Model in Brass of a 13 in. Mortar**, scale 2 in.=1 foot.—*Given by Colonel Sir Augustus Frazer, K.C.B.*
- 2737.—Model of a Field Forge and Limber**, scale 2 in.=1 foot.  
The Original Forge Waggon being constructed to be worked in the waggon only, the farriers were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, not being able to get the waggon always under cover. The motive for constructing a portable forge with the apparatus required for the waggon

was that the farriers could remove it from the waggon and place it in a stable or shed, where, in all probability, there would not be room to admit the whole waggon. If the Portable Forge is not required, the bellows can be worked in the waggon, in the same position as it is carried, by placing the two iron sockets (inside the waggon) over the gudgeons of the bellows; the rock stave to be worked in the same way as on the portable forge, the hearth, tew-iron and trestle to be placed to the rear of the waggon towards the nozzle of the gun. When upon the line of march the whole is carried inside the body of the waggon, the anvil removed from the block and carried on the perch-pole.—*Given by Saddler-Sergeant D. Johnson, 1st Royal Dragoons, who constructed the model.*

- 2738.—A Joslyn Carbine**, 1864. Rifled, with fixed sight (American).—*Given by P. F. Nursey, Esq.*
- 2739.—Model of a 6-pr. Field Gun**, with carriage. The gun was cast from old Brass Buttons, chaco-plates, chain, etc., belonging to every Regiment of Cavalry in H.M. Service. Made by the donor 1851.—*Given by Saddler-Sergeant D. Johnson, Royal Dragoons, Cavalry Depot, Maidstone.*
- 2740.—Model of a light 6-pr. Field Gun and Carriage** of the date of 1850.—*Given by Colonel Tylden, R.A.*
- 2741.—Model of a 9-pr. Rifled M.L. Field Gun**, with wrought iron carriage. The Gun weighed 8 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. Charge  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Shell 9 lbs. 12 ozs.
- 2742.—Model of a disappearing 32-pr. Gun and Carriage** for firing over a parapet.—*Given by J. Cheetham, Esq.*
- 2743.—Model of S.B. Field Gun and Carriage.** It is of the early part of the XIX. Century, the powder being placed in the gun with a scoop. The Model is engraved "From Sam Walker to his much esteemed friend, Robert Ker Porter. 1st June, 1803."
- 2744.—Model of a Brass Mortar** with wooden bed.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. scale.
- 2745-2746.—Two Chinese Steel "Main-gauches,"** octagonal in shape. "A weapon used for the purposes of parrying."
- 2747-2748.—Two Chinese Steel "Main-gauches,"** octagonal in shape with brass handles.
- 2749-2750.—Two Chinese Steel "Main-gauches,"** quadri-lateral in shape.
- 2751-2752.—Two Chinese Brass "Main-gauches,"** with guard.
- 2753-2754.—Two Chinese Steel "Main-gauches,"** with back guard.

- 2755.**—A Chinese Steel "Main-gauche," with guard.
- 2756.**—Chinese Steel "Main-gauches," with guard (circular). The body is also the barrel of a gun and is fired from the touch-hole at the handle.
- 2757.** A Chinese Outlass, with brass guard, for the left hand
- 2758-2760.**—Three Chinese Outlasses, with brass guards, for the right hand.
- 2761.**—A Chinese Outlass for the right hand, with steel guard.
- 2762-2766.**—Five Chinese Outlasses for the left hand, with steel guard.
- 2767-2774.**—Eight Chinese Swords.
- 2775.**—A Chinese Sword with brass circular guard.—*Given by Sir W. Burnett, M.D., K.C.H.*
- 2776.**—A Burmese Short Sword with wooden handle, gilded.
- 2777.**—A Chinese Executioner's Sword.—*Given by G. Hughes, Esq.*
- 2778.**—A Chinese Short Sword with carved ivory handle.
- 2779-2780.**—Two Chinese Daggers.
- 2781-2784.**—Four Chinese Daggers in scabbards with brass mountings.
- 2785.**—Short Chinese Sword in wooden scabbard with brass mountings.
- 2786.**—Shaft of Arrows from the Island of Formosa.—*Given by Captain S. A. Brooker, R.N.*
- 2787.**—Bundle of Chinese Arrows.
- 2788.**—Bundle of Chinese Arrows.
- 2789.**—Bundle of Chinese Arrows.
- 2790.**—Bundle of Chinese Arrows.—*Given by Sir Henry Willock.*
- 2791.**—A Chinese "Nose and Ear" Chopper.—*Given by Lieut. P. R. Napier, R.N.*
- 2792.**—Lock of the Small South Gate of Canton.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel Lodder, 59th Regt.*
- 2793.**—A Chinese War Hatchet.
- 2794.**—A Chinese Weapon for ripping open the abdomen.
- 2795.**—A Chinese Battle Axe.—*Given by Sir Wm. Burnett.*

- 2796.—Model of a Horse Artillery Gun and Limber of the date of 1850.**
- 2797.—Model of a 12-pr. Rocket Carriage and Limber.** When packed it weighed 33 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 2798.—Model of a Rifled B.L. 12-pr. (Armstrong) Forage Waggon and Limber.** Weight when packed, 32 cwt. and 14 lbs.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 2799.—Model of a Rifled B.L. 12-pr. (Armstrong) Ammunition Waggon and Limber.** Weight packed, 43 cwt. 2 qrs., carries 90 rounds.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 2800.—Model of a 12-pr. Rifled B.L. (Armstrong) Gun Carriage and Limber.** Weight packed 37 cwt. 3 qrs.; carries 32 rounds.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 2801-2802.—Two Chinese Cross-Bows.**—*Given by Robert Inglis, Esq.*
- 2803-2806.—Four Chinese Bows.**—*Given by Sir W. Burnett, M.D., K.C.B., R.N.*
- 2807.—A Chinese Basket Shield.**—*Given by Sir W. Burnett, M.D., K.C.B., R.N.*
- 2808.—A Chinese Bill.**
- 2809.—A Chinese Glaive.**
- 2810.—A Chinese Glaive.**
- 2811.—A Chinese Bill.**
- 2812.—A Chinese Three-Pronged Spear.**
- 2813.—A Chinese Three-Pronged Spear.**—*Given by Robert Inglis, Esq.*
- 2814.—A Chinese Half-Moon Spear.**
- 2815.—A Chinese Spear.**
- 2816.—A Chinese Glaive.**
- 2817.—A Chinese Pike.**
- 2818.—A Chinese Executioner's Sword.**
- 2819.—A Chinese Bill.**
- 2820-2823.—Four Chinese Glaives.**
- 2824.—A Chinese Two-Handed Sword.**

- 2825-2826.—Two Chinese Glaives.**
- 2827.—A Chinese Glaive.**—*Given by Sir Edward Belcher.*
- 2828.—A Matchlock** brought from the Corea.—*Given by Lieutenant Stewart Polkinghorne, R.M.L.I.*
- 2829.—A Chinese Bow.**—*Given by Lieutenant P. H. Smith, 11th Foot.*
- 2830.—A Pair of Chinese Stirrups.**—*Given by Major W. Edie, 98th Regt.*
- 2831.—A Chinese Powder Flask.**
- 2832.—Chinese Long Bow** as used by Chinese Infantry.—*Given by Major W. Edie, 98th Regt.*
- 2833.—Chinese Bow and Arrows** (4) taken in the Taku Forts from a dead Tartar.—*Given by Comder. R. A. Brown, R.N.*
- 2834.—Shaft of a Bow** from the Island of Formosa.—*Given by Captain G. A. Brooker, R. N.*
- 2835.—A Chinese Arrow Case.**
- 2836.—Chinese War Mask.**
- 2837.—Chinese Gong** (brass).
- 2838.—Chinese Iron Gong.**
- 2839.—Chinese Pouch for Flint and Steel.**—*Given by Sir Wm. Burnett, M.D.*
- 2840-2841.—Two Pairs of Chinese Saddle-bags.**
- 2842.—A Chinese Basket Shield.**
- 2843.—A Chinese Drum.**—*Given by Henry Norman, Esq.*
- 2844.—A Bundle of Chinese Arrows** (11).—*Given by Major W. Edie, 98th Regt.*
- 2845.—A Bundle of Whistling Chinese Arrows.**—*Given by Major W. Edie, 98th Regt.*
- 2846.—Bundle of Chinese Arrows** with heavy wooden ends in place of points.
- 2847.—Bundle of Chinese Arrows** with spade-shaped ends.
- 2848.—Bundle of Chinese Rocket Arrows** with barbed spade-shaped points, for setting fire to shipping.—*Given by J. W. Crawford, Esq.*
- 2849.—Chinese Quiver for Arrows**, made of cane.—*Given by Lieut. P. H. Smith, 11th Regt.*
- 2850.—Chinese Leather Quiver** with arrows.

- 2851.—A Leather Shield** from Somaliland.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 2852.—An Indian Sabre**, the handle damascened with brass.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 2853.—An Indian Tulwar.**—*Given by F. C. B. Burgess, Esq.*
- 2854.—An Indian Sword** with straight one-edged blade widening towards the point.
- 2855-2856.—Two Indian (Goomsur) Battle Axes.**—*Given by Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, Madras Army.*
- 2857.—An Indian Battle Axe.**—*Given by the Secretary of State for India*
- 2858.—A Ooorgh Knife.**—*Given by Captain Hoban, 13th Light Infantry.*
- 2859.—A Ooorgh Knife.**—*Given by Captain Hoban, 13th Light Infantry*
- 2860.—An Afghan Koorah.**—*Given by Major Hull, Bombay Artillery.*
- 2861.—An Afghan Koorah.**
- 2862.—A Ooorgh Knife.**—*Given by Captain J. M. Kidd.*
- 2863.—A Gurkha Kookri.**
- 2864.—A Gurkha Kookri.**
- 2865.—A Small Blunderbus**, captured at Tazeen 12th September, 1842.—*Given by Captain Hoban, 13th Lt. Infantry.*
- 2866.—A Flint-lock Pistol** with hide-bound stock, marked Goff, 1804. Taken at Tazeen, 12th September, 1842.—*Given by Captain Hoban, 13th Lt. Infantry.*
- 2867.—A Burmese Battle Axe.**—*Given by Lt.-Col. Hyslop.*
- 2868.—A Burmese Battle Axe.**—*Given by Major-General Sir J. May.*
- 2869-2870.—Two Chakkra or War Quoits** used by the Sikhs. *Given by Lieut.-Colonel Neil Campbell.*
- 2871.—A Chakkra or War Quoit** used by the Sikhs. *Given by Capt. J. Morton, 34th Regt.*
- 2872-2875.—Four Mahratta Daggers.**
- 2876.—A Scimitar** taken from the Nana Sahibs Palace at Bithoor, 1857.—*Given by Mrs. Sitwell.*
- 2877.—An Afghan Tulwar** captured at Jallalabad, April, 1842. *Given by Captain Hoban, 13th Lt. Infantry.*

- 2878.—An Afghan Sword** taken at the battle of Ashmed-Khel on April 10th, 1880.—*Given by Lieut. W. S. Howett, Bengal Staff Corps.*
- 2879.—Sword** with straight blade, two-edged, taken in Afghanistan, 1880. The blade is European with Latin inscription and dated 1619.
- 2880.—An Afghan Tulwar.**
- 2881.—An Afghan Koorah.**
- 2882.—An Afghan Musquetoon**, the lock is English. *Given by Lieut.-Colonel C. Carmichael.*
- 2883-2885.—Three Musquetoons** taken during the Indian Mutiny, 1857.—*Given by the Secretary of State for India.*
- 2886.—A Japanese Lacquered Hat.**
- 2887-2888.—Two Japanese Brass Shields.**
- 2889.—Three Japanese Arrows**, each with different heads.
- 2890.—Three Japanese Arrows**, each with different heads.
- 2891.—A Quiver**, containing Japanese Arrows.
- 2892.—A Japanese Long Bow.**
- 2893.—A Japanese Bow.**
- 2894.—A Japanese Executioner's Sword.**
- 2895.—A Japanese Two-man Snaphaunce Gun.**
- 2896.—A Japanese Snaphaunce Gun.**
- 2897.—A Japanese Snaphaunce Gun.**
- 2898.—Model of a Howitzer Gun** on swinging high angle carriage.—*Given by H.M. King Edward VII.*
- 2899.—Model of the Raft Nancy** used by the Royal Navy during the Campaign in the Crimea.—*Given by Captain Cowper-Coles, R. N.*
- 2900.—Model of a Boat** used for landing horses. *Given by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 2901.—Model of a Collapsible Boat.**
- 2902.—Model of a Collapsible Boat.**
- 2903.—Model of a Raft** for shipping horses. *Given by Captain Cowper-Coles, R.N.*
- 2904.—Model of a Boat** for preserving fish alive; it is provided with a revolving tank which has direct communication with the sea through the keel.



**2905.—Model of a Canvas Collapsible Boat.**

**2906.—Cavalry Cloak** which belonged to Captain Nolan, 15th Hussars, who fell in the charge at Balaklava. It was given to Sir William Howard Russell, the renowned war correspondent. Captain Nolan was A.D.C. to the Quarter-Master-General, when he conveyed to Brigadier-General the Earl of Cardigan the order for the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, 25th October, 1854. After being killed Captain Nolan's body remained erect in the saddle for some time.—*Given by Lady Russell.*

**2907.—Field Gun Captured at Seringapatam, 1792.** Seringapatam was besieged February 5th, 1792, by 22,000 British and Native troops with 86 guns under Lord Cornwallis, and defended by a Mysori garrison under Tippoo Sahib. On the 6th an assault upon the outlying works was successful, and all the redoubts commanding the city were carried at a cost to the assailants of 530, while the Mysoris lost 20,000. On the approach of reinforcements under General Abercromby on the 16th, Tippoo consented to treat, and peace was signed the following month.

**2908.—Model of a Naval Gun** cast from the trunnions of a gun which sank with H.M.S. "Royal George" on 29th August, 1782, and which was recovered in 1840.

**2909.—Model of a 13-in. Smooth Bore Mortar** with bed, for sea service.—*Given by Captain T. Tylden R.A.*

**2910.—Model of a 10-in. Smooth Bore Howitzer Gun.**—*Given by Captain T. Tylden, R.A.*

**2911.—Model of an 8-in. lower deck Gun and Carriage** with tackles complete, also a portion of the lower-deck port-hole.

**2912.—Model of a 24-pounder Gun and Traversing Platform.**—*Given by Captain T. Tylden, R.A.*

**2913.—Model of a Siege Gun** on portable, reparable and shifting iron carriage for different natures of ordnance. This universal carriage is adapted to the mounting of all guns by merely shifting the supports on the axles and changing the trunnion sockets, it is intended to save the great expense caused by decay and the continued manufacture of wooden carriages. As an iron carriage it is not intended to stand against the fire of an enemy.—*Given by Captain T. Tylden, R.A.*

**2914.—Model of a 32-pounder Smooth Bore Gun and Iron Carriage.**—*Given by Captain T. Tylden.*

**2915.—Model of a Moncrieff Gun Carriage** as adopted in the service 1812, for 9 inch 12 ton guns. Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 1 foot.

- 2916.—Gun used in Mafeking during the Siege.** This gun was made in the railway workshops at Mafeking during the siege. The core is a steel steam-pipe, round which were lapped bars of iron, which were hammered and turned into their present condition. The trunnions and breech are castings of brass; for the castings a blast furnace was improvised out of an iron water-tank lined with fire bricks, the draught being forced through the pipe of a vacuum brake off a railway carriage. The shells for the gun were similarly cast, and were loaded with powder, and exploded by a slow match which was ignited by the flame of the discharge. The powder was also manufactured in Mafeking. On one occasion the breech blew out, and was repaired and fixed with the stout iron holding-bands which may be seen connecting the breech to the trunnion-block. The gun was made by Mr. Coglen, of the Railway Works, under supervision of Major Panzera, British South African Police, who commanded the artillery of the defence. It was mounted by Mr. Gerrans, the well-known waggon builder in Mafeking, on the wheels of a threshing machine. It was named "The Wolf," after Colonel Baden-Powell, whose nickname this was among the people of the north.—*Deposited by H.M. the King.*
- 2917.—Model of a Boer Ambulance Waggon, 1900,** made by a Boer prisoner of war at Simons Town, near Cape-town, from biscuit boxes.—*Given by Sir John Furley, Kt.*
- 2918.—Model of a South African Ox Waggon,** made by J. C. Potgieter, a Boer prisoner of war, confined at Ladysmith, Natal.—*Given by Major G. F. Tatham, Natal Carbineers.*
- 2919.—Model of a Moncrieff Hydraulic Gun Carriage** for 38-ton gun, 1873.
- 2920.—Model of Captain Scott's Naval Gun Carriage and Slide** for the 10-in. R.M.L. Gun, with training and running in and out gear, and two Hydraulic Buffers, 1879. Scale  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches to 1 foot.
- 2921.—Model of Captain Scott's Turret Carriage,** for 12-in. 25 ton R.M.L. gun, with running in and out gear, and portion of turret of H.M.S. "Glatton," 1879. Scale  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches to 1 foot.
- 2922.—Model of General Blanshard's Cylindrical Pontoon,** with carriage, raft, stores, and superstructure complete. Scale  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches to the foot. Made by 2nd Corporal J. Newton, Royal Engineers.
- 2923.—Model of Carriage and Platform** for promoting the quick and correct firing of an Armstrong Gun. Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$ .—*Given by Captain T. Tylden, R.A.*

**2924.—Model of Hydraulic Gyn**, adopted in the service, 1894, for raising weights, guns, etc. Invented by Q.-M.-Sergt. Roden, R.A., School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

**2925.—Model of 6-in. Breech Loading Gun**, 1882 pattern. Scale 1-in. 4-in.

**2926.—French Pistolet de Cavalerie**, dated 1849, inscribed "Mre N. de Châtellerault.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*

**2927.—French Pistolet de Gendarmerie**, dated 1856, inscribed "Mre J. de St. Etienne."—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*

**2928.—A Flint Lock Pistol**, bearing the following inscription:—"Given in memory of Capt. R. R. Burgess, R.N., who was killed on board H.M.S. "Ardent" in an action with the Dutch Fleet, October 11th, 1797."—*Given by Captain A. Steinmetz.*

**2929.—A Flint Lock Cavalry Pistol**, with musket bore, George IV.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*

**2930.—Cavalry Percussion Pistol**, dated 1858.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*

**2931.—A Cavalry Percussion Lock Pistol** with rifled-barrel dated 1858.—*Given by the Secretary of State for War.*

**2932.—A Double-barrelled Pistol**, with percussion locks.

**2933.—A Percussion Lock Cavalry Pistol**, with adjustable crutch bolt, dated Tower, 1858.

**2934.—Model of H.M.S. "Phœbe," 36 guns**, a fifth rate Ship of 926 tons, built on the River Thames in 1795 by Sir J. Henslow on the design of the "Leda," which was built in 1783. The "Phœbe" possessed a gun-deck of 142 feet and a beam of 38 feet, her keel was 119 feet, and the ship carried a crew of 270. During her later commissions she mounted 42 guns.

In 1796 the "Phœbe," Captain Robert Barlow, was despatched to Vice-Admiral Sir John Colpoys to report the arrival of Rear-Admiral de Richery at Brest. On January 10th, 1797, she captured the French ship "Atalante" off Scilly. On December 20th, 1797, she gave chase to the French frigate "Néréide," 40 guns. The French ship opened fire with her stern chasers, and inflicted much damage on the "Phœbe's" masts, sails and rigging. Finally they closed and fought at 300 yards for three quarters of an hour, when the Frenchman struck.

On February 19th, 1801, the "Phœbe" fought an action with the French frigate "Africaine," 40 guns, to the East of Gibraltar. The French ship was heavily laden with troops for Egypt, together with six field-guns and a quantity of ammunition. The "Phœbe's" fire wrought great havoc on the crowded deck of the Frenchman. After a

fight of two hours the "Africaine" struck. Her two senior officers were wounded, the ship was on fire in several places, five feet of water were in her hold, and most of her guns were dismounted.

The "Phœbe" was one of the fleet under Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson in the Mediterranean in 1803. In 1805 she was commanded by Captain Hon. Thomas Bladen Capell, and he commanded her throughout the Battle of Trafalgar, where she served as one of the five frigates. In 1810, under the command of Captain James Hillyar, she comprised one of the fleet engaged in the reduction of Java. In 1811 she was much damaged in an action with French frigates. In 1814, in company with the ship-sloop "Cherub," 18 guns, she fought the American frigate "Essex" at Valparaiso, and after a very long and hard fight the "Essex" surrendered. In 1830 the "Phœbe" was reserved for Harbour Service, and in 1841 she was sold.

The hull of the model having been given to the Museum in 1906, it was determined to rig the vessel to represent a ship of the middle of the 19th century. The entire work was carried out by Mr. John Smith, late P.O. 1st Class R.N., one of the staff of the Museum.—*Given by Captain A. Foster, Oxfordshire Imperial Yeomanry.*

**2935.—A Brass Musical Instrument** which belonged to the Army of Hicks Pasha, which was annihilated in the Soudan. 1882, and recovered at the taking of Khartoum, September 2nd, 1898.—*Given by Lady Gatacre.*

**2936.—The Khalifa's Black Flag** taken at Omdurman, September 2nd, 1898. The tradition is that at the battle itself the Khalifa used a new black flag for the first time, which was taken and sent to H.M. Queen Victoria, the flag exhibited was found in the town and given by Lord Kitchener to Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, K.C.B., D.S.O.—*Given by Lady Gatacre.*

**2937-2938.—The Chains** (ankle chain and bar between the legs) which were struck off the German prisoner, Neuvelt, who was found in Khartoum on its capture on September 2nd, 1898.—*Given by Lady Gatacre.*

**2939-2940.—Two Soudanese Ivory War Trumpets,** mounted in fancy leather with plaited sling.—*Given by Lady Gatacre.*

**2941.—Chain Mail Leg Armour** taken at Omdurman, September 2nd, 1898, by Major-General Sir William F. Gatacre, K.C.B., D.S.O. It is mounted on strong cotton wadding, and is now, apparently, exactly as it was worn.—*Given by Lady Gatacre.*

**2942.—Head Dress of Black Ostrich Feathers** with brass tablet in front, worn by the Khalifa at the battle of Omdurman, September 2nd, 1898.—*Given by Lady Gatacre.*

**2943.—Head Dress of Black Sheepskin** with brass tablet in front, worn by an Emir at the battle of Omdurman, September 2nd, 1898.—*Given by Lady Gatacre.*

**2944.—Model of the Northumberland Life Boat.** Invented by Beeching.—*Given by His Grace, the Duke of Northumberland.*

**2945.—Model of Richardson's Patent Tubular Life-Boat.** Invented by Henry Richardson, Esq.

**2946.—A Breech-loading Wrought Iron Gun** of the 15th century, recovered from the "Mary Rose," which foundered on July 20th, 1545. To load the gun the wooden wedge is removed, and access is thus given to the chamber, which is removed, loaded, replaced in the breech, and wedged up again before firing. The three pairs of rings were used both for moving the gun, and for lashing it together when being fired. A spare chamber is lying alongside the exhibit.

The earliest forms of cannon were open at both ends, and the breech was closed after loading by means of logs of wood pegged to the ground, or by a moveable butt, or recoil piece, fitted to the carriage of the gun. The next pattern of gun was made so as to allow the fire-chamber to be entirely removed for loading, and this form was superseded by the ordinary muzzle-loading gun which was in general use until about the year 1860, when the breech-loading gun was re-introduced.

The invention of trunnions to support the gun, and to keep it evenly balanced and prevent its recoil off the carriage, appears to date from the 15th century. About the year 1400 iron balls superseded those of lead, and it is well known that during the 15th century red-hot shot, wrapped in wet linen, were fired into besieged towns to burn them, but this practice did not come into general use until the 17th century.

The "Mary Rose," 60 guns, 500 tons, was built in 1509. In the year 1521 she was described as being one of the five largest ships in the Navy. Vice-Admiral Sir William Fitzwilliam, in describing the "Henry Grace à Dieu" to the King on June 4th, 1522, stated that she sailed as well, and rather better than, any ship in the Navy, weathering all but the "Mary Rose."

On the occasion of the attack on Portsmouth in 1545, in moving out to meet the French Fleet, the "Mary Rose," being very low in the water, heeled so much when her helm was put hard over that the sills of her open lower ports, only sixteen inches out of the water, were submerged. She quickly filled and sank, carrying with her her Captain, Sir George Carew, and all hands with the exception of about 35 persons. The King and Lady Carew witnessed the disaster from the shore.

It is interesting to record, in connection with the salvage operations for raising this gun in 1836, that two of the divers, while under water, quarrelled about some details of

the work, and as they were unable to relieve their feelings by language, one of them kicked the glass eye of the other's helmet. The man was hauled to the surface, but was found to be little the worse for the blow.

- 2947.—Dervish Spear** taken at the Battle of Omdurman, September 2nd, 1898, formerly the property of Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, K.C.B., D.S.O. The spear has a very broad head.—*Given by Lady Gatacre.*
- 2948.—Long Bow** made of yew, recovered from the wreck of the "Mary Rose."—*Given by H. Langley, Esq.*
- 2949.—Spare Chamber of Gun** recovered from the wreck of the "Mary Rose." (See 2946.)
- 2950.—A Wooden Truck** for the Gun Carriage from the wreck of the "Mary Rose."—*Given by H. Langley, Esq.*
- 2951.—Ancient Long Gun** dredged up in a trawl net off Dover in 1840.
- 2952.—Breech-loading Swivel Gun**, dug up when making a Cofferdam at Amsterdam.—*Given by T. C. Watson, Esq.*
- 2953.—Rigged Model of the Derrick and a Launch** fitted with diving-bell, which was employed in the recovery of the treasure and stores sunk in H.M.S. "Thetis" off Cape Frio in December, 1830.—*Given by Captain Thomas Dickenson, R.N.*
- 2954.—Native Drum** from the Hervey Islands. *Given by Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.*
- 2955.—Native Spear** from the Admiralty Islands. *Given by Captain A. C. Tupper, R.N.*
- 2956.—An Obsidian Dart** from the Admiralty Islands. *Given by Captain Maclear, R.N.*
- 2957.—An Obsidian Dart** from the Admiralty Islands. *Given by Captain Maclear, R. N.*
- 2958.—Native Spear** from the Admiralty Islands. *Given by Captain A. C. Tupper, R.N.*
- 2959.—Native Spear** from the Admiralty Islands. *Given by Captain A. C. Tupper, R.N.*
- 2960.—A Suit of Fibre Armour** from the Kingsmill Islands.
- 2961-2968.—Eight Native Hunting or Fighting Spears** from S.-W. Australia. The barb is of wood lashed on to a wood shaft.
- 2969.—A Native Spear** from West Australia with quartz or flint flakes set in gum.
- 2970.—A Four-pronged Fish Spear** of the Gudang tribe. Cape York, N. Australia.



- 2971-2972.—Two Hafted Native Spears** from West Australia. The wooden barb is leaf-shaped and lashed on the shaft.
- 2973.—War Spear** from British New Guinea. It has a single barbed shaft tapering to the butt.
- 2974-2978.—Five Mero or Spear Throwers** from West Australia. At one end a peg of wood is fixed on with gum, at the other end is a knob of gum, in some cases a flint is fixed in it; used as a spear sharpener.
- 2979.—A Basket Shield** with the upper part of carved wood from S.-W. Sarawak.
- 2980.—A Long Narrow Wooden Shield** from S. W. Australia ornamented with incised lines; the handle is cut out of the solid wood.—*Given by Captain Bannister, R.N.*
- 2981.—A Shield of Wood**, the handle is cut from the solid block and the face is ornamented with a chess board pattern, the raised squares with cross hatchings. From New South Wales or South Australia.
- 2982.—A Wooden Shield** from South Australia. The handle is of cane passed through two holes.
- 2983.—A Small Spear.** East Indian. *Given by H.M. King Edward VII*
- 2984.—A Wooden Shield** from South Australia. The handle is of cane passed through two holes.
- 2985.—A Bow** from the Island of Madura (Java).
- 2986.—Sixteen Arrows** from Coburg Peninsula, N. Coast of Australia.—*Given by G. W. Earl, Esq.*
- 2987.—A Wooden Shield** from the West Coast of Africa. *Given by T. Houndslow, Esq.*
- 2988.—A Wooden Shield** from Borneo. *Given by Colonel Fearon, Madras Army.*
- 2989.—A Bamboo Bow** from Darnley Island, Torres Straits.
- 2990-2991.—Two Spare Chambers of a Gun** of the time of Henry VI. (1500); they were found when taking down a house at Dover. *Given by Lieut. W. Worthington, R.N.*
- 2992.—Yellow Wooden Shield** from Central Africa.
- 2993.—Battle Axe** with iron blade, brought from the Great Lake, Central Africa. The Lake was discovered by Doctor Livingstone.—*Given by W. G. Rawlins, Esq.*
- 2994.—Cross Bow** of the Dor Tribe. Central Africa. *Petherick Collection.*

**2995.—Quiver** for Arrows, from Central Africa.

**2996-2997.—Battle Axe** from Central Africa.

**2998.—Kaffir Battle Axe** with iron blade.

**2999.—North-American Indian Tomahawk.**

**3000.—Sword** from Liberia, West Coast of Africa.

**3001.—Pewter Tankard**, which was in the possession of the late Colonel E. A. H. Webb, C.S.I., Madras Army, during the period of his captivity as a hostage at Cabul in the 1st Afghan War, 1841-2, when he, then a subaltern, with five other officers, viz., Lieutenants Airey, Conolly, Drummond, Walsh, and Warburton, volunteered for this most dangerous service. The 200 notches inscribed on the tankard represent days of imprisonment. The Officers were eventually released by General Pollock's Army on September 19th, 1842.—Given by *Lieut-Colonel E. A. Webb, late 17th Regiment.*

**3002.—Iron Case**, for taking six shells. Cases of this pattern for carrying shells were used by the Boers in the South African War, 1899-1902.—*Deposited by C. Collier, Esq.*

**3003.—Sword**, taken from an Afghan Chief by the late Colonel E. A. H. Webb, C.S.I., during the first Afghan War of 1841-2. It has since been converted to the pattern of a British General Officer's Sword. The blade is of very fine Damascus Steel.—Given by *Lieut-Colonel E. A. H. Webb, late 17th Regiment.*

**3004.—Breech** made from the 7½ inch which fired the last gun discharged in honour of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The gun was fired by N. Battery (The Eagle Troop), R.H.A., on February 24th, 1901, in the Long Walk, Windsor, after the final funeral ceremony.—*Deposited by Captain C. B. Lister, M.V.O., R.H.A.*

**3005.—Grenadier Cap**, worn by the Town-major or a Drummer in the 3rd (now East Lancashire) Regiment, about the years 1744-5.—*Deposited by Edgar Smith, Esq.*

**3006.—Two Kruger Pound Pieces** gold, made from gold from the second mines, South Africa, 1900. One piece shows the well known composition.—*Deposited by Major Count Gleichen, C.B., C.B.E., C.A.S., C.S.O.*

**3007.—Two Ammunition Magazine Clips** for Mauser rifle, South Africa.—*Deposited by Major Count Gleichen, C.B., C.B.E., C.A.S., C.S.O.*

**3008.—Sword Bayonet**, found in the town of Nieuwe de West, Swanderton, in the South African War of 1900; it stated that his father took this bayonet from a soldier at Mafeking Hill, 1900.—*Deposited by Lieut A. E. W. Hughes, R.N.A.*



- 3014.—Dervish Coat of Mail** (chain). *Deposited by Major F. G. Anley, Essex Regiment.*
- 3015.—Model of a Man-of-War**, of about the year 1800, made by a French Prisoner of War.—*Deposited by W. E. Redman, Esq., F.R.C.S.*
- 3016.—Model of a Man-of-War** of the early part of the 19th century made by the French Prisoners of War.—*Deposited by Mr. Charles Hanwell.*
- 3018.—Marble Inkstand** of early 19th century; the centre glass bears the name of "Nelson," with the date of his birth and death and the Admiralty Crest; on one ink-bottle is engraved the Arms of the City of London, with the word "Egypt," on the other a crest (unknown) and the word "Trafalgar."—*Deposited by A. C. H. Nickisson, Esq.*
- 3022.—Gold Enamelled Watch**, given by Lord Nelson to his sister Catherine on her marriage, February 26th, 1787, to George Matcham, Esq., of Ashford Lodge, Sussex.—*Deposited by General Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore, K.C.B.*
- 3023.—Earthenware Jug**, made about 1805, with portrait of Lord Nelson on one side, and on the other a plan and description of the Battle of Trafalgar.—*Deposited by General Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore, K.C.B.*
- 3024.—Silver-mounted Knife**, in silver sheath, bearing the words "Horatio Nelson, 1780." It was used by Lord Nelson when Captain of H.M.S. "Hinchinbroke," and in after years. By pressing a spring a steel blade appears, making it available as a dinner or fruit knife.—*Deposited by General Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore, K.C.B.*
- 3025.—Copy of a Rare Original Sketch of Lord Nelson** on Satin, in metal frame.—*Deposited by General Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore, K.C.B.*
- 3026.—A Charm**, in the form of an anchor, made of brass, bronzed and gilt. These charms were popular amongst sailors in the early part of the 19th century.—*Deposited by General Sir A. G. Montgomery-Moore, K.C.B.*
- 3027.—Facsimile of a Miniature of Lord Nelson**, given by him to Lady Hamilton.—*Deposited by General Sir A. G. M. . . . B.*
- 301** of Lord Nelson's hair; it  
enshaw, R.N., who died  
enshaw, Esq.

**3030.—Small Brooch**, with portrait in porcelain of Lord Nelson.—  
*Deposited by S. D. Middleton, Esq.*

**3031.—Sword**, with enamelled hilt studded with diamonds, presented to Lord Nelson after the Battle of the Nile in 1798. The following inscription appears on the blade:—"Anderson, Mayor.—A Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1798, resolved: That a sword of the value of 200 guineas be presented to Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile by this Court, as a testimony of the high esteem they entertain of his Public Services and of the eminent advantages he has rendered to his Country, RIX."  
—*Deposited by George Eyre Matcham, Esq.*

**3032.—Uniform Coat**, being one of the two worn by Lord Nelson in his last service in H.M.S. "Victory," 1803-05. The actual coat which Lord Nelson was wearing at the time he received his mortal wound is now at the Painted Hall at Greenwich. It shows the hole made by the bullet near the left epaulette. Four or five of the bullions of the epaulette are missing, and it is interesting to record the circumstances which necessitated their being cut off. During the Battle of Trafalgar Sir George Westphal (then a Midshipman) was wounded in the head, and was carried down to the Cockpit and placed near Lord Nelson. Nelson's coat was rolled up and used as a pillow for Westphal's head. When the battle was over, and it was desired to remove the coat, it was found that four or five of the bullions of the left epaulette had stuck to the wound owing to the coagulation of the blood, and it was found necessary to cut them off in order that the portions sticking to the wound might be dealt with. Sir George Westphal possessed one of these bullions in 1844.

Lord Nelson's fighting coat was sent by Captain Hardy to Lady Hamilton, on the "Victory" arriving in England. Shortly before her death, in 1814, Lady Hamilton gave it, together with many other relics of Lord Nelson, to Alderman Smith who had helped her very considerably during her financial difficulties. Alderman Smith's Widow sold it to the Prince Consort in 1845 for £150, and His Royal Highness presented it to the nation.

*Deposited by George Eyre Matcham, Esq.*

**3033.—Uniform Waistcoat**, being one of the two worn by Lord Nelson in his last service in H.M.S. "Victory," 1803-05.—  
*Deposited by George Eyre Matcham, Esq.*

**3034.—Gold Medal of St. Lucia**, presented to Lord Nelson.—  
*Deposited by George Eyre Matcham, Esq.*

- 3035.—Gold Box**, containing the document granting, in 1802, the Freedom of the City of Oxford to Lord Nelson.—*Deposited by George Eyre Matcham, Esq.*
- 3036.—Silver Dish**, forming portion of a service of plate, presented to Lord Nelson by the Committee of Lloyd's after the Battle of Copenhagen, in 1801.—*Deposited by George Eyre Matcham, Esq.*
- 3037.—Combined Knife and Fork**, used by Lord Nelson after the loss of his right arm. He had also a Gold one for special occasions.—*Deposited by George Eyre Matcham, Esq.*
- 3038.—Malacca Cane**, gold-mounted and studded with diamonds each of a different size. It was given to Lord Nelson by the inhabitants of the Island of Zante. It is said that all the diamonds in the Island were collected to form the circlet.—*Deposited by George Eyre Matcham, Esq.*
- 3039.—The Log-book of H.M.S. "Victory,"** duly written up by Lord Nelson to the eve of his death.—*Deposited by —Deposited by Colonel Lord Raglan, C.B.*
- 3041.—Aigrette of Brazilian Diamonds**, presented as the rarest distinction by the Sultan of Turkey to Lord Nelson after his great Victory of the Nile on August 1st, 1798.—*Deposited by Mrs. G. Eyre Matcham.*
- 3042.—Letter from the British Attache at Constantinople**, dated 3rd October, 1798, informing Lord Nelson of the despatch of the Diamond Aigrette, and stating it was taken from one of the Sultan's turbans.—*Deposited by Mrs. G. Eyre Matcham.*
- 3043-3076.—The Orders, Decorations, Medals, &c., of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., together with other Exhibits connected with him.**  
*Deposited by Colonel Lord Raglan, C.B.*
3043. Field-Marshal's Baton, carried by Lord Raglan. Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., was the youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, being born at Badminton on 30th September, 1788. He was educated at Westminster and received a Commission as Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons on 9th June, 1804. He served as Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington throughout the Campaign in the Peninsula and also at the Battle of Waterloo. He commanded the British Troops in the Crimean War, but died during the operations in 1855.

3044. Field-Marshal's Sword.
3045. A Jewelled Sword of Indian make, given to Lord Fitz Roy Somerset by Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, C.B.
3046. Sword presented to General Don N. Alava, G.C.B., by the town of Vittoria, and given by him to Lord Fitz Roy Somerset (afterwards Field-Marshal Lord Raglan. General Alava as a Spanish Midshipman, fought against the British at Trafalgar. He became a Spanish General, and was Spanish Military Attaché to the Duke of Wellington from 1812 to the end of the Peninsula War, and again during the Waterloo Campaign.
3047. Pair of Field-Marshal's Epaulettes, worn by Lord Raglan.
3048. Pair of Epaulettes, worn by Lord Raglan when Master-General of the Ordnance.
3049. Star of the G. C. B., with riband, worn by Lord Raglan.
3050. The insignia of the Order of "The Tower and Sword" of Portugal, conferred on Lord Raglan.
3051. Insignia of the Medjidie, 1st Class, conferred on Lord Raglan.
3052. Insignia of the Medjidie, 3rd Class, conferred on Lord Raglan.
3053. The Order of Maria Theresa of Austria, worn by Lord Raglan.
3054. The Order of St. George of Russia, worn by Lord Raglan.
3055. The Hanoverian Order of the Guelph.
3056. The Gold Collar of the Order of the Guelph. It belonged to the Right Honourable William, 3rd Earl of Mornington, the brother of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and father-in-law of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan.
3057. Peninsula Gold Cross, with five clasps, worn by Lord Raglan.
3058. Peninsula Gold Medal with two clasps, worn by Lord Raglan.



3059. Peninsula Silver Medal (G.S.), with five clasps, worn by Lord Raglan.
3060. Waterloo Medal, worn by Lord Raglan.
3061. Crimean Medal, four clasps, of Lord Raglan.
3062. Sword wrested from the hand of a Mahratta soldier at the Battle of Maharajpore, 1843, by Major Arthur F. Somerset, Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary to Lord Ellenborough, after he had received a gun shot through the right arm, and two severe sabre wounds on the left thigh and under the knee from the sword.
3063. Stick cut on the Battlefield of Ferozeshahpore, close to the spot where Major Arthur Somerset, Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary to the Governor General, received his mortal wound.
3064. Ring which belonged to the famous Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, who was killed at the Capture of Seringapatam, 1799, taken from his finger by Colonel Honourable A. Wellesley (Duke of Wellington), and given by him to his niece, Lady FitzRoy Somerset.
3065. Order of the Medjidie, 2nd and 3rd Class, worn by the second Lord Raglan.
3066. The Order of Leopold of Austria, instituted 8th January, 1808, worn by the second Lord Raglan. There are three Classes to the Order, Grand-Croix, Commandeur, and Chevalier.
3067. The Sutlej Medal and clasp for the Battle of Ferozeshahpore, 1845, awarded to Major Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, who was killed in the battle.
3068. The Maharajpore Star, 1843, awarded to Major Arthur FitzRoy Somerset.
3069. Silver Medal, commemorative of the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Crown Prince of Prussia.
3070. West African Medal, with Clasp, 1897-98, awarded to the late Captain Honourable Richard Somerset, Grenadier Guards.
3071. Cloak, worn by Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, at the Battle of Waterloo, given by him to his sister-in-law, Mrs. William Wellesley Pole.

3072. Manuscript Letter from His Royal Highness Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, congratulating Lord Raglan on his G.C.B.
3073. Field-Glass used by Lord FitzRoy Somerset through the Peninsula Campaign.
3074. Stick, cut from the apple tree which stood in front of Lord Raglan's Headquarters in the Crimea. Orderlies horses were frequently picqueted to the tree.
3075. Bridle of the Charger ridden by Captain L. E. Nolan, 15th Hussars (A.D.C. to the Quarter-Master-General), when he conveyed to Brigadier-General the Earl of Cardigan, the order for the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, 25th October, 1854. Captain Nolan was killed in the charge, his lifeless body remaining erect in the saddle for some time.
3076. Russian Bugle taken during the Siege of Sevastopol by Drummer Boy McGill, 77th Regiment. On the night of the attack on 19th April, 1855, a Russian Bugler was in the act of sounding, when McGill, a boy of 15, who was acting as Orderly Bugler to Colonel Egerton, commanding the Regiment, rushed forward into the enemy's Rifle pits, seized his antagonist and after a severe struggle, threw him, kept him down until he surrendered, when the lad took his bugle as a trophy, and returned to his C.O.'s side until the Colonel fell. The boy had on previous occasions distinguished himself, and on this occasion severely wounded a Russian soldier who tried to prevent the capture. He presented the Bugle to Lieut.-General Sir George Brown, who gave it to The Honourable Charlotte Somerset. The boy was mentioned in despatches and received English and Turkish Medals, and the French Medal for Valour.
- 3081.—Garter**, worn by Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington as Knight of that distinguished Order.—*Deposited by the Reverend R. B. Dickson.*
- 3082.—Two Small Fine Pocket-handkerchiefs**, with Ducal Coronet, used by Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.—*Deposited by the Reverend R. B. Dickson.*
- 3083.—Hair** of Field-Marshal The Duke of Wellington, and Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington.—*Deposited by the Reverend R. B. Dickson.*
- 3084.—Portion of the Colours of the 20th Regiment** presented to it in 1803 by Colonel Robert Ross, the hero of Bladensburg; they were retired from service in 1815.



KING CHARLES I.

Beheaded at Whitehall, 30th January, 1649.

*(From the Portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, painted by Daniel Mytens in 1631.)*

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The 20th fought under them at the victory of Maida in 1806, and they led the Regiment in the following memorable battles of the Peninsula War: Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.—*Deposited by Victor Hollinsworth, Esq.*

- 3085.—Silver Shaving Box, Shaving Brush and Diary** carried in the Peninsula War by A. Blackman. The Shaving Brush and Box were taken at Vittoria by a private in the 51st Light Infantry, who sold them to Blackman for six dollars.—*Given by C. A. Jones, Esq.*
- 3086.—Pair of Pistols**, taken from the belt of Tippoo Sahib after his death at the Capture of Seringapatam, 4th May, 1799, by Major Barton, Indian Army.—*Deposited by Mrs. Barton, widow of Captain W. Barton, Grenadier Guards.*
- 3087.—Sword**, which belonged to the famous Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, killed at the Capture of Seringapatam, 4th May, 1799.—*Deposited by Dr. Cornish.*
- 3088.—Sword**, which belonged to the famous Hyder Ali, Sovereign of Mysore and father of Tippoo Sahib.—*Deposited by Dr. Cornish.*
- 3089.—Chinese Order of the Precious Star**, 2nd Class. It was bestowed on Major Murray, of the Anglo-Chinese Contingent, in 1861, at the conclusion of the Taiping War. On this officer's death, General Charles Gordon gave it to Colonel Man-Stuart, 3rd Gordon Highlanders, pending the finding of his representatives.—*Deposited by Colonel Man Stuart, C.B., C.M.G.*
- 3090.—Despatch Bag**, Crimean War, 1854, of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B.—*Deposited by Colonel Lord Raglan, C.B.*
- 3092.—Brass Model** of the Great Cannon of Sultan Muhammad made in 1464, which was given in exchange for two rifled guns to the British Government in 1868. Presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria by Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell.—*Deposited by His Majesty King Edward VII.*
- 3093-3099.—Orders, Decorations, &c., of the late General Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., G.C.B.**—General Sir Thomas Willshire was born in 1789, entered the Army as Ensign in 1795 at the age of five, and at the age of eight was serving with his Regiment, the 38th, in the West Indies. His subsequent services include the operations in Buenos Ayres in 1807, the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, the Peninsula War in 1809-14, in which he was twice wounded (Medal with seven clasps), the

operations against the Kaffirs in 1819, the capture of Kettoor in the Doosab in 1824, and the operations in Afghanistan in 1839. He commanded a wing of the 40th Regiment at the assault and capture of Ghuznee (Medal, K.C.B., and the Dooranee Order from Shah Shoojah, King of Afghanistan), and commanded the Bombay Column of the Army of the Indus at the Capture of Khelat, the capital of Baluchistan. For this service he was created a baronet. He died in 1862, aged 72.

- 3093 Miniature Portrait of General Sir Thomas Willshire.
  - 3094 Medal with seven clasps for the Peninsula War, 1809-14.
  - 3095 Medal for the Assault and Capture of Ghuznee, 1839, with the Green and Yellow Ribbon originally given.
  - 3096 Riband, Badge, and Star of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.
  - 3097 Riband, Badge, and Star of the Order, 1st Class of the Dooranee Empire.
  - 3098 Sword of the Khan of Khelat, taken at the capture of that fortress, 1839, and presented by the victorious officers and men to Sir Thomas Willshire.
  - 3099 Key of the Gate of the Magazine of the Fortress of Ghuznee, which was captured by the Force under General Sir John Kean, afterwards Lord Kean of Ghuznee, in 1839.
- Deposited by his son, *Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur R. T. Willshire, Bart., late Scots Guards.*

**3101.—Officer's Shoulder-belt Badge** of the 20th Regiment worn from 1816-31.—*Deposited by Victor Hollinsworth, Esq.*

**3103.—Sword** taken by Lord Nelson at the bombardment of Cadiz in 1797. In this action Lord Nelson nearly lost his life on two occasions, the barge on which he was serving having been boarded by the Spaniards.—*Deposited by Colonel H. Cooper-Seddon.*

**3104.—Sword or Hanger**, with guard shaped in the form of two eagles, and eagle head as pommel; according to tradition, the sword was taken by Lord Nelson from an officer commanding a French ship.—*Deposited by Colonel H. Cooper-Seddon.*

**3105.—Sword** presented by Lloyd's Patriotic Fund to Captain W. G. Rutherford, R.N., H.M.S. "Swiftsure," for his meritorious services in contributing to the signal victory obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar on 21st October, 1805.—*Deposited by J. S. Rutherford, Esq.*

- 3131.—Four Albanian Yataghans**, taken during the Cretan Rebellion of 1897.—*Deposited by Major G. F. Leslie, Rifle Brigade.*
- 3134.—Dervish Dagger** from the battlefield of Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 3136.—Armlet**, made of Abyssinian gold, taken from Omdurman after its capture. A similar one, set in turquoises, was presented to the Marquis of Salisbury by the Emperor Menelik.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 3137.—Necklace**, worn by a Dervish woman, brought from Omdurman after its capture.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 3142.—Portion of Brass Railing from the Tomb of the Mahdi** in Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 3143.—Three Dervish Coins** of mixed copper and silver, struck by the Khalifa.—*Deposited by Captain A. Hilliard-Atteridge.*
- 3144.—A Ten-plastre Silver Piece**, Egyptian.—*Deposited by Captain A. Hilliard-Atteridge.*
- 3145.—A Dervish Copper Coin**, struck by the Khalifa.—*Deposited by Private H. L. Wooley, Cameron Highlanders.*
- 3146.—Scythed Yataghan**, of Tonarik manufacture. Taken from a Dervish at Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 3147.—Paper Money**, issued at Khartum by the late Major-General C. G. Gordon, C.B.—*Deposited by Captain Phillips, R.E.*
- 3148.—A Dervish Cavalry Cap** from Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 3149.—A Dervish Cavalry Cap** from Omdurman.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel Elmslie, 37th Battery, R.F.A.*
- 3151.—Dervish Fan** from Omdurman, taken from the Khalifa's quarters.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C.*
- 3152.—Trumbash, or War Hatchet**, from the Upper Blue Nile Region, taken from Omdurman after the battle.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*

- 3154.—Two Iron Armlets**, probably made in West Africa, from Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 3156.—Shirt of Mail**, worn by a Dervish Emir killed at Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 3157.—Centro of Gold Badge** which was issued in commemoration of Lord Howe's great victory over the French on the 1st of June, 1794. It was awarded to Admiral of the White, the Honourable Sir George C. Berkeley, G.C.B., who commanded H.M.S. "Marlborough."—*Deposited by The Honourable Mrs. Granville Somerset.*
- 3166.—Gold Medal**, presented to Captain W. G. Rutherford, R.N., H.M.S. "Swiftsure," 74 guns, which ship he commanded at the Battle of Trafalgar.—*Deposited by J. S. Rutherford, Esq.*
- 3167.—Naval General Service Medal**, awarded in 1848 to Mr. J. Twiss, late boatswain, R.N., for the services recorded on the five clasps.—*Deposited by Quarter-Master-Sergeant J. Burnett, Rl. Mon. R.E. [M.]*
- 3169.—Octagonal Frame**, surmounted by a Viscount's coronet containing medallion of Britannia. At the back is what appears to have been the cap of a telescope with inscription, "Lady Hamilton to Horatio Nelson."—*Deposited by Mrs. J. W. Wilkins.*
- 3170.—Naval Sword**, believed to have been the one worn by Lord Nelson when Acting-Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Worcester" in 1776-7, brought from Burnham Thorpe in 1843.—*Deposited by Rev. F. F. Starbuck.*
- 3175.—Blue Silk Net Purse**, which belonged to Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. It was taken from his pocket after his death in the "Victory's" cockpit, by Captain Hardy, and retained by him as a memento. The purse at the time contained one or two guineas, which have disappeared; it continued in the possession of the Hardy family until about 1880, when it was purchased by the present owner.—*Deposited by Dr. Williamson.*
- 3176.—Small Purse** of knitted silver lace and yellow silk. It originally belonged to Captain Hardy, the personal friend of Lord Nelson, and was in his pocket during the Battle of Trafalgar.—*Deposited by Dr. Williamson.*
- 3186.—A Marble Plaque of Lord Nelson.** It formerly belonged to Mr. Peter Bruff of Ipswich, whose father commanded the "Orion" at the Battle of the Nile, and was one of Nelson's friends.—*Deposited by W. W. Ballam, Esq.*

**3187.—A Print in Colours of Lord Nelson**, after Abbott's picture, dated 1798.—*Deposited by W. W. Hallam, Esq.*

**3188.—A Print** of "A North-West View of the Jetty at Yarmouth, on the occasion of Lord Nelson's visit there in March, 1801. Engraved by Pollard in 1801.—*Deposited by W. W. Hallam, Esq.*

**3212.—An Oval Tortoiseshell Box**, mounted with gold thumb piece. The lid is inlaid with miniature of a gentleman. It is inscribed :—"Presented by H. Nelson, R.N., to Captain Berry, R.N., as a memento of Aboukir Bay, 1798.—*Deposited by Frank E. Burton, Esq.*

**3216.—A Water-colour Painting** of Barsham Rectory, Suffolk, the home of Lord Nelson's mother, and where Lord Nelson himself passed much of his boyhood.—*Deposited by W. W. Hallam, Esq.*

**3219.—Small Memorial**, olive-wood box, with a portrait of Lord Nelson on the lid.—*Deposited by T. O. Spratt, Esq.*

**3229.—An Original Letter**, dated 24th May, 1801, from Lord Nelson to Evan Nepean, Esq., asking him to despatch certain letters without delay.—*Deposited by R. E. Goolden, Esq., F.S.A.*

**3262.—An Original Sketch of H.M.S. "Victory,"** as she appeared on 22nd October, 1805, the day after the battle of Trafalgar. Drawn by Lieutenant S. Walters, Royal Navy.—*Deposited by Major W. W. Cordeaux, 21st Lancers.*

**3267.—A Silver Teapot**, formerly the property of Lord Nelson and bearing his crest.—*Deposited by John Foster, Esq.*

**3272.—Full Dress Coattee** of the Master-General of the Ordnance, of about 1850. It formerly belonged to Field-Marshal Lord Raglan.—*Deposited by Colonel Lord Raglan, C.B.*

**3273.—Crimson Sash** of the uniform of the Master-General of the Ordnance.—*Deposited by Colonel Lord Raglan, C.B.*



- 3274.—An English Bayonet**, taken from the body of a dead Boer in the Transvaal War.—*Deposited by Major E. J. Caunter, Lancashire Fusiliers.*
- 3275.—Kruger Pound**, dated 1900, one of the last issue, and coined from gold taken from the mines after their seizure by the Boers.—*Deposited by Major Sir H. North, Bart., 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.*
- 3276.—Kruger Pound**, dated 1897, **Kruger Half-pound**, dated 1895. *Deposited by Major O. H. E. Marescaux, K.O., Shropshire L.I.*
- 3278.—Medal** given to the Kruger Party of the Volksraad, S.A.R. at the last Presidential Election. It belonged to Conrad Birkenstone, of Vryheid.—*Deposited by Sub-Lieutenant R. H. W. Hughes, R.N.R.*
- 3279.—Case for Cigarette Holder**, which, when in the owner's pocket was struck by a Mauser bullet at a distance of 1,200 yards. The bullet also pierced a Silver Cigarette Case, and sovereign purse, which latter contained a Kruger Half-Pound, curiously not injuring it. Krugersdorp, October, 1900.—*Deposited by Captain J. M. Fremantle, 15th Battalion I.X.*
- 3280.—A Set of Eleven Postage Stamps** of the South African Republic, surcharged V.R.I.—*Deposited by Lieut A. H. Symes-Thompson, 7th Battery, R.F.A.*
- 3281.—An Order on the Bank of Africa**, Bloemfontein, signed by Piet J. Joubert.—*Deposited by Surgeon-Captain C. R. Murray, 14th Battalion I.Y.*
- 3282.—A Set of Eight Varieties of Army Telegraph Stamps**, Orange River Colony, with surcharge, June, 1900. *Deposited by Revenue Officer, Army Telegraphs, S.A.F.F.*
- 3283.—Officer's Busby, Sabretasche, Shoulder Cords, Sword Knot, and Cap Lines** of the late Transvaal Artillery.—*Deposited by Captain A. St. L. Glyn, Grenadier Guards.*
- 3284.—White Helmet** of the Pretoria Police.
- 3286-3287.—Swords** which formerly belonged to Officers of the Orange Free State Artillery.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter, Lancashire Fusiliers.*
- 3288-3292.—Five Boer Revolvers and Pistols**, taken during the South African War.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter, Lancashire Fusiliers.*

**3293.—General Christian De Wet's Heliograph**, captured by Colonel De Lisle's Mobile Column, in November, 1901, near Reitz, De Wet's Head-quarters, in the Orange River Colony.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel H. De B. De Lisle, C.B., D.S.O., Royal Dragoons.*

**3294.—Model of H.M.S. "Ville de Paris,"** 110 guns, built at Chatham in 1795, after the design of Henslow. She possessed a gun deck length of 190 feet, beam of 53 feet, and a tonnage of 2,332; her crew numbered 850. She served as flagship to Lord St. Vincent in 1779, and to Admiral Honourable William Cornwallis from 1803-05.—*Deposited by W. Crewdson, Esq.*

**3295.—A Derby Biscuit China Statuette** of Lord Nelson of contemporary date.—*Deposited by H. Arthurton, Esq.*

**3296.—The Official Despatch** announcing the victory at Trafalgar and the death of Lord Nelson, dated Euryalis, off Cadiz, 24th October, 1805, from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood to the Right Honourable Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Minister Plenipotentiary, etc. at Lisbon.—*Deposited by The Reverend R. P. Barron.*

**3297.—Sword** of Admiral Villeneuve, Commander-in-Chief of the combined Fleets of France and Spain, surrendered to Lord Collingwood at the battle off Cape Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805. It was offered to Captain Atcherley, of the Marines, who took possession of the "Bucentaure" when she struck to the "Conqueror," Captain Pellew. Atcherley refused to accept it, and took Villeneuve in his boat that he might surrender to Captain Pellew. The "Conqueror" had, however, gone off to engage the "Santissima Trinidad," and the French Admiral finally surrendered his sword to the first Lieutenant of the "Mars," who took it to Lord Collingwood.

Admiral Villeneuve, having been taken prisoner, was sent to England, where he was detained, chiefly at Arlesford, until May 3rd, 1806, when he was permitted to return to France. He sailed from Plymouth and arrived at Morlaix on May 7th. On May 10th he reached Rennes, en route for Paris, and stayed at the Hotel du Bresil, where he was either assassinated or committed suicide on May 11th. He was buried at Rennes.—*Deposited by The Reverend R. P. Barron.*

**3298.—Sword** of the Spanish Rear-Admiral don B. H. de Cisneros taken prisoner on board the "Santissima Trinidad" at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805.—*Deposited by The Reverend R. P. Barron.*

**3299.—A Pair of Officer's Light Infantry Epaulettes** (Wings) of the Royal Monmouthshire Light Infantry Militia, discontinued about 1859.—*Lent by Lieut.-Colonel Crompton Roberts, Royal Monmouthshire R.E. (M.).*

**3301.—Prussian Order of the Iron Cross.** The Order was instituted on 10th March, 1813, but was modified on 19th July, 1870, by William I. It possesses three classes or grades. The Riband of the Grand Cross is worn over the shoulder, the other two classes *à la boutonnière*. It is worn with a black riband with white border for military distinction, and with a white riband with black border as a civil award.—*Deposited by Colonel L. A. Hale.*

**3302.—The State Uniform of a Tartar General,** a Manchu Mandarin of high rank; it is about 100 years old. The plume of painted hawk's feathers is for summer use, that of sable-tail for winter use.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B., Commanding Troops, Hong-Kong.*

**3303.—Model of a Man-of-War** of about the year 1800.—*Deposited by Major W. H. Castle, 2nd V.B., Middlesex Regiment.*

**3304.—Model of a Man-of-War** of about the year 1800.—*Deposited by Mrs. Ross*

**3305.—Sea Service Flint-lock Pistol.** George III.

**3307.—Magazine Rifle,** the action invented and designed by Major P. T. Godsal. The breech of the Godsal rifle action is closed by a cylindrical block locking directly into it, by means of lateral lugs. In front of the block is a non-rotatable bolt-head, and in rear of it is the carrier which contains also the striker and mainspring, and has the extractor on the top. These parts, when assembled, are collectively the bolt. The bolt slides by means of grooves in the sides of the carrier, upon guides in the body of the action. Primary extraction is given by the lever, which is in one with the block, striking an incline on the breech-piece. The cocking piece and sear are on one side, and the trigger is in front of the magazine. There is a longitudinal cut-off and a bolt-stop in rear, and a safety bolt and lever lock at the side of the action. Fitted with 30 lb. 30-inch barrel, the rifle weighs 7½ lbs., and is 45 inches in length. The action has been classified as "the Block Bolt Principle."—*Deposited by Major P. T. Godsal.*

**3308.—Secret Memorandum,** dated "'Victory,' off Cadiz, 9th October, 1805," signed by Lord Nelson, and circulated to the Captains of ships before the Battle of Trafalgar. This particular copy was issued to Captain William Lechmere, of H.M.S. "Thunderer." The Document bears the words, "When the 'Thunderer' quits the fleet for England you are to return this secret memorandum to the 'Victory.'"—*Deposited by the Rev. R. P. Barron.*

**3311-3313.—Uniform worn by the late Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., as Colonel of the 17th Lancers.**

3311 Cap with Plume.

3312 Tunic with Girdle.

3313 Pouch, Belt, and set of Cap-lines.

—*Deposited by the Officer Commanding 17th Lancers.*

**3314-3319.—Decorations of Admiral Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**

—Admiral Sir Graham Moore, younger brother of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, was born in 1764, and entered the Navy in 1777. He served under Lord Howe in 1782 at the relief of Gibraltar. In 1798 he was attached to the squadron on the Coast of Ireland under Sir John Borlase Warren, and assisted in the defeat of the French Squadron on 12th October. In September, 1804, when in command of four frigates, he captured four Spanish frigates off Cadiz, laden with treasure of the value of three-and-a-half million dollars. In 1807, after hoisting a broad pennant and escorting the Royal Family of Portugal to the Brazils, he was invested with the Order of the Tower and Sword. In the autumn of 1809, Moore served under Sir Richard Strachan in the Walcheren Expedition. He was promoted Rear-Admiral on 12th August, 1812, and for a short time commanded in the Baltic. In 1820 he was Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. He was promoted Admiral in 1837, and, after holding the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, died at Cobham in 1843.

3314 Star of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.C.B.), conferred on 2nd January, 1815.

3315 Badge of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (G.C.B.), conferred on 2nd January, 1815.

3316 Star of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (G.C.B.), conferred on 11th March, 1836.

3317 Star of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (G.C.M.G.), conferred on 28th September, 1820.

3318 Riband of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (G.C.M.G.).

3319 Collar of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (G.C.M.G.).

—*Deposited by Miss Carrick Moore (his Grand-Niece).*

**3320-3323.—Decorations of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B.**

3320 Gold Collar and Badge of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.B.), conferred on 14th November, 1804.

3321 Star of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.B.).

3322 Diamond Star, representing that of the Order of the Bath, purchased by Sir John Moore's Officers for 350 guineas and presented to him in 1804.

3323 Riband of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.B.), worn by Sir John Moore.  
—*Deposited by Miss Carrick Moore (his Grand-Niece.)*

**3324.—General Officer's Gold Medal for the Battle of Coruña**, awarded to Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B. (*post mortem*).—The medal bears on the obverse, Britannia, wearing a helmet and seated on the globe, her right hand extended, holding a wreath of laurel; in her left is a palm branch. To her right is the lion of England; and, on the left, a round shield charged with the crosses of the Union banner. The reverse bears a wreath of laurel surrounding "Coruña" and the date of the Battle. On the rim is engraved: "Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K.B."

The Battle of Coruña was fought on January 16th, 1809, between 14,000 British under Sir John Moore, and 20,000 French under Soult, who was endeavouring to prevent the British from embarking. The French attacks were uniformly repulsed, and the troops safely embarked, with a loss of about 800, including Sir John Moore. The French lost about 2,000.—*Deposited by Miss Carrick Moore.*

**3325.—Imperial Ottoman Order of the Crescent**, awarded to Sir John Moore for his services in Egypt, in 1801.—*Deposited by Miss M. Carrick Moore.*

**3326.—Binnacle of H.M.S. "Captain"** which sank in a squall off Finisterre, 7th September, 1870, discovered floating in the Bay of Biscay, and presented to Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty.—*Lent by Colonel E. S. E. Childers, C.B., R.E.*

**3327.—Seven-pounder Brass Krupp Field Gun**, taken at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 13th September, 1882, when the rebel Egyptian Army, under Arabi Pasha, was totally defeated by the British Force, under the command of the present Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P., by whom the trophy was presented to the late Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, M.P., Secretary of State for War.

In the space of 25 days the British Force was disembarked at Ismailia, traversed the desert, seized the capital of Egypt, and captured Arabi, the rebel commander. Within that period the British had defeated the enemy five times; finally at Tel-el-Kebir, where their entrenched position was carried after an arduous night march, the guns were captured and the whole rebel army dispersed.—*Lent by Colonel E. S. E. Childers, C.B., R.E.*

**5001.—Short Rifle, 1904 pattern.**

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\* There are at present no exhibits numbered from 3328 to 5000.

- 3328.—The Pistol** of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B., being of English make with flint lock and double barrelled, which are under and over and not side by side as is usual. To fire the lower barrel a revolving screw is turned which blocks communication with the upper barrel and gives direct entry by means of a touch hole to the lower barrel from the pan, the barrels are grooved towards the muzzle. The pistol was given by Sir John Moore to Colonel William Havelock, K.H., who was on his Staff, and who was the Great Uncle of the lender. Colonel Havelock was present at Waterloo and killed at the head of his Regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons, at Ramnugger, in 1848.—*Deposited by Sir Henry Havelock Allen, Bt.*
- 3330.—Field Glass**, by Abraham, Bath. of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B. When fully extended it measures forty-one inches.—*Given by Miss Carrick Moore.*
- 3331.—Two Buttons** (one with portion of Cloth in the neck) cut from the Coat of Sir John Moore previous to his burial by his Military Secretary, Major John Colborne.—*Deposited by General Sir A. Montgomery-Moore.*
- 3332.—A Seal**, formerly the property of Sir John Moore.—*Deposited as above.*
- 3333.—Badge** awarded to Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Williams, 6th Bn. Rifle Brigade, as Captain of the Militia Eight, from 1893 to 1908, by the Militia Rifle Association.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Williams.*
- 3350.—A Collection** of 52 Shoulder-belt Badges of Line and Militia Regiments, and 4 Militia Officers' Belt Buckles.—*Deposited by Captain H. G. Parkyn.*
- 3351.—Damascened "Kuttl,"** contained in green sheath, formerly the property of Colonel Obeidullah Khan, A.D.C., of Bhopal.—*Deposited by Major N. M. Smyth, V.C.*
- 3352.—Diary** of Major Lord Charles Somerset Manners, 10th Royal Hussars, kept by him during the Retreat to Corunna, 1809.—*Deposited by Captain C. G. Manners.*
- 3353.—The Standard of the Commonwealth** (for details see label).—*Deposited by The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*
- 3354.—The Bullet** which wounded Lieut.-Colonel John Colborne (Lord Seaton), when leading the 52nd Regiment in the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, 19th January, 1812. It was extracted a year afterwards, but he never entirely recovered the use of his shoulder.—*Deposited by Lady Montgomery-Moore.*

- 3355.**—**Letter** written by Lieut.-Colonel John Colborne (Lord Seaton) to his Sister the day after the Battle of Waterloo, dated 19th June, 1815.—*Deposited by General Sir A. Montgomery-Moore.*
- 3356.**—**Silver Gilt Trophy**, presented to Admiral Viscount Exmouth by the Rear-Admiral, Captains, and Commanders who served under him at the bombardment of Algiers on 27th August, 1816, when 19 British ships and 6 Dutch ships bombarded the forts of the place, mounting 500 guns. The eight hours bombardment resulted in a loss of 885 of the Allies killed and wounded, while the Algerines lost over 6,000.—*Deposited by the Trustees of Viscount Exmouth.*
- 3357.**—**Sword**, with gilt hilt, enamelled and jewelled, presented to Admiral Viscount Exmouth as a testimony of esteem and gratitude for his victorious attack on Algiers, by the City of London.—*Deposited as above.*
- 3358.**—**Sword**, worn by Admiral Viscount Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers.—*Deposited as No. 3356.*
- 3360.**—**Pair** of jewelled Persian Guns, in Case.—*Deposited by G. H. Hitchcock, Esq.*
- 3361.**—**The Gold Medal**, awarded to Lord Collingwood for the action of the 1st June.—*Deposited by C. H. B. Caldwell, Esq.*
- 3362.**—**Oak Box**, containing the following relics of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood: Trafalgar Gold Medal (Flag-Officer), St. Vincent Gold Medal. Gold Seal with three-sided crystal, Heavy Gold Bracelet with Miniature of Lord Collingwood, Gold Chain Bracelet with Coronet and initials "N.L.," Gold Brooch with hair, inscribed "C. C., 1790"; Gold Brooch with stones at back, "Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood died 7 March, 1810"; Gold Mourning Ring, with pearls inscribed, "John Collingwood obit 7 Jan., 1844"; Gold Mourning Ring, with pearls inscribed, "Rich Braithwaite, Esq., obit 28 June, 1805, æt. 80, Admiral of the White"; Gold and Enamel Mourning Ring, inscribed, "Patience, Wise, Stead died Aug. 13, 1838, aged 75"; Gold Mourning Ring with hair, engraved "M.N.C. ob. Aug. 25, 1840"; Brooch with stones and hair; Locket with hair, hinge broken; Gold Coronation Medal, George IV.—*Deposited by Rear-Admiral II. E. P. Cust.*
- 3363.**—**Three Swords**, with tablets of ivory attached, formerly the property of Admiral Lord Collingwood.—*Deposited as above.*
- 3364.**—**Lamp** found hanging over the Mahdi's Tomb at Omdurman on 2nd September, 1898.—*Deposited by the 21st Lancers.*

**5003-5021.—A Collection of War Medals.**

- 5003 A case of Medals, issued for the Peninsula Campaign.
- 5004 Two Cases of Medals, issued for the Peninsula Campaign.
- 5005 Three Cases of "Groups" of medals belonging to individual soldiers.
- 5006 Case of the East India Company Medals, 1784-1857.
- 5007 Case of Foreign Orders and Medals.
- 5008 Case of Medals for China, South Africa, New Zealand, Egypt, and West Africa.
- 5009 Case of "Groups" of Medals, worn by individual soldiers.
- 5010 Case of Indian Medals, 1845-57.
- 5011 Case of Indian Medals, 1857-95.
- 5012 Case of Medals, issued for the Campaign in the Crimea.
- 5013 Case of Waterloo Medals.
- 5014 Case of Regimental Medals and Badges.
- 5015 Case of Early English Medals and decorations, 1500-1745.
- 5016 Case of Medals of the Militia, Yeomanry, and old "Loyal Volunteers."
- 5017 Naval Medals issued since 1840.
- 5018 Naval Medals and other "Naval Awards" for Actions between 1793-1840.
- 5019 Case of Naval Medals for Actions between 1793-1840.
- 5020 Case of Naval Medals for Actions between 1793-1840.
- 5021 Case of Victoria Crosses, and other rare medals.  
—*Deposited by Major-General the Lord Cheylesmore, C.V.O.*

**5022.—Flint-lock Pistol**, with brass trigger guard and butt cap about 1812. Twelve inches.

**5023.—Cavalry Carbine**, flint-lock, S. B., M. L., 1836.

**5024.—Flint-lock Musket**, S. B., M. L., Elliot's Patent, date 1823 (as 5125).

**5025-5026.—Two Sword-Bayonets**, Brunswick, brass hilts.

**5027.—Flint-lock Pistol**, brass trigger-guard and butt trap, about 1812. Twelve inches.

**5028.—Flint-lock Musket**, S. B., M. L., Elliot's Patent, date 1823 (as 5125).

**5029-5048.—Twenty Flint-lock Pistols**,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, steel swivel-rammers, brass trigger-guards. Date about 1826.

**5049-5106.—Fifty-six Sword Bayonets**, Brunswick pattern brass hilts.



- 5107-5124.—Eighteen Flint-lock Pistols**, 12 in. with wooden rammers, brass trigger-guards, and butt-caps, steel belt attachments. Date about 1808.
- 5125-5142.—Eighteen Small Muskets**, Elliot's pattern, S. B. M.L., with steel rammers, brass trigger-guards, butt-plates, fore-ends, and other fittings. Date 1823.
- 5143.—Boarding Pike**, date about 1800.
- 5144-5145.—Two German Halbards.**
- 5146.—Halbard**, time of Charles II.
- 5147.—Foot Soldier's Pole-axe**, 15th century.
- 5148.—Pike**, 17th century.
- 5149.—Swiss Halbard**, 15th century.
- 5150.—Gisarme**, 15th century.
- 5151.—Halbard**, time of George I.
- 5152-5157.—Six Pike-heads**, date about 1650.
- 5158.—Pioneer's Sword**, 1858 pattern.
- 5159-5176.—Eighteen Pike-heads** of about 1790
- 5178.—A Suit of Chain Mail**, with red cross on the breast, taken at the Battle of Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5179.—A Suit of Chain Mail**, taken at the Battle of Omdurman. *Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5182.—Skull Cap**, with nose-piece and quilted curtains, protected by chain-mail, worn by a Dervish Emir at the Battle of Omdurman, September 2nd, 1898, and picked up on the field.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5183.—Quilted Gibba** of a mounted Dervish, killed at Khartoum. *Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5184.—Quilted Gibba** of a mounted Dervish killed at the battle of Khartoum.—*Deposited by Major Elmslie.*
- 5185.—Skull Cap**, with moveable nose-piece, and fitted with quilted curtains protected by chain-mail, picked up at the Battle of Omdurman, 2nd September, 1898.—*Deposited by Captain N. M. Smyth, V.O.*

- 5188.—A Dervish Flag**, taken at the Battle of Omdurman.
- 5189.—Two Small Spears**, taken from the Dervishes at Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major W. F. Elmslie, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.*
- 5190.—Dervish Flag**, taken at the Battle of Omdurman.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Elmslie and Officers, 37th Field Battery, R.F.A.*
- 5191.—A Pair of Camel Drums**, which belonged to the Dervish Emir, Wad-el-Bishara, who was defeated at Dongola, and killed at the Atbara in 1898.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C.*
- 5193.—Two Dervish Banners** from the Battlefield of Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5196.—Sudanese Head-piece for Horse.** It was the property of the Dervish Emir Zakhi Osman, who escaped to Omdurman after the defeat of Mahmoud's Force at the Battle of Atbara, 6th April, 1898.—*Deposited by Captain N. M. Smyth, V.C.*
- 5197.—Dervish War Drum** taken at Omdurman, 2nd September, 1898.—*Deposited by Major F. B. Elmslie and Officers, 37th Field Battery, R.F.A.*
- 5198.—Dervish War Drum** taken at Omdurman, 2nd September, 1898.
- 5199.—Gibba** of a Dervish child found at Omdurman.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C.*
- 5201.—Six Dervish Spears** from the Battle of Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5202.—Three Fish, or Hunting Spears**, used by the Shillooks a tribe of Dervishes, from the Battle of Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5205.—Large Spear-head** from the battlefield of Omdurman carried by one of the Khalifa's personal Body Guard.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5209.—A Dervish Steel Spear** for penetrating steel armour carried by Khalifa Mahmud, taken at Khartoum, 2nd September, 1898.—*Deposited by Captain N. M. Smyth, V.C.*
- 5210.—Baggara Horse Spear** of the Dervish leader, Omar es Sheikh, killed at the Atbara, April 6th, 1898, taken by Major Le Gallais, 8th Hussars.—*Deposited by Captain N. M. Smyth, V.C.*

- 5211.—Baggara Horse Spear**, belonging to the Dervish Emir Lakki Oman, formerly Governor of Berber, taken at the Battle of the Atbara.—*Deposited by Captain N. M. Smyth, V.C.*
- 5212.—Dervish Banner** taken at the Battle of Omdurman.—*Deposited by Major M. Peake, R.A.*
- 5213.—The Original Flag of Mahomet Ahmed**, "The Mahdi" which was taken at the final defeat of the Khalifa at Umdubericat on November 24th, 1899, by the 9th Sudanese Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. R. B. Doran, D.S.O.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel W. R. B. Doran, D.S.O.*
- 5214.—Metal Top of the Tomb of the "Mahdi,"** at Omdurman. It was shelled by the 37th Field Battery, R.F.A.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Elmslie and Officers, 37th Battery, R.F.A.*
- 5215.—Seven-pounder Brass Field Gun**, which originally belonged to the Egyptian Force under Hicks Pasha, which was annihilated by the Mahdists in the Sudan in 1883. It was recovered at the Battle of Omdurman on September 3rd, 1898, by the Anglo-Egyptian Forces.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel F. B. Elmslie, and Officers, 37th Battery, R.F.A.*
- 5219.—A Dervish Shield**, taken at the Capture of Dongola, 1896.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C.*
- 5220.—A Dervish Spear**, with long head, taken at Omdurman.
- 5224.—Dervish Sword**, with Arabic inscription, taken from Omdurman after the great battle.—*Deposited by Major-General V. Hatton, C.B.*
- 5226.—Dervish Sword** from Omdurman.
- 5230.—Dervish Leather Water-bottle.**—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Sloggett, R.A.M.C.*
- 5235.—Lord Nelson's Cabin Wash-stand** given by him to Mr. J. Brown, purser, R.N., for some time his private secretary.—*Deposited by John Brown, Esq.*

- 5236.—Lord Nelson's Telescope.** It was presented after his death on October 21st, 1805, to his friend Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Fremantle, G.C.B.—*Deposited by Admiral Honourable Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G.*
- 5237.—Breech-loading Rifled Carbine,** Sharpe's Patent, 1845
- 5238.—Flint-lock Rifled Carbine,** M. L., with swivel rammer and brass fittings, period George III.
- 5239.—Percussion Rifled Carbine,** with steel rammer, leaf sight. Calisher and Terry.
- 5240.—A Carbine** of the Royal Horse Guards time of George III., fitted with wooden rammer; has smooth bore and flint-lock; barrel 37 inches long.
- 5241.—Short Seven-barrelled Musket,** barrels browned and marked "H. Nock," steel rammer, brass fittings, flint-lock. Early 19th century.
- 5242.—Musket,** flint-lock, with bayonet, about 1765, barrel 40 in long; steel rammer.
- 5243.—Flint-lock Musket** of the time of George IV., with bayonet, barrel browned and 37 in. in length; steel rammer.
- 5244.—Flint-lock Musket,** with bayonet, of the time of George III., the lock marked "Tower"; steel rammer. The barrel is 3 ft. 7 in. in length.
- 5245.—Flint-lock Carbine,** with short bayonet, of the time of George III., brass fittings with steel rammer; barrel 29 in. in length.
- 5246.—Pioneer's Musket,** with bayonet, of the time of George III., flint-lock, steel rammer; the length of the barrel is 37 in.
- 5247.—Flint-lock Musket,** with bayonet, Indian pattern, of the time of George III., steel rammer; barrel 37 in. in length.
- 5248.—Percussion Rifled Carbine,** of 1857, steel swivel-rammer.

**5249.—Sharp's Patent Breech-loading Cavalry Carbine**, drop action, percussion lock (hammer missing), date 1848. Barrel 22 in. long.

**5250.—Percussion Breech-loading Carbine**, Maynard's patent, 1845.

**5251.—Light Cavalry Percussion Carbine**, M. L., steel swivel-rammer. Date about 1830; the length of the barrel is 16 in.

**5252.—A Flint-lock Carbine**, with musket bore, heavy cavalry pattern, about 1820. Length of barrel 26 in.; steel rammer.

**5253.—A Flint-lock Carbine**, with bayonet, Indian pattern, of the time of George IV., steel rammer; length of barrel 30 in.

**5254.—Flint-lock Carbine**, with short bayonet, used by the Woolwich Cadets, 1820, steel rammer; length of barrel 36 in.

**5255.—Flint-lock Rifled Musket** of the time of George IV. with hand bayonet steel rammer; length of barrel 30 in.

**5256.—Flint-lock Musket**, with bayonet, Land Regulars, of the time of George IV., steel rammer; barrel 40 in. in length.

**5257.—Smooth-bore Percussion Musket**, with bayonet, 1839 pattern, barrel 38 in.; steel rammer.

**5258.—Flint-lock Musket**, with bayonet, sea service pattern 1820, barrel 36 in.; steel rammer.

**5259.—Percussion Rifled Carbine** for Foot Artillery, with sword-bayonet. Date about 1850. Barrel 24 in. long; steel rammer.

**5260.—Percussion Musket**, with bayonet, pattern 1838, barrel 38 in.; steel rammer. Date about 1838.

**5261.—Musket and Bayonet**, R. E. pattern, H.E.I.C., dated 1846. Percussion lock, barrel 39 in. in length; steel rammer.

**5262.—Sergeant's Percussion Musket**, with bayonet, date 1842, barrel 30 in. in length; steel rammer.

**5263.—Percussion Musket**, 1842 pattern, with bayonet, barrel 30 in. in length; steel rammer.

**5264.—Percussion Musket**, with bayonet, R.M.L.I. pattern 1847, barrel 40 in. in length; steel rammer.

- 5265.—Short Flint-lock Musket**, with bayonet, sea service pattern. Date about 1820. Length of barrel 26 in.; steel rammer.
- 5266.—Minie Rifle Musket**, with bayonet, percussion lock steel rammer, leaf-sight; length of barrel 39 in.
- 5267.—Percussion Musket**, S. B., East India Company, pattern 1858, with bayonet, steel rammer, and fixed sight.
- 5268.—Converted Enfield Snider Rifle**, with bayonet, B. L., dated 1860.
- 5269.—Carbine**, R. E. pattern, 1858, percussion lock, sword-bayonet, leaf-sight.
- 5270.—Victoria Carbine**, 1850, percussion lock, steel swivel-rammer.
- 5271.—Sergeant's Fusil**, 1850, with bayonet, percussion lock, steel rammer, leaf-sight.
- 5272.—Percussion Rifled Musket**, 1827, R. M. L. I. pattern,
- 5273.—Brunswick Rifle**, with sword-bayonet, percussion lock steel rammer, hinged-sight.
- 5274.—Lancaster Rifled Carbine**, R. E. pattern, sword-bayonet steel rammer, percussion lock, and leaf-sight.
- 5275.—Enfield Rifled Musket**, for Infantry, 1853, with bayonet steel rammer, percussion lock, and leaf-sight.
- 5276.—Short Rifle**, with sword-bayonet, for Rifle Regiments, 1855 percussion lock, steel rammer, and leaf-sight.
- 5277.—American Short Rifle**, three grooves, 1857; sword-bayonet, percussion lock, steel rammer, and moveable bands.
- 5278.—American Rifled Musket**, three grooves, 1857, with bayonet, steel rammer, percussion lock, and leaf-sight.
- 5279.—Chinese Boxer Coat**, taken in the campaign of 1900.
- 5280.—Chinese Boxer Coat**, taken in the campaign of 1900.
- 5281.—Portion of a Boxer's (Chinese) Dress**, taken in the Campaign of 1900.
- 5282.—Hat** as worn by Boxers.

len, 17th century.

- 5284.—Suit of Armour** (Pikeman), consisting of casque, gorget back-piece, breast-piece, garde de rein.
- 5286.—Mauser Carbine**, bent bolt, manufactured at Berlin in 1896.—*Deposited by Lieut.-Colonel Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.*
- 5287.—Mauser Rifle**, bent bolt, manufactured at Berlin.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter.*
- 5288.—Steyr Drop-action Rifle**.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter.*
- 5289.—Mauser Rifle**, straight bolt, manufactured at Berlin.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter.*
- 5290.—Lee Rifle**, 1879 (Watson).
- 5291.—Gras Rifle**, 1877.
- 5292.—Vetterlin Rifle.**
- 5293.—Krag-Jorgensen Rifle** (1897 pattern U.S.A.)
- 5294.—Vetterlin Rifle.**
- 5295.—Soper's Patent Rifle.**
- 5296.—Percussion Muzzle-loading Gun**, with octagonal barrel, surrendered by the Boers.
- 5297.—Westley-Richards Patent Rifle**, Henry action.
- 5298.—Martini-Henry Rifle.**
- 5299.—Flint-lock Musket**, of the time of George III. and stamped with the Tower mark, handed in by the Boers in the South African War.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter.*
- 5300.—Mauser Rifle**, straight bolt. Berlin 1896.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter.*
- 5301.—17th Lancer Shabraque**, which belonged to His Royal Highness, The Duke of Cambridge, Colonel 17th Lancers.—*Deposited by the Officer Commanding, 17th Lancers.*
- 5302.—A Remington Sporting Rifle**, taken from the Boers, 1900.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter.*
- 5303.—Westley-Richards Sporting Rifle**, surrendered by the Boers, 1900.—*Deposited by Major J. E. Caunter.*
- 5305.—Double-barrelled and Rifled Carbine** of 1854; percussion lock and steel rammer; leaf-sight.

**5310.—Model of a Central Pivot Carriage** for 4·72 Breech Loading Gun, Naval Service.—*Deposited by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.*

**5311.—Model of a Central Pivot Carriage** with circular slide for Howitzer Breech Loading Gun.—*Deposited by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.*

**5312.—Model of a Centre Pivot Coast Carriage** for 9·4-in. Breech Loading Gun, with hand loading mechanism.—*Deposited by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.*

**5313.—Model of a Forward Pivot Carriage** for 4·72 Breech Loading Gun for Naval Service.—*Deposited by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.*

**5314.—Model of an Hydraulic Disappearing Gun Carriage** on Central Pivot.—*Deposited by Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co.*

**5315-5316.—Model of a Self-righting Life Boat** fitted with water ballast.

The water ballast is contained in a series of tanks amidships, which can be filled with water or emptied at will in one minute. The object is to increase the immersion of the boat, and, consequently, her draught of water and stability when circumstances admit of doing so, without materially increasing her fixed weight for land carriage, or her draught of water when launching, or in very shallow water. The water is kept as nearly amidships as possible, and the tanks are separate so that one or more can be filled as the case may require. They also form water-tight chambers round the trunks of the drop keels in case they should leak through injury or otherwise.—*Deposited by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution.*

**5317.—Model of Life Bolt** adopted by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution and supplied to the crews of all the life-boats of that Society. Invented by Captain J. R. Ward, R.N.—*Deposited by the Royal National Life-Boat Institution.*

**5318.—Cavalry Carbine**, flint-lock, M.L., steel swivel, rammer and brass fittings. Date 1834. Maton's pattern.

**5319.—Cavalry Carbine**, M.L., rifled, percussion, steel swivel, rammer and brass fittings. Date about 1830.

**5320.—Cavalry Carbine**, M. L., S. B., flint-lock, steel swivel rammer and brass fittings. Date about 1825.

**5321-5336.—Flint-lock Pistol**, 9 in. barrel, steel swivel, rammer and brass fittings. Date, 1820.



- 5337-5338.—Flint-lock Pistol**, S. B., steel swivel, rammer, for sea service. Date, 1830.
- 5339-5360.—Barbed Wooden Spear** from the northern territory of South Australia.—*Deposited by Colonel J. F. Owen, R.A.*
- 5361-5365.—Wooden Spear** from the northern territory of South Australia.—*Deposited by Colonel J. F. Owen, R.A.*
- 5366.—Repeating Flint-lock Pistol** of peculiar mechanism; the ball and powder magazine in the butt are filled from the door on the left of the lock, the lever being turned upward and forward and back again completes the action of loading and priming; 9 shots can be fired in succession. It was presented by the Pasha of Tripoli to the late Admiral W. H. Smyth, F.R.S.—*Deposited by Captain N. M. Smyth, V.C., Queen's Bays.*
- 5367.—Mausier Ten-shot Automatic Pistol** (No. 14533) sighted to 500 yards.—*Deposited by Westley, Richards & Co.*
- 5368.—Russian Army Revolver.**—*Deposited by Messrs. Bland & Co.*
- 5369.—Double-barrel, "Under and Over" Hammerless Pistol**, 577 C. F., with oscillating "firing hammer tumbler," for conical or spherical bullets and shot.—*Deposited by Charles Lancaster and Co.*
- 5370.—Webley's Metropolitan Police Revolver.**—*Deposited by Messrs. Webley and Co.*
- 5371.—Royal Irish Constabulary Revolver.**—*Deposited by the Webley and Scott Revolver and Arms Co.*
- 5372.—Wooden Gun bound with Iron Hoops**, used by the Philippine rebels and taken by the forces of the Spanish Crown at the storming of Imus, in the province of Cavite, near Manila, after a tremendous attack and desperate resistance, on March 25th, 1897.—*Deposited by Commander A. Galloway, R.N.*
- 5373.—Percussion Musket**, with octagonal barrel and wooden rammer, used by Doctor Ray at the time when he discovered the remains of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic Explorer.—*Given by M. P. Traill-Smith, Esq., R.N.*

- 5374.—A Squadron Standard** of The 8th (or Black) Horse, now the 7th Dragoon Guards. It is the oldest Cavalry Standard in existence, and was carried at the Battle of Dettingen in 1743, when the Regiment was commanded by Colonel John Ligonier.—*Deposited by Colonel J. F. Richardson.*
- 5375.—Sword** taken from a French Officer at Balinamuck, 1798, by Captain Chambers, 6th Dragoon Guards.—*Deposited by Sir John Fryer, K.C.B.*
- 5377.—Boat's Compass** of the early part of the 19th Century.—*Deposited by W. Creadson, Esq.*
- 6001.—Coattee** (dress) of an Officer of the 1st Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, raised October, 1794; the 2nd Regiment had two Battalions, and was raised in March, 1797, the Duke of Buccleuch being Colonel.
- 6002.—Helmet Plate** of the King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Light Infantry Militia, worn from 1878 to 1881.—*Given by Major H. Huntington.*
- 6003.—A Watercolour Sketch** of Napoleon 1st, executed on board H.M.S. "Northumberland" during her voyage to St. Helena.—*Given by Captain W. H. Sweeney, R.N.*
- 6004. Twenty-four Aquatint Engravings**, by T. Rowlandson, of Hungarian and Highland Broad Sword Exercise, published 1799 by H. Angelo, Curzon Street, Mayfair.—*Given by Colonel Alfred Bibby.*
- 6005.—Belt-buckle** of the 8th The King's Regiment, worn previous to 1881.—*Given by Captain J. C. Cooper.*
- 6006.—Shako Plate**, 8th King's Regiment, worn previous to the Crimean War.—*Given by Captain J. C. Cooper.*
- 6007.—A Painting** in Oils, believed to be of the Decapitated Head of "Mary, Queen of Scots," who was beheaded at Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire, 8th February, 1587.—*Given by General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B.*
- 6008.—"Panorama of Quebec,"** embracing the entire horizon as seen from the battery overlooking the Plains of Abraham, painted in water-colours by Captain P. V. Wood in 1846.—*Given by Mrs. P. V. Wood.*
- 6009.—Cast** of a Marble Bust, in the possession of Earl Nelson, of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. It was executed in Vienna in the year 1800 by Franz Thaller and Matthias Ransom, when Nelson was on his way from Italy to England, and the cast had, since that date, until the time of its presentation to the Museum, been in the possession of Messrs. Widdowson & Veale, who were agents for Lord Nelson.—*Given by E. C. Ball, Esq.*

- 6010.—Napoleon's Medal** for the projected invasion of England in 1804, struck in that year.
- 6011.—Helmet Plate** of the 16th Bedfordshire Regiment, worn subsequent to 1881.—*Given by Major-General C. J. Horne.*
- 6012.—Belt Buckle** of the 16th Bedfordshire Regiment, worn previous to 1881.—*Given by Major-General C. J. Horne.*
- 6013.—General Christian de Wet's Heliograph.**—*Given by Colonel H. de B. Lisle, C.B., D.S.O.*
- 6014.—Painting in Oils**, executed in 1859, by Sir J. Gilbert, R.A. of Captain William Slayter Smith, who was born in 1793. He was appointed Ensign in the 2nd Garrison Battalion on 25th December, 1806, and was promoted Lieutenant in November, 1808, after having been appointed Adjutant of the Regiment in June of that year. He served in the Peninsular War as Lieutenant in the 13th Light Dragoons during the years 1810-12, and was once severely and twice slightly wounded. He was present in the rank of Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars at the Battle of Waterloo, and in June, 1822, was appointed Adjutant of the Yorkshire Hussars, which appointment he held for 42 years.
- 6015.—Helmet** of the 15th Light Dragoons (now the 15th King's Hussars) of the pattern worn circa. 1765. The Regiment greatly distinguished itself at Emsdorf in 1760 under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.—*Given by Major-General P. H. Sandilands.*
- 6016.—Helmet Plate and Belt Buckle** of the Royal Wiltshire Militia.—*Given by Lucius Fitzgerald, Esq.*
- 6017.—Dutch Naval Officer's Sword** of the end of the 18th Century. Brass Hilt with ivory grip.
- 6018.—Colours** of the Royal Knightsbridge Volunteers. The Corps was raised, equipped, and trained by Major Robert Eyre, and was one of the Regiments reviewed by King George III. in Hyde Park on the 28th October, 1803. In that year the corps had a precise position in the defence of London in case of alarm; it was to remain in reserve at the top of Sloane Street, while the 1st Battalion Queen's Royal Volunteer Infantry was to patrol Grosvenor Place and be in communication with the 2nd Battalion, which was to patrol Sloane Street, leaving one company at Chelsea Waterworks. The Knightsbridge Corps was 146 strong at the time. No Volunteer Colours are at present on exhibition at the Royal United Service Museum, a fact which will render the display of those allotted to the more interesting.—*Given by S. A. Eyre, Esq.*

- 6019.—Seven Line Engravings**, published by Messrs. Colnaghi & Co., in 1812, drawn by H. L'Eveque, and engraved by Charles Heath, entitled:—  
 “The Landing of the British Army at Mondego Bay.”  
 “The Battle of Vimiero.”  
 “The Bridge of Saltador.”  
 “The Bridge of Nodin.”  
 “The Attack of the Rear Guard of the French at Salamonde.”  
 “Passage of the Douro.”
- 6020.—Jaws of a Shark**, killed by Lieutenant Fitton, R.N., when commanding the tender of H.M.S. “Abergavenny,” off San Domingo, in August, 1799.
- 6021.—Jaws** of a gigantic blue Shark killed by two boats' crews of a whaling vessel when whaling off the south coast of New Holland.
- 6022.—An Original Copy** of “Bells Weekly Messenger,” for 10th November, 1805, with an account of the Battle of Trafalgar and Lord Nelson's death.
- 6023.—A Snuff Box**, taken from the pocket of a French Officer who fell in the Battle of Vimiera, 21st August, 1808. The box bears the following inscription: “Liberte des Mers Esperance de tous les Peuples.”—*Given by Major-General C. J. Horne.*
- 6024.—A Water-colour Painting** of “The Kwaga Pass, Afghanistan,” showing the force under Lieut.-General Sir Donald Stuart, 1878.—*Painted and bequeathed by Lieut.-General Sir R. H. Sankey, K.C.B., R.E.*
- 6025.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the 1st Regiment “The Royal Scots,” worn up to 1855.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*
- 6026.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the 93rd Highlanders.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*
- 6027.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the 11th Foot.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*
- 6028.—A Print in Colours** of the British Swiss Legion, 1854-1856.—*Given by Viscount Dillon, F.S.A.*
- 6029.—Cavalry Sword and Scabbard**, 1908 pattern.—*Given by The Secretary of State for War.*
- 6030.—Small Oil Painting** of a Trooper of the 2nd Life Guards, with the camp in the distance, executed about 1820.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel R. Mackenzie-Holden.*

- 6031.—A Relic** of the Mutiny of the Nore, being an instruction forbidding all Officers of the Fleet to go on shore, by order of the Committee of the Mutineers. Dated H.M.S. "Swan," 1st June, 1797.—*Given by J. W. Marshall, Esq.*
- 6032.—Helmet Plate** of the 1st and 2nd Battalions The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), worn from 1881 to 1895.—*Given by Captain H. D. W. Lloyd.*
- 6033.—Helmet Plate** of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), worn from 1881 to 1895.—*Given by Captain H. D. W. Lloyd.*
- 6034.—Cap Badge** of The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), worn from 1881 to 1895.—*Given by Captain H. D. W. Lloyd.*
- 6035.—Sword**, presented to Colonel J. Macphail on his leaving the Government of Cerigo (Ionian Islands), 1830. The translation of the inscription on the Scabbard is "The Community gratefully remembering the benefits conferred by Macphail, unanimously desire to offer to him this tribute of a sword." The Sabre, which is of the finest Persian make, was formerly the property of the Pacha of Morea. The scabbard was designed and chased in gold by the Chevalier Prosalendi, a pupil of Canova.—*Lent by J. E. St. M. Macphail, Esq.*
- 6036.—Badge** of the St. Martins-in-the-Fields Infantry Association, formed in May, 1798. In 1801 the Corps was commanded by Major A. B. Drummond, who had under him two Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Second-Lieutenants.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*
- 6037.—Officer's Belt Buckle** of "The King's (Liverpool Regiment)," worn from 1881 to 1904.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel E. Montagu.*
- 6038.—A Pair** of Mule Trunks, formerly the property of Brigadier-General John Nicholson and used by him during the Indian Mutiny, 1857.—*Given by F. Stewart, Esq.*
- 6040.—Sash** worn by General Robert E. Lee, born in 1807, son of General Harry Lee, of Washington's Army. At the age of 56 he took command of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, 1st June. 1862, between which date and 9th April, 1865, he directed Seven Campaigns. He was made Commander-in-Chief of all the Confederate forces on 9th April, 1865. Died 1870.—*Given by General E. H. Clive.*

- 6041.—Medals and Decorations** of the late Surgeon-General Sir James Mouat, V.C., K.C.B., consisting of the following:—

Victoria Cross.  
 Badge and Pendant of the Order of the Bath.  
 Queen Victoria Jubilee Medal.  
 Crimean Medal (3 clasps).  
 New Zealand Medal.  
 French Legion of Honour.  
 Turkish Crimean Medal.

—*Bequeathed by the late Lady Mouat.*

- 6042.—The First Machine Gun** ever used on land. The 12th Battalion The London Regiment, then known as the Central London Rangers, have the distinction of being the first Corps—either regular or auxiliary—in any army, to demonstrate the value of machine guns. Two Nordenfolt guns, one of which is the one here exhibited, became the property of the Corps in the year 1882; but, owing to difficulties with the authorities, their official recognition did not take place for some time, and for seven or eight years afterwards the Battalion remained the only one so equipped.—*Given by the Officers, 12th Battalion The London Regiment.*

- 6043.—Models** of the Mainmast and Mainyard of H.M.S. "Asia," flagship of Sir Edward Codrington, at the Battle of Navarino (20th October, 1827), showing the damage done to the mast in that action; the models are made from the wood of the old mast.—*Given by Major-General A. E. Codrington, C.V.O., C.B.*

- 6045.—Model** of a Corvette circa. 1860, the period when steam was first introduced into warships. The hull of the model is eight feet in length.—*Given by Captain Thomas Suckling, R.N.*

- 6046.—Silver Figure**, illustrative of fame, given to Captain Sir Robert Le Mesurier McClure, R.N., the Arctic Explorer, by Officers of the Royal Navy; and the

**Decorations and Medals** of Sir Robert McClure, as follows: Order of Companion of the Bath, China Medal, clasp "Canton, 1857," Arctic Medal.—*Bequeathed by Lady McClure.*

- 6047.—Model** of a flat-bottomed boat for the disembarkation of troops, circa. 1780, with troops on board.

- 6048.—Gorget** worn by Lieut.-Colonel John Drinkwater, Royal Manchester Volunteers (72nd Regiment), author of the "History of the late Siege of Gibraltar," during the siege of Gibraltar (1779-83).—*Given by Lieutenant C. H. Malden, R.M.L.I.*

- 6049.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the Royal Manchester Volunteers worn by Lieut.-Colonel John Drinkwater during the Siege of Gibraltar.—*Given by Lieutenant C. H. Malden, R.M.L.I.*
- 6050.—Gorget**, worn by Lieut.-Colonel John Drinkwater. Colonel Drinkwater entered the Army in 1777 in the Royal Manchester Volunteers, raised at the expense of that town, and served in it throughout the siege and blockade of Gibraltar until it was disbanded in 1783. On half-pay he wrote the work, "History of the late Siege of Gibraltar," and in 1787 he joined the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royals and proceeded to Toulon and became Military Secretary to the Governor, and afterwards Military Secretary in Corsica till the evacuation in 1796. From 1811 to 1835 he was Comptroller of Army Accounts. Died 1844.—*Given by Lieutenant C. H. Malden, R.M.L.I.*
- 6051.—Shabracque** used by General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., at the Battle of Meanee (17th February, 1843), when he rode his Arab charger, "Red Rover."—*Given by The Misses Napier.*
- 6052.—An Iron Ring** recovered from the "Mary Rose," which foundered on 20th July, 1545. It is believed to be a hoop of one of the guns. See No. 2946.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Gordon.*
- 6053.—Model of H.M.S. "Mars,"** a line of Battleship which was present at the Battle of Trafalgar. The model is made of bone and was the work of French prisoners of war.—*Bequeathed by Arthur George Guillemard, Esq.*
- 6054.—Small Model** in bone (made by French Prisoners) of a line of battleship of the commencement of the 19th Century.—*Bequeathed as above.*
- 6055.—A Print** in Colour by Rowlandson, dated 1798, of the Deptford Volunteer Cavalry.
- 6056.—The Original Plaster Cast** of the Memorial erected at Sandgate to the memory of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B., who fell in action at the Battle of Corunna, 16th January, 1809.—*Given by the Committee, "Sir John Moore's Memorial at Sandgate."*
- 6057.—A Lithograph**, showing the Uniforms worn by the Staff of the Army in 1860.
- 6058.—A Print**, entitled "The Triumphant Reception of the Selk Guns," from the picture painted by W. Taylor, and engraved by F. C. and G. G. Lewis.
- 6059.—Shot** picked up on the deck of H.M.S. "Asia," at the Battle of Navarino in 1827, and supposed to be the one which wounded Midshipman Codrington, afterwards Admiral Sir H. J. Codrington.—*Given by Staff-Surgeon B. Browning, R.N.*

- 6060.—Westley Richards Patent Percussion Carbine**, date, circa. 1840.—*Given by H. H. Harrod, Esq.*
- 6061. - Model of H.M.S. "Mars,"** a ship of the line which was present at the Battle of Trafalgar. The model was built previous to the construction of the actual ship, and was given to Mr. W. J. Huggins, the Artist, by King William IV., who had commanded him to paint some pictures of the Battle of Trafalgar, which, when completed, were hung in Greenwich Hospital.—*Given by E. Duncan, Esq.*
- 6062. - Shako and Plume** as worn by the London Rifle Brigade (5th Battalion the London Regiment), from the year 1859.—*Given by the Officers, London Rifle Brigade.*
- 6063. Shoulder-belt Plate** of the Royal East Perth Local Militia.
- 6064.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the 1st Devon Local Militia.
- 6065.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the 1st Jersey Militia.
- 6066.—Shako Plate** worn by Officers of the Infantry between the years 1800-12.
- 6067.—Large Painting in Oils** of the charge of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade at Balaclava, 25th of October, 1854, painted and bequeathed by Major-General Sir Alexander Elliot, K.C.B., who participated in the charge with the 5th Dragoon Guards.
- 6068.—A Statue** of a Zulu Warrior executed and bequeathed by Major-General Sir Alexander Elliot, K.C.B.
- 6069.—Miniature Portrait** of Captain H. Cobb, who commanded the "Kent," East Indiaman, destroyed by fire. The ship was one of 1,350 tons burthen, and left the Downs on 19th February, 1825, bound for Bombay. In the Bay of Biscay she encountered a dreadful storm on 28th February. On the next day she accidentally took fire. The "Cambria," Captain Cook, bound to Vera Cruz, providentially hove in sight, and nearly all on board were saved. The "Kent" blew up on 2nd March.—*Given by Mrs. Westmacott.*
- 6071.—Officer's Belt Buckle**, Royal North British Fusiliers.—*Given by Miss Capel Rose.*
- 6072. - Piece** of a large quantity of Boer Ammunition (some 2,000,000 rounds), destroyed near Bethlehem, O.R.C., on 31st July, 1900, when Commandant Prinsloo and his force surrendered. The specimen shows a cartridge case of all the three kinds of ammunition used by the Boers, viz., the Martini-Henry, the Steyr, and the Mauser. The Mauser clip can also be seen embedded in the molten lead. *Given by Captain W. E. C. Tanner.*



- 6073.—Panel**, taken from the side of the Railway Carriage used by President Steyn, Orange Free State.—*Given by H. Vaudrey Capon, Esq.*
- 6074.—Camp Bedstead**, formerly the property of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., and is stated to have been used by him during the Waterloo Campaign. The Duke gave it to Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, S. Woolriche, and at his death it came into the possession of Miss Alice Penzer, of Bridgnorth, and on her death it was purchased for the Institution.
- 6075.—Officer's Shako Plate** and Officer's Belt Buckle of the 81st Regiment.—*Given by Lieut-Colonel W. H. M. Jackson.*
- 6076.—A French Soldier's Birth and Baptismal Certificate** found on the Field after the Battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1815.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Jackson.*
- 6077.—Two Frames**, containing 34 Water-colour paintings (17 in each) of types of British Army, executed in 1881 by R. Simkin.
- 6078.—Specimen Medal**, issued by the Militia Rifle Association for skill at arms, and presented to the best shot of Unit amongst N.C.O.'s and men, instituted 1904.—*Given by The Secretary, Militia Rifle Association.*
- 6079.—Silver Gorget** of the time of George I., with the Royal Arms heavily embossed.
- 6080.—A Mezzotint Engraving**, by T. L. Atkinson and published in 1859, of Brigadier-General John Jacob, C.B., Jacob's Horse.—*Given by Sir William H. R. Green. K.C.S.I., C.B.*
- 6081.—Sledge** of H.M.S. "Alert," used in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76.—*Given by Lieut. M. Teeling, late R.N.*
- 6082.—Terra-Cotta Figure of Buddha.** It formed part of a Buddhistic Temple, which had been carefully concealed by being covered with earth and stones, prior to the Mahomedan invasion of India in 1001 A.D., but more probably during the 6th Century, A.D., when the Buddhists were suppressed by the Brahmins. It was unearthed in December, 1878, at the base of the Fortress Ali Musjid, in the Khyber Pass, when a Sungar or stone breast work was being strengthened on the summit of a dome-shaped mound, on which a picket was posted and had been heavily attacked.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Jackson.*

- 6083.—A Painting in Oils**, by Nibbs, representing H.M.S. "Fury," 6 guns, Captain Edward Tatham, after having been ordered by Admiral Dundas to reconnoitre Sebastopol early in the Russian War (1854-6), being chased by Russian warships mounting in all some 120 guns. The "Fury," on the occasion, succeeded in making prisoners the crew of a Russian schooner.—*Given by E. T. Twiss, Esq.*
- 6084.—The First Shot** directed against the British Fleet at Sebastopol, in 1854, having been fired at H.M.S. "Fury," 6 guns, Captain Edward Tatham.—*Given by E. T. Twiss, Esq.*
- 6085.—Flint Lock Musket**, known as a "Trade Gun," with red stock—it is the type used by Negroes during the various wars on the West Coast of Africa, the charge generally consisted of slugs or broken pieces of iron stone. There is still a large yearly export of gunflints from England.
- 6086.—Bar-shot** found when excavating for the foundations of 19, Warrior Square, St. Leonards-on-Sea. It was probably fired in the action off Beachy Head on 30th June, 1690, when the allied British and Dutch fleets, under Torrington, were defeated by the French fleet under de Tourville.—*Given by W. Crewdson, Esq.*
- 6087.—Stone Shot**, roughly moulded, 8½ inches in diameter. Weight, 27 pounds.
- 6088.—Stone Shot**, 7 inches in diameter. Weight 10 pounds.
- 6089. Stone Shot**, excavated at Moors Castle, Gibraltar, in 1892, by Corporal Simpson, the Black Watch. 5 inches in diameter. Weight, 6½ pounds.—*Given by Corporal Simpson, the Black Watch.*
- 6090.—Stone Shot** from Gibraltar. 5 inches in diameter. Weight, 6 pounds.
- 6091.—Stone Shot**, 4 inches in diameter. Weight 3½ lbs.
- 6092.—Stone Shot** from Southampton. 3½ inches in diameter. Weight, 2½ pounds.
- 6093.—Stone Shot** used at the Siege of Athlone in 1689, and found in the river, 3 inches in diameter. Weight, 1½ pounds.—*Given by Commander Newenham, R.N.*
- 6094.—Stone Shot** from Malta 12 inches in diameter. *Given by Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, R.A.*
- 6095.—Stone Shot** found in the Ditch of the Tower of London. 11 inches in diameter. Weight, 52 pounds.—*Given by The Board of Ordnance.*

- 6096.—Iron Shot**, dredged up at Emsworth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Weight,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.—*Given by Admiral Sir E. Ommanny, K.C.B., F.R.S.*
- 6097.—Iron Shot.** 4 inches in diameter. Weight,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.
- 6098.—Iron Shot** made in two sections Diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches Weight, 12 pounds. Dug up at Alexandria.—*Given by Captain Maycock.*
- 6099.—Iron Shot.** Diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Weight, 12 lbs.
- 6100.—Iron Shot**, discovered in June, 1901, near Southwold. Probably used in the action of Solebay in 1672 between the Dutch and the combined fleets of England and France. Diameter 7 inches.—*Given by G. Burrell, Esq.*
- 6101.—Smoke-Ball**, being a spherical case filled with a composition which, while burning, would emit a great quantity of smoke. The contrivance was used principally for purposes of concealment or for annoying an enemy engaged in siege operations.
- 6102.—Iron Shot** from China, containing laminated plates of iron Diameter 9 inches.—*Given by G. W. Servantes, Esq.*
- 6103.—Chinese Chain Shot** taken at the Bogue Forts.—*Given by Captain W. H. Hall, R.N.*
- 6104.—Bar-Shot**, 12 inches in length, with flat extremities.
- 6105.—Bar-Shot**, 14 inches in length with spherical ends.
- 6106.—Bar-Shot**, 15 inches in length. Weight, 38 lbs. Fired from a Fort into H.M.S. "Superb" at Lord Exmouth's attack on Algiers.—*Given by Admiral Sir Charles Ekins, K.C.B.*
- 6107.—Linked-Shot** of Spanish Manufacture.
- 6108.—Chinese Chain-Shot** taken at the Bogue Forts.
- 6109.—Large Linked-Shot**,  $45\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.
- 6110.—32-pounder Solid Shot**, land or sea service. Diameter,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
- 6111.—Spanish Shell** filled with metal of great weight, dug up at Gibraltar.—*Given by Colonel Gore Browne, R.A.*
- 6112.—Bronze Medal**, in commemoration of the Tercentenary of the Founding of Quebec by Champlain.—*Given by The National Battlefields Commission, Quebec, Canada.*

- 6113.—A Sepia Drawing**, by Captain W. Willermin, Royal Staff Corps, of the "Battle of Alexandria," 21st March, 1801.
- 6114.—A Painting in Water Colours** of "The Coldstream Guards" in Square, 1854, by C. Pickering.—*Given by Sir John Barrow.*
- 6115.—A Painting in Water Colours**, by C. Pickering, of the costume of the Army and Navy, 1854.—*Given by Sir John Barrow.*
- 6116.—A Range Finder** (incomplete) recovered from the Cabin of the late Lieut. W. G. P. Graves, R.N., after the foundering of H.M.S. "Gladiator" in the Solent, 25th April, 1908. This officer was the inventor of a special range-finder.—*Given by Mrs. Kingstown Barton.*
- 6117.—Shoulder-belt Plate** of the 81st Regiment, formerly belonging to Colonel W. B. Browne (1842-1882).—*Given by Mrs. Browne.*
- 6118.—Shako Plate** of the 76th Regiment.—*Given by Godfrey Faussett, Esq.*
- 6119.—A Black Dervish Flag**, found in the House of the Khalifa at Omdurman, 1898. The Flag was known as "The Banner of the Devil," and was used at Rhamadan.—*Given by Captain C. J. Clerk, late 21st Lancers.*
- 6120.—Shako Plate** of the 81st Regiment of the pattern worn in 1842, formerly belonging to Colonel W. B. Browne.—*Given by Mrs. Browne.*
- 6121.—A Water Colour Sketch** of General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., executed by Lieut.-Colonel H. Hope Crealock in China, 1860.
- 6122.—A Print in Colours**, "The Hussars," 1846, from a picture painted by M. A. Hayes.
- 6123.—Helmet Plate** of the 81st Regiment worn up to 1881.—*Given by T. G. Kerans, Esq., late 81st Regiment.*
- 6124.—Shako** with green plume of the 51st K.O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, worn up to 1878; the plume was abolished in 1873, and a green ball substituted.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Adamson, late 51st Light Infantry.*
- 6125.—Shako Plate** of the 81st Regiment of the pattern used from about 1854 to 1864.—*Given by Mrs. Browne.*

- 6126.—Model** of the French line-of-battleship "L'Imperiale" (formerly "Vengeur"), 130 guns and 3,000 tons measurement, flagship of Vice-Admiral Corentin-Urbain Leissegues, captured and burnt after having run ashore at the battle of Santo Domingo, 6th February, 1806, having lost her main and mizzen masts and some five hundred men killed and wounded. The British squadron was under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth and Rear-Admiral the Hon. Alexander F. I. Cochrane. "L'Imperiale," sometimes described as a 120-gun ship, mounted 130 guns in this action, and is acknowledged to have been "*le plus fort et le plus vaisseau qui eut jamais été construit dans aucun pays du monde.*" The model was taken out of the ship previous to her being burnt.—*Given by Thomas B. H. Cochrane, Esq., M.V.O., late Lieutenant R.N.*
- 6127.—Officer's Belt Buckle** of the 20th (East Devonshire) Regiment worn up to 1881.—*Given by Mrs. E. E. Rollason.*
- 6128.—Shoulder-belt Plate**, 3rd Regiment, Argyllshire Fencibles.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Cottell.*
- 6129.—Scarlet Shell Jacket** (Sergeant-Major) 96th Regiment, worn up to 1865.—*Given by Mrs. E. E. Rollason.*
- 6130.—Pair of Officer's Helmet Chains**, 3rd P. of W. Dragoon Guards, worn up to 1846.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Cottell.*
- 6131.—Officer's Sword**, Infantry, Hon. East India Company. *Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Jackson.*
- 6132.—Case** containing the following British Cavalry Buttons, consisting of:—  
     3rd and 13th Light Dragoons.  
     Set of Tunic Buttons.  
     Set of Hunt Coat Buttons.  
     —*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leatham.*
- 6133.—Officer's Belt Buckle**, 24th (2nd Warwickshire) Regiment, worn up to 1881.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Farquhar, late 24th Regiment.*
- 6134.—Officer's Shako Plate**, 24th Foot, worn up to 1864. *Given as above.*
- 6135.—Officer's Shako Plate**, 24th Foot, worn up to 1881. *Given as above.*
- 6136.—Cap Badges** of the Royal Reserve Dragoon Guards Regiment, Royal Reserve Hussars, and Lancers Regiments.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leatham.*  
 These Regiments were raised for service in the United Kingdom during the South African War.

- 6137.—Case** containing the following Cavalry Badges, &c, Shako Badges, 13th and 14th Light Dragoons, Sabretasche Badges, 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons; 17th Lancers; 10th and 19th Hussars. Sabretasches, 2nd Dragoon Guards; 5th, 12th and 21st Lancers.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*
- 6138.—Shako**, with green horse-hair plume of the 105th Madras Light Infantry, worn up to 1881; the plume was abolished in 1873, and a green ball substituted.—*Given by Colonel George Byng, late 51st K.O. Yorkshire L.I.*
- 6139.—A Line Engraving**, entitled "The Distribution of His Majesty's Maundy, Chapel Royal, Whitehall," engraved from the picture drawn by H. S. Grimm, 1773.
- 6140.—A Painting in Oils** by James Ward, R.A., entitled "An Allegory, the Genius of Wellington." It was exhibited at the British Institution Exhibition, 1816, and awarded a premium of 1,000 guineas, and is the original from which the large picture was executed, in the terms of the premium, for Chelsea Hospital.—*Given by Arthur Kaye, Esq., F.S.A.*
- 6141.—A Line Engraving**, "Valour Displayed," being the storming and taking of Valenciennes by the British troops, etc., under the command of H.R.H. The Duke of York.—*Given by Miss E. Lloyd.*
- 6142.—Twelve Prints** in Colour, depicting Scenes in the Burmese War of 1824-5, published by T. Clay in 1826.—*Given by Captain R. P. F. Purefoy, M.V.O., R.N.*
- 6143.—Rifle**, Charger Loading, Territorial Force. *Given by the Army Council.*
- 6144.—Sword**, Cavalry, pattern 1899 (with scabbard). *Given by the Army Council.*
- 6145.—Five Lithograph Engravings**, executed in France, entitled, "The Panorama of the Bosphorus."—*Given by Major A. T. Moore, R.E.*
- 6146.—Coloured Print** of "Frederick the Great" 1712-1786. From the picture by Werner Schuch.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*
- 6147.—Coloured Print** of "The Battle of Leipsic." October 16th-18th, 1813. From the picture in the Zeughaus, Berlin, by Werner Schuch.—*Given as above.*
- 6148.—Coloured Print** of "Field-Marshal Blücher at the Battle of Waterloo." From the picture in the Zeughaus, Berlin.—*Given as above.*

- 6149.—Six-Inch M.L. Experimental Groove Shot.**
- 6150.—Eight-Inch S.B. Mackay Shot.**
- 6151.—Six-Inch S.B. Blunt-headed Shot.**
- 6152.—68-Pounder S.B. Solid Shot.**
- 6153.—Six-Inch S.B. Bessemer Shot.**
- 6154.—Section 8-Inch S.B. Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6155.—Section 12-Pounder Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6156.—Section 10-Inch Boxers' Parachute Light Ball.**
- 6157.—Section 12-Pounder S.B. Common Shell.**
- 6158.—Section 8-Inch S.B. Common Shell.**
- 6159.—64-Pounder S.B. Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6160.—24-Pounder S.B. Common Shell.**
- 6161.—Section of 10-Inch S.B. Common Shell.**
- 6162.—9-Pounder S.B. Solid Shot.**
- 6163.—64-Pounder S.B. Solid Shot.**
- 6164.—32-Pounder S.B. Grape Shot.**
- 6165.—9-Pounder S.B. Case Shot.**
- 6166.—68-Pounder S.B. Grape Shot.**
- 6167.—Sikh Canister Shot** (taken at Goojerat).
- 6168.—32-Pounder S.B. Case Shot.**
- 6169.—13-Inch Mortar Carcass S.B.**
- 6170.—Section of 13-Inch Mortar Common Shell, S.B.**
- 6171.—13-Inch S.B. Mortar Common Shell.**
- 6172.—5-Inch R.M.L. Common Shell, S.B.**
- 6173.—9-Pounder, Whitworth Common Shell.**
- 6174.—110-Pounder, B.L. Armstrong's Common Shell,**

- 6175.—12-Pounder, Whitworth Solid Shot.
- 6176.—40-Pounder B.L. Armstrong's Common Shell.
- 6177.—Section 40-Pounder B.L. Armstrong's Common Shell.
- 6178.—20-Pounder B.L. Armstrong's Shrapnel Shell.
- 6179.—Section 110-Pounder B.L. Armstrong's Common Shell.
- 6180.—20-Pounder B.L. Armstrong's Common Shell.
- 6181.—40-Pounder B.L. Armstrong's Solid Shot.
- 6182.—12-Pounder Whitworth Shrapnel Shell.
- 6183.—12-Pounder Whitworth's Solid Shot.
- 6184.—64-Pounder R.M.L. Shrapnel Shell.
- 6185.—Section 9-Pounder Whitworth's Shrapnel Shell.
- 6186.—12-Pounder Whitworth's Common Shell.
- 6187.—Section 64-Pounder R.M.L. Shrapnel Shell.
- 6188.—Section 7-Inch R.M.L. Common Shell.
- 6189.—64-Pounder R.M.L. Common Shell.
- 6190.—Section 7-Inch B.L. Armstrong's Common Shell.
- 6191.—Section 64-Pounder R.M.L. Common Shell.
- 6192.—7-inch R.M.L. Grooved Solid Shot.
- 6193.—7-inch R.M.L. Studded Solid Shot.
- 6194.—7-Inch B.L. or M.L. Case Shot.
- 6195.—7-inch M.L. Studded Solid Shot.
- 6196.—7-Inch R.M.L. Hollow-headed Shot.
- 6197.—A Pair of Light Infantry Brass Wings, period about 1800, Regiment unknown. They are believed to have been worn both in the Peninsula and Waterloo Campaigns.—Given by Mrs. Belfield.



- 6198.—Cannon Ball and Three Bullets** from the Field of Bussaco (29th September, 1810). This battle was fought by Wellington with 25,000 men, to secure his retreat to Torres Vedras. The French, under Massena, who attacked, numbered 40,000, and were repulsed with a loss of 4,500. British loss amounted to 1,300 killed and wounded. The Cannon Ball was probably fired by a gun belonging to Craufurd's Light Division, and was picked up on the position by the Village of Sula.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds, Esq., of Lisbon, through the instrumentality of Professor Oman, of Oxford.*
- 6199.—A British 6-Pounder Shot** and an early British Shrapnel Shell, unexploded (containing 33 bullets), from Redinha, which were found in the bed of the river 10 or 12 yards above the bridge, where the greatest fighting took place (12th March, 1811), and over which the French retreated.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds, Esq. of Lisbon, through the instrumentality of Professor Oman, of Oxford.*
- 6200.—A Musket Ball** from the Field of Rolica, fought Aug. 17th, 1808. It was picked up in the gully, Columbeira, assaulted by the 29th Regiment, and near the spot where Colonel Lake was killed.—*Given as above.*
- 6201.—Two Portuguese Silver Coins** for 1000 Reis and 500 Reis, coined in 1910, to commemorate the Centenary of the Peninsula War. On the reverse is seen the British lion guarding the Arms of Portugal.—*Given as above.*
- 6202.—Officer's Memorandum Book**, compiled by Col. R. Harrison, C.B., R.E. Captain F. W. Lyons, South Staffordshire Regiment, had this book in his breast pocket when attacking the stockade on the Tumbiling River, in Penang, in 1904, when it was struck by a bullet with no worse result to Captain Lyons than a severe bruise on the chest.—*Given by General Sir Richard Harrison, G.C.B.*
- 6203.—A Painting in Water Colour** by J. A. Atkinson, entitled "The Allied Sovereigns Reviewing the Troops in Hyde Park," period 1814.—*Given by Percy Morris, Esq.*
- 6204.—A Painting in Water Colour** by J. A. Atkinson, entitled, "Defeat of the French Imperial Guards at Waterloo." Mr. J. A. Atkinson was an artist of considerable merit, who painted military pictures in the early part of the last century.—*Given by Percy Morris, Esq.*
- 6205.—Five Assignats** (Paper Money) of the French Republic, dated 1792, for 50 Livres, 25 Livres, 10 Livres, 5 Livres, and 50 Sols.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Jackson.*
- 6206.—Section 7-Inch R.M.L. Double Common Shell.**

- 6207.—Section 7-inch R.M.L. Common Shell.**
- 6208.—7-inch R.M.L. Palliser Shot.**
- 6209.—8-inch R.M.L. Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6210.—Section 8-inch R.M.L. Common Shell.**
- 6211.—Section 8-inch. R.M.L. Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6212.—9-inch R.M.L. Palliser Shot.**
- 6213.—Section 9-inch R.M.L. Palliser Shot.**
- 6214.—9-inch R.M.L. Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6215.—Section 9-inch R.M.L. Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6216.—9-inch R.M.L. Common Shell.**
- 6217.—Section 9-inch R.M.L. Common Shell.**
- 6218.—Section R.M.L. Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6219.—Brass Cylinder** for Cordite Charge 12-pr. Q.F. Gun.
- 6220.—Brass Cylinder** for Powder Charge 12-pr. Q.F. Gun.
- 6221.—Brass Cylinder** for Powder Charge 6 inch. Q.F. Gun.
- 6222.—Brass Cylinder** for 70-pr. Q.F. Gun (Lorenz Pattern)
- 6223.—Brass Cylinder** for Cordite Charge 6-inch. Q.F. Gun.
- 6224.—Brass Cylinder** for Powder Charge 4·7 Q.F. Gun.
- 6225.—Brass Cylinder** for Cordite Charge 4·7 Q.F. Gun.
- 6226.—12-Pounder Common Shell, B.L.**
- 6227.—15-Pounder Shrapnel Shell, B.L.**
- 6228.—3-Pounder Hotchkiss Cartridge and Shell** Complete.
- 6229.—6-Pounder Hotchkiss Cartridge and Shell** Complete.
- 6230.—4-inch Common Shell B.L.**
- 6231.—12-Pounder Star Shell, B.L.**
- 6232.—5-inch Common Shell, B.L.**
- 6233.—6-Inch Shrapnel Shell, B.L.**

- 6234.—6-inch Armour Piercing Shot, B.L.**, after penetrating 9-inch compound plate.
- 6235.—6-inch Common Shell, B.L.** Weight 180 lbs.
- 6236.—9-inch B.L. Common Shell.** Weight 380 lbs.
- 6237.—10-inch B.L. Palliser Shot.** Weight 500 lbs.
- 6238.—12-inch B.L. Common Shell.** Weight 714 lbs.
- 6239.—12-inch B.L. Armour Piercing Shot.** Weight 714 lbs.
- 6240.—12-inch B.L. Palliser Projectile.**
- 6241.—12-inch R.M.L. Case Shot.**
- 6242.—Section of 12-inch B.L. Shrapnel Shell.**
- 6243.—Section of 12-inch B.L. Common Shell.**
- 6244.—36-inch Mortar Shell.** Weight 2,550 lbs. *Presented by the Secretary of State for War.*
- 6245.—A Turkish Stone-Shot**, dated 1878, and brought from the Dardanelles.
- 6246.—Autograph Letter** of General C. G. Gordon (with Sketch) to his brother, Sir Henry Gordon, from Sevastopol, during the Crimean War, dated 28th February, 1855.—*Given by Colonel L. A. Gordon, C.B.*
- 6247.—A Contemporary Bronze Statuette** of Marshal Blücher.—*Given by Captain J. F. Leigh-Clare.*
- 6248.—The Maharajpooor Star** awarded to Sergeant P. F. Barnes, 40th Regiment.—*Given by Captain J. F. Leigh-Clare.*
- 6249.—A Large Fiji War-Club** with knobbed head.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Jackson, late 81st Foot.*
- 6250.—A Unique "Broadsheet" or "Poster"** announcing the victory of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805, giving the composition of the Rival Forces, names of ships, commanders, etc., Printed by J. Smeeton, 148, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.—*Given by Messrs. Crichton Bros., 22, Old Bond Street, W.*
- 6251.—Silver Pass** on the Imperial Military Railway, dated South Africa, 1900, and used during the Boer War.—*Given by Captain E. W. Denniss, R.E. (T.F.).*

- 6252.—Helmet-plate** of the Jamaica Artillery, and is that of St. Catherine's Corps, which is one of the oldest Colonial Militias.—*Given by Lieutenant E. B. Macpherson, Highland Light Infantry.*
- 6253.—Pair of Officer's Shoulder Wings** of the Light Company, 54th Foot, formerly the property of Lieutenant E. Morris, who retired from the Regiment in 1842, and took Holy Orders.—*Given by Major E. C. Morris, late 2nd Loyal N. Lanc. Regiment.*
- 6254.—Officer's Belt-Buckle** of the 49th Regiment, worn previous to 1881.—*Given by Miss Dickson.*
- 6255.—An Old Spanish Cartridge Belt.**—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel W. H. M. Jackson, late 81st Foot.*
- 6256.—A Sketch of the Battle of the Nile**, drawn by Lord Nelson with his left hand. Mr. Alexander Stephens, his Secretary, certifies the authenticity of the Sketch.—*Given by Mrs. Holland.*
- 6257.—Grape-Shot** found in an embankment on the Island of Capri and believed to have been one of those used by the French in the Siege of the Island. Capri was held by the British under Sir Hudson Lowe from 1806 to 1808. In the latter year King Murat of Naples sent a force of French troops, under General Lamarque, to besiege the Island, and took it after 13 days' siege. The loss of the Island was attributed to the absence of naval aid and the misconduct of the Regiment of Malta.—*Given by S. P. Whiteford, Esq.*
- 6258.—The Order of the Dooranee Empire** (3rd Class), awarded by Shah Shoojah in Cabul, 10th November, 1840, to James Atkinson, Esqre., Superintending Surgeon Bengal Establishment, as a mark of approbation of his services in Afghanistan. Letter from Sir William Macnaughton, Envoy and Minister, conferring the Order, and the Royal License signed by Queen Victoria on the 4th December, 1841, to accept and wear the insignia.—*Given by the Rev. Canon J. A. Atkinson.*
- 6259.—An Aquatint Engraving**, published by E. Orme, 1805, of Constantinople (North View) with H.B.M.'s ships *Le Tigre* and *La Bonne Citoyenne*, under the command of Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, 1799.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Walker.*
- 6260.—Full-length Portrait** of Sir Sidney Smith, engraved in stipple by Cardon after Eckstein (early state unfinished proof) depicting an incident in the defence of Acre.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Walker.*

- 6261.—Grenadier's Cap** of the 67th Regiment with *queue* attached and horsehair plume. Its date is about 1720.
- 6262.—Cap Badge** of the 37th Regiment, worn by Lieutenant W Johnson, who served in the regiment from 1813 to 1830.—*Given by Miss Parker.*
- 6263.—Figure Head** of H.M.S. *Condor*. The *Condor* was a small gun vessel of 780 tons displacement, which, in 1882, commanded by Commander Lord Charles Beresford, formed one of the fleet in the Mediterranean under the flag of Sir Beauchamp Seymour. At the bombardment of Alexandria, on the 11th July of that year, the *Condor* greatly distinguished herself, as she for some time engaged single-handed the powerful Marabout Fort, the fire from which, owing to the flanking position it occupied, was causing considerable annoyance to the ships engaged in attacking the Mex Forts. So skilfully handled was she by Lord Charles, and so accurate was her fire, that the Admiral made the signal before all the fleet, "Well done, *Condor*." On the town being occupied after the bombardment, Lord Charles was appointed Town Commandant, and so speedily did he organise an efficient police force, and so excellent were the arrangements he made, that in a very short time law and order was completely re-established. Armament of *Condor*.—One 4½ ton 7-inch gun (112-pounder); two 64 pounders. Armament of Fort Marabout.—Two 18-ton guns, two 12-ton guns, two 10-inch guns, two 9-inch guns, twenty 32-pounders and five mortars.—*Given by Admiral the Right Honble. Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.P., LL.D.*
- 6264.—The Railway Station Board** from Tel-el-Kebir, which was in position during that battle, fought on 13th September, 1882, when the British, 17,000 strong, attacked and stormed Arabi's entrenchments defended by 22,000 Egyptians.—*Given by Admiral the Right Honble. Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.P., LL.D.*
- 6265.—Five Miniature Muskets and Stand**, of about 1830, formerly the property of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge.—*Deposited by Naval Cadet H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.*
- 6266.—Recruiting Poster** for the Royal Navy, dated 2nd April, 1795.—*Given by Mr. William Porter.*
- 6267.—A Line Engraving** of "The Marquis of Wellington, K.B., at the Battle of Salamanca." Published by H. S. Minasi, 1812.—*Given by Miss Eleanor Lloyd.*
- 6268.—A Water Colour Drawing** of "The Blockhouse, 'Norman's Cross Barracks, 1809,' where French prisoners of war were confined; executed by Captain George Lloyd, 2nd West York Militia, in 1809.—*Given by Miss Eleanor Lloyd.*

**Additions to Museum Catalogue.**

- 3365.—Skull** of a Sepoy who belonged to the 49th Bengal Native Infantry, who was tried by court-martial for the murder of an English lady and for mutiny. He was found guilty, and blown away from a gun at Sealkote, in the East Indies, on August 14th, 1858; 18 men of the same regiment were executed with him on that day.—*Deposited by Lieut. A. H. Brooke, 18th Lancers, I. A.*
- 3366.—Volume of Field Exercises and Movements** published June 1st, 1792, which formerly belonged to Lord Nelson—*Lent by the Officers, 2nd Bn. East Surrey R. gt.*
- 3367.—A Volume** entitled "The British Soldier's Guide" published in 1803.—*Lent by the Officers, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt.*
- 3368.—An Oil Painting** by Thomas Hemy, exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1911, entitled "Discipline: The Wreck of the Transport Abercrombie Robinson in Table Bay, 1842."—*Lent by Thomas Hemy, Esq.*
- 6269.—Model of H.M.S. "Queen,"** made by Lieutenant Pitt Robinson, R.N., commenced in 1810 and completed in 1823.
- 6270.—Model of a 46-Gun Frigate** made in bone by a French Prisoner of War in the beginning of the 19th century.
- 6271.—A Nelson Memorial Jug** of Liverpool ware and contemporary date bearing the inscription "Horatio Nelson, born Sept. 29th, 1758; died Oct. 21st, 1805." "Britannia weeping o'er the ashes of her matchless hero, Lord Nelson." On the back of the jug are the landlord's cautions to his customers.—*Given by Capt. J. F. Leigh-Clare.*
- 6272.—Sword** presented to Lieutenant Charles Brand, R.N., by his Shipmates of H.M. Sloop "Cygnet," on April 22nd, 1823, with the following address:—"I am requested in the name of the ship's company of H.M. Sloop 'Cygnet,' to present you with this sword, as a small though sincere token of their esteem and regard for your upright and officer-like conduct in the 'Cygnet,' as well as for your perseverance and humanity, some time since, in saving the lives of four shipwrecked sailors off Beachey Head, and supporting them out of your own purse till their recovery. We pride ourselves that you will wear this sword with credit to your country and with satisfaction to yourself, and that you may speedily have an epaulette on your larboard shoulder as well as on your starboard one is their fervent wish. You will please to pardon the homely terms of this address, as coming from a class of His Majesty's subjects who are always more ready to act than to speak, where either the honour of their country

or their profession is the theme. It is an additional pleasure to me to have this opportunity of adding my own accordance in the sentiments and wishes of my shipmates on the eve of separating." Charles Brand joined the Navy in 1910, and retired in 1825, and saw much active service in various parts of the world.—*Given by Captain J. F. Leigh-Clare*

**6273.—Relics from the fire of the Tower of London,** Oct. 30th, 1847.

**6275.—An Oriental Dress Scimitar** inlaid with gold on the hilt, blade and scabbard.—*Given by Commander C. R. Low, late Indian Navy. (Formerly Asst. Secy. and Librarian, R.U.S.I.)*

**6276.—Dervish Emir's** parti-coloured silk quilted Jibba.—*Given by the Exors. of the late Capt. C. S. Cottingham, Manchester Regt.*

**6277.—Dervish** cotton quilted head-piece.—*Given by the Exors. of the late Capt. C. S. Cottingham, Manchester Regt.*

**6278.—Dervish** camel bit and head-piece of Native workmanship.—*Given by the Exors. of the late Capt. C. S. Cottingham, Manchester Regt.*

**6279.—Dervish** camel neck ornament of Courie Shells mounted on plaited leather.—*Given by the Exors. of the late Capt. C. S. Cottingham, Manchester Regt.*

**6280.—Shoulder Plate** of the colour belt of the 25th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, now the 125th Napier's Rifles I.A. It was in use during the Indian Mutiny. *Given by Col. W. Plomer, late 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.*

**6281.—Shoulder Belt Plate** of the First Infantry Brigade, bearing the mottoes "Moharaja" and "Aligabaht," and supposed to be that of an Indian Native Contingent previous to the annexation of the Punjab. *Given by Col. W. Plomer, late 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.*

**6282.—Helmet Plate** of the King's (Liverpool Regiment).—*Given by Col. W. Plomer, late 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.*

**6283.—Telescope,** with Gun-Stock Holder, made for the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, and used by him during the Crimean War, 1854-56. The Holder was made to enable him to use the Telescope without support, as he had only one arm, having lost the other at the Battle of Waterloo.—*Given by E. C. Leggatt, Esq.*

- 6284.—Six Engravings**, being representations of the most considerable actions in the siege of a place. The various actions presented in these prints are taken from one of the Sieges of Barcelona, views of which place are exhibited in them, published in 1794.
- 6285.—A Water-Colour Sketch** entitled "Earl of Howe's decisive victory over the French Fleet, on June 1st, 1794."
- 6286.—An Engraving** of the Battle of Trafalgar, showing the Victory breaking the line, from the picture painted for His Majesty King William IV., by U. J. Huggins.—*Given by Major G. Deane, Royal Scots.*
- 6287.—Portuguese Silver Medal** to commemorate the First Centenary of the Peninsula War. On the obverse is a winged figure of Victory sounding a trumpet, and bearing a palm-leaf with the royal arms of Portugal at the base. On the reverse, an action in the war is represented, and is dominated by a Figure of War leading on the allied troops, while the wounded are being succoured and carried from the field, and bearing the inscription in Portuguese: "To the Valour and Patriotism of the Portuguese People and Army, 1808-1814."—*Given by General J. C. Rodriguez da Costa, of the Portuguese Ministry of War, and President of the Committee of the Peninsula War Centenary.*
- 6288.—French Cannon Ball** fired at the Siege of Badajoz, unearthed some 60 years ago 50 yards to the West of the Picurina. The Siege of Badajoz lasted from March 17th to April 5th, 1812, on which latter date it was taken by assault by the British. The total British losses during the siege exceeded 5,000.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds, Esq.*
- 6289.—A Portrait** in Oils of His late Majesty King Edward VII. executed in 1905. The picture was submitted to His Majesty, who expressed his approval of the likeness.—*Painted and presented by Mr. Wilfrid B. Egan.*
- 6290.—A Line Engraving** by M. Vandergucht, from the painting by J. Saylmaker, entitled "Gloria Britannicæ or the Royal Prince, built by Sir Finn Pett, at Chatham." The Royal Prince was built in 1610, and was then the largest ship in the British Navy.
- 6291.—Coattee** of the East Norfolk Militia, 1854.—*Given by Colonel C. Haggard.*
- 6292.—Shako** with plate and chain of the East Norfolk Militia, 1854. The shako is that which was known as Prince Albert's pattern.—*Given by Colonel C. Haggard.*



- 6293.—Buff Shoulder Belt** and Plate of the East Norfolk Militia 1854.—*Given by Colonel C. Haggard.*
- 6294.—An Engraving** entitled "A View of His Majesty's Royal Ship 'The Sovereign of the Seas,'" built in the year 1637. Captain Phineas Pett, Supervisor, and Peter Pett, his Son, Master Builder.—*Given by Captain Thomas White, R.N.*
- 6295.—Proof Engraving** showing the arrival at St. Paul's Cathedral of Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee, 1897.
- 6296.—A Naval Officer's Sword** of about 1780.—*Given by Lt.-Col. W. H. M. Jackson, late 81st Regiment.*
- 6297.—Model** of a Venetian Galley of the 17th century period, which originally came from the Giustiniani Palace in Venice.—*Given by R. Howard Krause, Esq.*
- 6298.—An Infantry Officer's Sword** with brass hilt of about 1825, and bearing the initials of King George IV.—*Given by Lt.-Col. W. H. M. Jackson, late 81st Regiment.*
- 6299 to 6305.—Uniform** of the Cinque Ports Volunteers of 1803, consisting of Coat, Trousers, Silk Sash, Gorget, white buff leather Shoulder-belt and Badge, and one Epaulette, which formerly belonged to John Baker Sladen (J.P. and D.L., of Ripple Court, Kent). Mr. William Pitt, was the Colonel of this Regiment.—*Given by Douglas Sladen, Esq.*
- 6306.—A Russian Helmet Plate** of the 94th Regiment, and a Manuscript Document in Russian, picked up on the taking of Sevastopol, in 1856, by Lieut. E. J. Hughes Preston of the Naval Transport Service.—*Given by Colonel B. Hughes Preston, M.S.C.*
- 6307 and 6308.—Flags** of the Transvaal Republic and Orange Free State, found in the Public Offices at Bloemfontein, on the occupation of that place in 1900.—*Given by Major-General Sir George Pretyman, K.C.M.G., C.B.*
- 6309.—An Engraving** entitled "A View of the Volunteer Army of Great Britain in the year 1806," designed to commemorate the great and united spirit of the British people. Below is a list of each Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom, showing their Numbers and Commanding Officer, and there is also a diagram divided into sections descriptive of the Uniform worn by each unit.

**6310.—A Five-pointed Silver Star** bearing the initials "R.G.S.," and the inscription "Emin Relief Expedition, 1887-9." This Expedition was commanded by Mr. H. M. Stanley, to whom the Royal Geographical Society presented a special Gold Medal, bronze copies of which being given to the European Officers. To the Coloured Followers was presented a Silver Star, of which this exhibit is one.—*Given by Capt. J. de M. Hutchinson, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.*

**6311.—An Abyssinian Key** or Priest's Badge of Office which was obtained by the late Col. E. J. Lugard, 4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt., from a Priest, at a farewell Conference which Sir Robert Napier held with the Abyssinian Chiefs at Senaté, at the conclusion of the Abyssinian War in 1868. It is of wrought iron; the Maltese Cross at the end being of fine workmanship.—*Given by the late Col. E. J. Lugard, per Mrs. E. J. Lugard.*

**6312.—Piece of the 'Victory's' Jack** used at the Battle of Trafalgar.—*Given by C. Dack, Esq., Curator, Peterborough Museum.*  
It was originally given to his Grandmother by a sailor who was on the "Victory" at the Battle of Trafalgar.

**6313.—Piece of a Colour** carried at the Battle of Waterloo.—*Given by C. Dack, Esq., Curator, Peterborough Museum.*

**6314.—A Pistol Shield**, being one of the Eighty which were constructed for King Henry VIII. There is a small grating through which to observe the adversary. The pistol is breach-loading, and of curious construction, and is discharged by a match. It is the only instance met with of a match-lock pistol.

**6315.—Frame containing 48 Caricatures** in colours. Executed in France about 1860, of the various Uniforms of the Armies of the World.—*Given by Lt.-Col. A. H. M. Jackson, late 81st Regt.*

**6316.—Embroidered Collar, Cuff, and Tail-pieces** of Coatee of the Royal Westminster Regiment of Middlesex Militia, 1851. Royal Regiments had the privilege of wearing embroidery in place of lace.—*Given by Col. C. Haggard.*

**6317.—A French Heavy Cavalry Sword** with straight blade, marked "Imperial du Klingenthal, Novembre, 1811." Klingenthal (Valley of Sword-blades) is in Saxony. Napoleon I. obtained swords from this district. The length of the Sword is 44 inches, the hilt is of brass, and is 6 inches in length.—*Given by Lt.-Col. W. H. M. Jackson, late 81st Regt.*

**6318.—A Print** in Colours from a picture painted by Major T. St. Clair, engraved by C. Turner, and published by Colnaghi, 1812, entitled "The fording of the River Mondego by the Allied Army on Sept. 21st 1810."

**6319.—A Print** in Colours from a picture painted by Major T. St. Clair, engraved by C. Turner, and published by Colnaghi, 1812, entitled "Badajos during the Siege of 1811."

**6320.—A Print** in Colours from a picture painted by Major T. St. Clair, engraved by C. Turner, and published by Colnaghi, 1815, entitled "Serro de Busacco, 27th Sept., 1810, showing the 88th British and 8th Portuguese Regiments engaging the French."

**6321.—A Print** in Colours from a picture painted by Major T. St. Clair, engraved by C. Turner, and published by Colnaghi, 1815, entitled "Serro de Estrello on de Nive, the march of baggage following the Army, May 16th, 1811."

**6322.—Piece** of a timber of S.S. "Beaver," the first Steamer to double Cape Horn and ply the waters of the Pacific. She was built at Blackwall in 1834, and wrecked off Furlough Island, British Columbia, in 1838.—*Given by Mrs. Mellon.*

**6323.—Marble Inkstand** of early 19th Century make, the centre brass bears the name "Nelson" with the date of his birth and death, and the Admiralty badge; on one ink bottle is engraved the Arms of the City of London, with the word "Egypt"; on the other a crest (unknown) and the word "Trafalgar."—*Given by Royle F. Bristowe, Esq.*

**6324.—Officer's Belt Plate** of the 81st Regiment of about 1850.—*Given by Mrs. D. E. Browne.*

**6325.—Key Bugle** of the Royal South Gloucester Militia, early 19th Century.—*Given by Colonel W. P. Burges and the Officers 3rd Bn. Gloucestershire Regiment.*

**6326.—A Persian** iron Mace with fluted head and damascened with brass.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. H. M. Jackson, late 81st Regt.*

**6327.—Shako** with black Cock's Feather Plume of the Light Horse Volunteer Cavalry of about 1820.—*Given by Mrs. F. E. Clarke.*

**6328.—A Scarlet Pelisse** with silver lace and buttons of Light Horse Cavalry about 1820.—*Given by Mrs. F. E. Clarke.*

**6329.—A Line Engraving** published by Colnaghi & Co. in 1813, drawn H. L'Evêque, and engraved by Charles Heath, entitled "The Siege of Badajos."

**6230.—A Print** in Colours by Dubourg, from a painting by J. H. Clark, and published by Edward Orme in 1817, of "The Field of Waterloo as it appeared after the memorable Battle of 18th June, 1815."

**6331.—An Aquatint** by R. Reeve from the drawing of W. Heath, of the ' Battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1815,' published in 1816.

**6332.—An Infantry Bugle of 2nd King's African Rifles.**

This Bugle was carried at the Action of Gumburru, Somali land, on April 17th, 1903, and was then captured by the Mullah's people, the British Force being practically annihilated. At the action of Jidballi, on January 11th, 1904, the Mullah was defeated by General Egerton, and the Bugle was retaken. Colonel Plunkett was the officer in command at Gumburru.—*Presented by Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Llewellyn and the Officers of 2nd King's African Rifles.*

**6333.—A Case** containing 11 Medals of the native Non-Commissioned Officers of the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles, who were killed in action in the Somaliland Campaign, 1902-04.—*Presented by Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Llewellyn and the Officers of the 2nd King's African Rifles.*

**6334.—A Marble Bust of the late Miss Florence Nightingale,** executed by John Steall in 1862; subscribed for and presented by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the British Army.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*

**6335.—A Gold Enamelled Brooch,** bearing the monogram of Queen Victoria in diamonds and 3 stars in diamonds, with the inscription, "Blessed are the Merciful," and below on a scroll, "Crimea." On the back is engraved, "To Miss Florence Nightingale, as a mark of esteem and gratitude for her devotion towards the Queen's brave Soldiers," from Victoria R., 1855.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*

**6336.—A Magnificent Diamond Bracelet,** presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Miss Florence Nightingale in 1856.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*

**6337.—The Insignia of the Order of Merit (Civil),** bestowed on Miss Florence Nightingale by King Edward VII.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*

5335. The German Order of the Cross  
was founded in 1871 by the Emperor  
presented by him to Miss Florence Nightingale  
Executive of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.

5336. The Cross of the Order of  
St. Michael (England), bestowed on Miss  
in 1898.—Given by the Executors of  
Florence Nightingale.

5337. The Bronze Cross (in d  
Société Française de Secours  
Armées de Terre et de Mer, 1  
presented to Miss Florence Nightingale  
Executive of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.

5338. The Cross and Ribbon of the  
Order, dated 1853, bestowed on Miss  
in 1898.—Given by the Executors of the late  
Florence Nightingale.

5339. The French Gold Medal  
Société Française de Secours  
Armées de Terre et de Mer, held  
Paris in 1867.—Given by the Executors  
of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.

5340. The Badge of Honour of the  
Order, presented to Miss F  
in 1898.—Given by the Executors  
of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.

5341. A large Metal Brooch, with the  
words "Florence Nightingale" with a representation  
of the Red Cross, a Military Hospital, &  
the words "Florence Nightingale"—Given  
by the late Miss Florence Nightingale.

5342. A large Metal Brooch, with the  
words "Florence Nightingale" with a representation  
of the Red Cross, a Military Hospital, &  
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by the late Miss Florence Nightingale.

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of the Red Cross, a Military Hospital, &  
the words "Florence Nightingale"—Given  
by the late Miss Florence Nightingale.

**6348.—A Spanish Officer's Sword** bearing the monogram of King Joseph (Bonaparte), and is believed to have been presented by him. The hilt is of curious construction, being hinged, so as to form when open a basket hilt, and is finely gilded.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds, Esq.*


**6349.—A Portuguese Sword** of a sergeant of artillery of the period of the Peninsula War.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds, Esq.*

**6350.—A Portuguese Infantry Officer's Sword** of the early 19th century. The handle is of wood, and the hilt of brass embossed.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds, Esq.*

**6351.—A Coloured Lithograph Engraving** of "Sebastopol from the Malakoff after the Siege," from the drawing by Capt E. S. Jervoise, 7th Royal Fusiliers, published by Day & Son, March 20th, 1856.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*

**6352.—A Bronze St. George Figure** found on the body of a Russian soldier after the Battle of Inkerman by Private Lemon.—*Given by C. R. B. Barrett, Esq.*

**6353.—Model of a 12·5-inch 38-ton R.M.L. (Rifle Muzzle Loading) Gun**; length of bore (including chamber), 16 feet, 6 inches; Rifling (Woolwich System), 9 grooves with twist increasing from 0 to 1 in 35 calibres; Weight of projectile, 820 lbs., Weight of charge, 210 lbs., Pebble Powder; Muzzle velocity, 1,575 foot-seconds; Muzzle energy, 13,930 foot-tons; extreme range, about 4 miles. Date, 1874. These Guns were constructed on what was known as the 'Woolwich' or 'Fraser' System, first officially introduced for the construction of heavy guns in 1865, but which was merely an improvement on the system of gun construction invented by the late Sir William (afterwards Lord) Armstrong some ten years previously. This method of construction consisted in the shrinking on round an inner steel tube, which formed the bore, of four or more jackets formed from the welding together of wrought-iron coils. The advantage of the system was that in the event of the inner steel tube bursting, as in the early days of the use of steel for heavy gun tubes often happened, the covering wrought-iron jackets being more elastic than the steel prevented the effects of the bursting having disastrous consequences. This method of construction remained in force until 1881, when breech-loading guns were definitely adopted, which from that time have been made entirely of steel. The present 12-inch guns are said to have an extreme range of 15 miles.—*Bequeathed by the late Lord Edward Spencer Churchill (late Captain "Isle of Wight Artillery Militia").*

- 6338.**—**The German Order of the Cross of Merit**, which was founded in 1871 by the Emperor William I., and presented by him to Miss Florence Nightingale.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*
- 6339.**—**The Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (England)**, bestowed on Miss Florence Nightingale in 1904.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*
- 6340-1.**—**The Bronze Cross (in duplicate) of the Société Française de Secours aux Blessés des Armées de Terre et de Mer, 1870-71**, with Ribbons, presented to Miss Florence Nightingale.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*
- 6342.**—**The Cross and Ribbon of the Order of the Red Cross, dated 1883**, bestowed on Miss Florence Nightingale.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*
- 6343.**—**The French Gold Medal of Secours Aux Blessés Militaires**, presented to Miss Florence Nightingale at the International Conference, held at the Exhibition in Paris in 1867.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*
- 6344.**—**The Badge of Honour of the Norwegian Red Cross Society**, presented to Miss Florence Nightingale, on May 10th, 1910.—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*
- 6345.**—**A large Metal Brooch**, with the inscription "Blessed are the Merciful," with a representation of Miss Florence Nightingale in a Military Hospital, made by Waterhouse & Co., of Dublin (history unknown).—*Given by the Executors of the late Miss Florence Nightingale.*
- 6346.**—**A Portuguese Light Cavalry Sword** picked up on the Field of Albuera (fought May 16th, 1811). It was given to the donor by the present owner of the land on which the battle was fought.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds Esq.*
- 6347.**—**A Spanish Cavalry Officer's Sword** of the period of the Peninsula War, and believed to have been used in that campaign; the hilt is damaged. Found as above.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds, Esq.*
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**6348.—A Spanish Officer's Sword** bearing the monogram of King Joseph (Bonaparte), and is believed to have been presented by him. The hilt is of curious construction, being hinged, so as to form when open a basket hilt, and is finely gilded.—*Given by Raphael Reynolds, Esq.*

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**6354.—Model** of a 10-inch 18-ton R.M.L. (Rifle Muzzle loading) Gun; length of bore (unchambered), 12 feet, 6 inches; Rifling (Woolwich System), 7 grooves, spiral increasing from 1 in 100 to 1 in 40 calibres; Weight of Projectile, 406 lbs., Weight of charge, 70 lbs., Pebble Powder; Muzzle Velocity, 1,379 foot-seconds; Muzzle Energy, 5,356 foot-tons; extreme range about 3 miles. Date, 1867-68. Constructed on the "Woolwich" or "Fraser" System, described briefly on Exhibit 6353.—*Bequeathed by the late Lord Edward Spencer Churchill (late Captain "Isle of Wight Artillery Militia").*

**6355.—Model of a 7-inch R.B.L. (Rifle breech Loading) Armstrong 110-pounder Gun.** Length of barre (including Powder and Shot Chambers), 10 feet, 4 inches; Rifling (Polygroove), Uniform 1 turn in 37 calibres; Weight of Projectile, 110 lbs.; Weight of Charge, 10 lbs, R.L.G. (Rifle Large Grain) Powder; Mounting, wood carriage on traversing slide; Range (extreme), about 3 miles. Date, 1861. The so-called Armstrong guns were the invention of the late Sir William (afterwards Lord) Armstrong, and were the first breech-loading rifled guns produced in England. They were first issued for service in 1860, there being six natures, viz., the 7-inch 110-pounder, described above; 40-pounder, 20-pounder, 12, 9, and 6-pounders. As the result of a number of serious mishaps with the 40-pounder guns at the bombardment of Kagosima on the 15th August, 1863, by the English Fleet under Sir L. Kuper, when a number of the breech-blocks were blown out, with fatal results, the issue and manufacture of the larger types of these guns was discontinued; the use of the 20-pounder and smaller types of these guns as field and anti-torpedo boat guns was continued for some twenty years or more later.—*Bequeathed by the late Lord Edward Spencer Churchill (late Captain, "Isle of Wight Artillery Militia").*

**6356.—Model** of an Experimental R. M. L. Gun (Coast Defence) mounted on a double bogey carriage running on rails, with inclined plane to check recoil, used at Shoeburyness about 1875 for testing armour plates. The gun was rifled with 10 grooves, and fitted with a curious elevating system.—*Bequeathed by the late Lord Edward Spencer Churchill (late Captain, "Isle of Wight Artillery Militia").*

**6357-6360.—16 Engravings** illustrative of Captain James Cook's voyages, from paintings by A. Hodges, and published in 1777 by W. Strauban.—*Given by Sir George Duckett, Bart.*

**6361.—Officer's Shako Plate**, 17th Foot, worn from 1871 to 1878.—*Given by Capt. H. M. McChance, late Royal Scots.*

**6362.—Soldier's Shako Plate**, 17th Foot, worn from 1871 to 1878.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel E. A. H. Webb, late 17th Foot.*

**6363.—Cap Badge** of the 68th Light Infantry, worn previous to 1881.—*Given by Capt. F. G. Mangham, Durham Light Infantry.*

**6364.—Medal** struck in Portugal, commemorating the erection of the Bussaco Memorial Column by the Portuguese in 1873.—*Given by Professor C. W. C. Oman, M.A., F.S.A.*

**6365.—Sword worn by Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington** at the most memorable of his victories, and presented by him to the Museum in 1837.—*Given by Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington.*

**6366.—An Oil Painting** of the Battle of Trafalgar, and believed to be one of Stanfield's studies for his famous picture now in the United Service Club.

**6367.—A Line Engraving** of Prince Eugene of Savoy, from the picture by Jacques von Schuppen, and engraved by B. Pickardt in 1722.—*Given by Lieut.-Colonel A. Leetham.*

**6368-6372.—Uniform** of the 13th Light Dragoons, formerly the property of Private W. Sewell, and worn by him at the Light Brigade charge at Balaclava, October 25th, 1854.

**6373.—Five Topographical Aquatints** of the Field of Waterloo, published in 1816, from the drawings of Mr. S. Wharton:—

- (1) La belle Alliance.
- (2) View of the situation and wood of the Château Goumont.
- (3) North side of the Château Goumont.
- (4) View of the Farm of La Haye Sainte.
- (5) Entrance to the Farm of La Haye Sainte.

**6374.—Portrait of Captain Lord Cochrane**, afterwards Admiral, 10th Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., a distinguished naval officer, who, entering the Navy in 1792, rose rapidly in his profession. While still serving, he was elected M.P. for Westminster in 1807, where he distinguished himself for his bitter attack on Lord Gambier for his failure to destroy the French Fleet in Aix Roads in April, 1809, which led to that officer's trial by court martial and acquittal. In 1814 Cochrane was expelled from the House of Commons, dismissed from the Navy, and sentenced to a heavy fine and imprisonment for his supposed complicity

in the De Berenger frauds, although his innocence was afterwards completely established. In 1817 he accepted the offer of the Chilian Government, then fighting for its independence with Spain, to organise and command the Chilian Fleet, a task which he accomplished with brilliant success, taking a leading part in the war. Later he performed a similar service for Peru, Brazil, and Greece. In 1831 he succeeded to the title, and in 1832 he was reinstated in the Navy as a Rear-Admiral, and restored to the Order of the Bath, receiving the Grand Cross in 1847. After holding the command in North America, he died in 1861.

**6375-6. - The Colours** of the 2nd Battalion 54th (West Norfolk) Regiment. The Battalion was raised in Ireland in 1800, and saw active service in Egypt, being present at the famous Battle of Alexandria and the capture of Fort Marmarout. It was disbanded at Gibraltar in 1802.—*Given by Mrs. Hughes.*

**6377. A Portrait** in Oils of Admiral Michael Adrian de Ruyter, painted by Ferdinand Boll, a pupil of Rembrandt. Admiral de Ruyter was born at Flushing in 1607, and went to sea at the age of 11. In 1636 the merchants of Flushing entrusted him with the command of a war vessel for employment against French pirates. Four years later he entered the service of the States, and distinguished himself in an action off Cape St. Vincent on November 3rd, 1641. At the outbreak of war with England in 1652 he was 2nd in command to Admiral Tromp, and in the three battles that followed showed great skill and bravery. He reduced the Algerine Corsairs to submission, and in 1665 took command of a large fleet, organized for war against England. After considerable fighting off the North Foreland he compelled the English to take refuge in the Thames. In 1672 he fought a drawn battle with the combined fleets of England and France in Southwold or Sole Bay (June 7th). He was killed at the Battle of Messina (April 21st, 1676), and was buried at Amsterdam, where a magnificent monument to his memory was erected at the command of the States General. The King of Spain invested de Ruyter with the dignity of duke, but the patent did not reach his fleet until after his death.

**6378. Model of H.M.S. "Captain."** This vessel was designed by Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, C.B., R.N., assisted by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, by whom she was built in 1860, and was a low freeboard turret-ship, so constructed with a view to her presenting as small a target as possible to an enemy. Unfortunately, when completed, she had only 6 feet 8 inches of freeboard, instead of 8 feet

6 inches originally intended; moreover, she was heavily rigged, her lower masts being on the tripod principle. When cruising with the Channel Fleet under Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., she, on the night of September 6th, 1870, when under sail in a south westerly gale off Cape Finisterre, capsized during a fierce squall, and went to the bottom, only eighteen members of her crew being saved. Among the 475 persons who perished, were Captain Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, V.C., R.N., Captain Coles, her designer, and a son of the then First Lord of the Admiralty. The dimensions of the ship are given on the model.

**6379-80.—A set of Coloured Plates** of costume of the Royal Navy and Marines, by C. H. Martin, published by Andrews & Co., in 1835, as follows:—

- (1) Portrait of His Majesty, King William IV.
- (2) Lieutenants.
- (3) Midshipmen.
- (4) Flag officers.
- (5) Captains.
- (6) Surgeons.
- (7) Purser and Captain's Clerk.
- (8) Captain, Flag-officer and Commander (undress).
- (9) Masters.
- (10) Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters.
- (11) Mates.
- (12) Master of the Fleet and Physicians.
- (13) Volunteers of the 1st and 2nd class.
- (14) Royal Marine's (Subalterns), 2nd Lieutenant carrying divisional colours.
- (15) Royal Marine Artillery (Officers).
- (16) Royal Marines (Field Officers).

**6381.—Model in silver of the Brazilian Battleship "Minas Geraes."** The Brazilian first-class battleship, "Minas Geraes," is of the "Dreadnought" type, and was built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., at their Elswick works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. She was laid down in 1907, and completed early in 1910. She is 530 feet long, 83 feet broad, has a maximum draught of 28 feet, and displaces 21,200 tons. She has twin screws; her machinery was constructed by Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., and her boilers by Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., the intention being to develop 23,500 horse-power with forced draught, estimated to give her a speed of 21 knots per hour. However, during

her trials she attained a maximum of 22.29 knots per hour. In addition to oil fuel, she has a total coal capacity of 2,350 tons, and her steaming radius at ten knots is 10,000 miles. Her armament consists of twelve 12-inch 50-calibre guns, twenty-two 4.7 in. guns, and eight 3-pounders; she is protected by Krupp armour, the main belt being 9 ins. thick; and she carries a complement of 900 men. This silver model of the vessel was presented by the builders to H.M. the Queen.—*Deposited by H.M. the Queen.*

**6382. — A Pastel Portrait** by J. Russell, R.A., of Cornet William Berners, Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster, executed in 1797.—*Given by W. T. Berners, Esq.*

**6383. — Coloured Engraving** of the Loyal Associated Volunteer Corps of the City of Westminster, published in 1799, by Schiavonitti, after R. K. Porter, and engraved by M. Place.—*Given by W. T. Berners, Esq.*

**6384. — Coloured Engraving** of the Loyal Associated Ward and Volunteer Corps of the City of London, published in 1799 by Messrs. Schiavonitti, after R. K. Porter, and engraved by M. Place.—*Given by W. T. Berners, Esq.*

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